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CALENDAR

OF THE

STUART PAPERS

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING,

PRESERVED AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

VOL. III.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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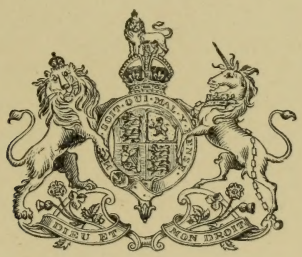

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This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell, M.A. The Index has been made by Mrs. S. C. Lomas.

INTRODUCTION.

The period from 1 October, 1716, to 28 February, 1717, included in this volume, covers the remaining part of James' sojourn at Avignon and leaves him on the other side of the Alps on his way to Bologna.

Just as the volume was going to press a mass of documents belonging to the periods included in it and the two previous volumes was discovered at Windsor. Those belonging to the period included in this volume have been put into an Appendix. The remainder will be dealt with in the next volume. To make sure of seeing every document down to the end of February, 1717, it will therefore be necessary to consult all the four volumes.

Though James' illness was not at first supposed to be serious or at any rate was represented not to be so (pp. 17, 41), he appears to have become worse about 6 October. On that day Mar wrote a letter (not among the papers) to Queen Mary which she received on the 10th. Only Madame Molza was with her when she opened it, to whom the Queen could not hide her great trouble (p. 58). She immediately took steps to procure a skilful surgeon (pp. 59, 60) and M. Guerin was selected, who left Paris on the 13th (pp. 70, 71). On the 21st he performed a severe operation for fistula on James, who endured it with the greatest fortitude (p. 113).. His recovery was slow but without complications (p. 135, 288), though he was not able to write with his own hand till the middle of December (p. 317).

Though the serious nature of the illness was concealed as far as possible, even General Dillon, James' representative at Paris, not knowing more than by common report (p. 91), yet on Guerin's departure it could no longer be kept a secret (p. 83), and on the 15th Queen Mary told Maréchal de Villeroy of James' condition, which he was to communicate next day to the Regent (p. 84). The latter was said to be much concerned at the news and approved of the Queen's not troubling James about the necessity of his leaving Avignon at present or

till he should be able to bear it (p. 118). On the 20th the Queen informed the Nuncio of the illness and also of the intended alliance between King George and the Regent (p. 119).

On the 24th the Queen wrote to Maréchal de Villeroy an account of the operation, to be communicated to the Regent, who replied that the Queen should not hurry to inform James of anything that might make him worse and that he would himself tell Lord Stair that the operation had been successfully performed, which would prevent James from being fit to leave Avignon, to prepare the ambassador for his being unable to do so, in case it should be necessary to execute the treaty promptly. The Regent desired the Queen to be assured how gladly he would do anything in his power to alleviate her misfortunes (p. 159).

Early in October the preliminaries of the treaty between England and France were signed at Hanover, and on the 14th Queen Mary wrote that Maréchal de Villeroy had been sent to her by the Regent to inform her that the bargain had been made between England and France at the expense of James, who must be immediately turned out of Avignon by troops, if he would not otherwise be persuaded, which she assured the Maréchal he would not be. He bade her inform James, saying that when the time drew near she should be advertised again, and that he could not but believe that, when troops came near, James would go without waiting for their actual entrance. Queen Mary declared she was sure he would stay for them. The Maréchal made many compliments from the Regent and protestations of his being much troubled at being forced to this extremity. The Queen replied that she could neither make compliments on such an occasion nor receive such news *de bonne grace*, but, since there was no remedy, James must yield to force, but she was sure he would to nothing else. The Maréchal added that James would not be suffered to stay in Lorraine and that there was nothing for him but the Pope's country (pp. 77, 78).

A week later the Queen wrote again that Baron Sparre, the Swedish ambassador at Paris, advised James to stand out, which agreed with the advice of all his friends and countrymen, though the French hoped he would not wait for downright violence; but all this was at a stand till James was better, and then the Regent would send to him and have the matter explained to him.

The Queen told the Maréchal she hoped the Regent remembered he had promised he would not take it ill, if James resisted, and

that she therefore hoped none of his rents would be stopped, which he said he was confident would not be done, but she feared few were of his mind (p. 119). Five days later (p. 141) she wrote that the Maréchal assured her that the Regent would have all the regard imaginable to James' illness and would not press him. He approved that James should not be informed of the Regent's message till she thought it safe, so that they might count on two months before he could stir, but the first thing to be thought of was what answer James should make to the Regent.

The Vice-Legate was informed in general terms of the Regent's message, though not that troops would be employed if necessary, and James was so inquisitive that Mar thought it best to inform him of the message the Queen had received (p. 157).

The opinions of Mr. Inese, Mr. Dicconson and Lord Middleton on the question whether James should stand out to the last will be found on pp. 565-568. The first suggested that a secret message should be sent by James to the Regent that, as soon as the French troops should reach the borders of the Comtat, he would leave without waiting for them actually to march in, and that he should a few days before their arrival go in disguise to Geneva and thence write to the Emperor setting forth his hard usage from France, which had obliged him to throw himself into his arms for an asylum, and adding that he was resolved to live incognito and to give no disturbance, but that the Emperor's passport and safeguard was necessary to enable him to live in safety under the Emperor's protection.

On 6 December Mr. Inese was sent for by the Maréchal d'Uxelles, the French foreign minister, and had a long conversation with him which is reported on p. 574. D'Uxelles informed him that the Regent was compelled by the treaty, which he had been obliged to enter into to avoid the ruin with which France was threatened by a coalition between the Emperor, Prussia, King George and Holland, to force James not only to leave Avignon but to go beyond the Alps, a condition insisted on by the English, to which therefore the Regent had been obliged to consent, though with great reluctance. He warned Inese of the disastrous consequences James would bring on himself and his family by breaking with the Regent and refusing to leave unless troops were sent to Avignon. Inese replied that James was still too weak for any business, and would

not be fit to travel for a long time. He was confident that James would do all in his power to avoid displeasing the Regent, but all his friends both in England and elsewhere had unanimously advised him not to leave till the troops had actually entered Avignon. How melancholy was the dilemma he was reduced to, either of breaking with the Regent or of acting against the unanimous advice of all his friends? Would it not suffice that he should not be in France or in Avignon without being obliged to cross the Alps? D'Uxelles replied it was absolutely necessary he should cross them. When he had done so, he would be at liberty to go where he pleased. What would he gain by resisting the inevitable? Besides the certainty of losing his own subsistence and that of his whole family, he would also lose the friendship of the Regent and France, which one day would be useful to him. That day was not yet come and must be waited for and nothing must be done to make it useless when it comes. Did those pretended friends of James' believe his reputation would suffer unless he was forced to leave by the actual entry of the troops? On the same reasoning they should enter his room and actually seize him. The Maréchal was convinced that James would see himself the folly of his pretended friends, and would choose the course which was wiser, more worthy of him and the only one consistent with the present state of his affairs.

In November Queen Mary complained that the weekly payments, after going on regularly for 12 weeks, had been entirely stopped for 8 (p. 181), but in December half a month's pension had been paid and the other half promised, and she was given hopes that 10,000 *livres* a week would be paid till the arrears were satisfied (p. 289). Thus a foretaste was given of what would happen, should James prove recalcitrant.

On 17 December Dillon had a conversation with d'Uxelles of the same character as that Inese had had (p. 322) and with the Regent on the 23rd and 26th (pp. 343, 355). As soon as news arrived of the signature of the treaty, Dillon was to start for Avignon. He had insisted on having a security for James' maintenance, wherever he should go, but had hitherto got only general promises. It was thought unadvisable to press for a last and decisive answer.

The Regent had owned it would mightily embarrass him, if James should not comply, and knew that the Emperor and all the others, who were not friendly to France, were for his standing

out to the last. Inese suggested that James should avail himself of these facts to urge that the Regent should secure him a reasonable maintenance, it being unreasonable to expect him to break with all his other friends to please the Regent alone (p. 365).

News of the signature of the treaty reached Paris on 9 January (p. 414). Dillon's main efforts had been to get a sufficient sum settled for James' support, and he hoped that James would have no reason to be dissatisfied with what he had obtained (pp. 415, 424). Dillon left about the 16th, having delayed on account of his interviews with Görtz (p. 433), and reached Avignon on the 23rd (p. 508). Apparently satisfactory terms had been obtained from the Regent (pp. 476, 510).

James left Avignon on Saturday 6 February (p. 496) and travelled by way of Romans to Montmelian. Here Dillon and Mar parted from him and he himself left on the 16th and travelled by St. Jean de Maurienne to Lanslebourg and crossed Mont Cenis on the 21st and so proceeded by Novalesa and Susa to Moncalieri, near Turin, which he reached on the 24th (p. 535). A detailed account of his journey is given on pp. 539–542. He arrived at Asti on the 26th (p. 536) and so went on towards Parma, Modena and Bologna.

The reasons that James and his advisers were so averse to his going to Italy were its remoteness from England, which would render communications difficult and tedious, and still more the prejudice which would be caused among his Protestant subjects by his residence in the Pope's dominions.

Various places were suggested for his residence. Deux Ponts, the Swedish *enclave*, was again thought of (pp. 95, 108, 147), but the objection to that place was that it would be necessary to obtain the King of Sweden's permission and also the Emperor's promise that he should be safe there, both of which would take too much time (p. 108).

The Duke of Lorraine recommended some place in the Venetian territories or in Switzerland. He did not believe the Emperor would permit James to reside in Flanders, as that would mean falling out not only with England but with Holland. The Duke however undertook as from himself to sound the Court of Vienna on James' present situation, to open their eyes on what had actually passed in England and to let them know the advantages the Emperor might one day reap by supporting him (pp. 204, 5).

In December, however, the Duke considered it desirable he should first receive a formal request from James or Lord Mar to represent to the Emperor that James asked for his protection and for an asylum in his territories, or else that he would inform the Republic of Venice that it would be agreeable to him, if they let James remain in their territories (p. 331). The Duke's views are stated at great length in two memoirs calendared in the Appendix, p. 559 and p. 576.

Towards the end of November John Carnegie of Boysick was sent to Lucerne, to see if James would be allowed to reside there or in any other canton. Should any canton seem inclined to permit this, he was then to produce his credentials (p. 271). He arrived at Lucerne on 13 December, and found it had been the common discourse there that James might desire either to pass through or reside in Switzerland. The former could not be refused; to the latter two objections existed—the Regent might withdraw the pension received from France by the cantons, and it might offend the Protestant Cantons. Bellinzona or Sion, Carnegie thought, were the safest places (pp. 324, 325). On the 18th deputies from all the Catholic Cantons but Fribourg met at Lucerne, and Carnegie took the opportunity of approaching those of Uri. He found them well inclined to receive James, but they were against Bellinzona and wished him to reside at Altdorf, their capital, and said they must have the consent of their Council before doing anything (p. 357). Since Carnegie's departure however the situation had altered and Mar wrote on the 18th that they were now informed that the Regent had undertaken that James was not only to leave Avignon but go beyond the Alps. Under these circumstances a better place might be chosen than Bellinzona (p. 368).

On 5 January Carnegie wrote that the Council of Uri was fully satisfied that James should reside at Altdorf, but that, the government of the Canton being democratic, the matter must be proposed by the Council to the people in a body, but that there was no doubt the people would agree to what should be proposed by the Council. The Council considered that James' residence was to be as long as might be convenient to him and not prejudicial to their State, that was, till they should be forced by the Empire or France to desire him to continue his journey. They also desired that the number of his attendants should be restricted as far as possible, as their chief magistrate had been told that he

had at least two or three hundred, mostly Protestants, that disputes might happen about religion and that quarrels might consequently ensue (p. 401). Mar replied on the 17th (p. 455) that James' residence at Altdorf would be very precarious, as it would depend on the Regent or the Emperor, and certainly one of them would soon send him thence, and the Regent had undertaken to force him not only to leave Avignon but to cross the Alps. Carnegie was to return James' thanks without saying positively that he would not avail himself of their offer, but he was not yet sure if he would have occasion for it, and, if he had, he would advertise them in time.

James' marriage was much desired by the Jacobites, as in case of his death without children his rights would devolve on the Queen of Sicily, the daughter of the Duchess of Orleans, the youngest child of Charles I., who was as much a foreigner as King George. It would be a great addition of interest and weight with England, who would do a great deal more for him, if he had children to succeed, whereas while unmarried his was but one life and one person and all depended on that (p. 29). When Carnegie was in Switzerland he was frequently asked why James did not marry, for the foreign princes next in blood would never have an interest in Britain equal to that which those descended of his body would have (p. 357). On New Year's day (p. 382) Mar sent to Inese as a New Year's gift his thoughts on what he considered absolutely necessary to James' interest—his being married and that very soon. He thought it a thing he was absolutely obliged in conscience to do and that Queen Mary was no less obliged to persuade him to it. Now that he was compelled to go further from England, the only way to encourage his friends there was their seeing an immediate prospect of his having posterity. If he did not immediately marry, his interest would infallibly sink.

Marriage being resolved on, if one of his own equals could be got, she was certainly to be preferred, and it was now evident that the Princess Palatine was no more to be thought of and the same reasons that made that impracticable were equally strong as to any other German princess. Mar therefore recommended that he should marry some English woman, which he believed would be more agreeable to his own subjects than his marrying a foreigner not belonging to a royal family. As to her religion, Mar thought her being of that of his people would be more desirable, but his marriage seemed so absolutely necessary that

Mar believed that scarcely one of his partisans would not wish to see him married to a woman of any religion rather than not married at all immediately, provided she should be a well born gentlewoman and likely to have children. It was to be wished that whatever might be done might be done with all secrecy. It was to be hoped that Queen Mary would be of the same opinion and do all she could to persuade James and to bring it about. Mar admitted that James did not seem fond of it himself, but hoped, when it was rightly laid before him, he would get over any aversion.

Inese replied (p. 423) that Queen Mary approved of Mar's reasoning and was confirmed in her opinion that all hands should be set to work to determine James to comply with what Mar proposed and that out of hand, and she was resolved to press the matter home to him with the strongest reasons she could think it. One obstacle that must be removed was that, though the Duke of Lorraine and indeed everybody had long since thought that the Princess Palatine was not to be had, James seemed still to have hopes of her, and his answer when pressed had often been that, while that was not quite broken off, he could not turn his thoughts to any other. Inese suggested that some one should be sent to obtain a positive answer from the princess. All the objections to his marriage were frivolous, when put in the balance against the real and great advantage of his having posterity. He agreed that an English woman would be preferable to a foreigner of the same rank.

The Duke of Lorraine also insisted on the necessity of James' marrying without delay (p. 579) and was well pleased to hear he was convinced of it (p. 454). Queen Mary wrote that the marriage could not be too soon, but did not find that James thought heartily of it. She had pressed him and would press him to marry anyone, provided she was an honest woman and a gentlewoman, rather than put it off any longer (p. 507).

As to the person to be chosen, a match with some one not named had been suggested to Queen Mary, but, as James did not think it at all proper (*see* last volume, pp. 467, 480, 485), Queen Mary wrote that, if the man who proposed it asked to speak to her again, she would put him off, as James desired, in the best manner she could (p. 26). From a paper to be calendared in the next volume it appears that this proposal was an offer by Prince James Sobieski of the hand of his youngest daughter, whom James ultimately married.

On 18 October Mar received the answer of the Elector Palatine, which was enclosed in O'Rourke's letter of 22 September, from which it was plain that from the Elector's fears of Hanover, his powerful neighbour, nothing but James' being in actual power to protect him would allow him to conclude the match. This letter of the Elector has since been found and will appear in the next volume. Mar thought it was no more than they had reason to expect, but desired O'Rourke to keep up his correspondence there. On the 20th O'Rourke wrote enclosing a letter from Madame de Kinigle, a lady of the Princess' court at Innsbruck, contradicting the report of her engagement to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria and adding that, from her aversion to her cousin, the Prince of Sulzbach, delays might reasonably be expected till some change for the better occurred in James' affairs. For this O'Rourke thought she might have had private instructions from the Princess (pp. 104, 105) and Mar agreed with him, and that the letter was written to keep the thing still afoot (p. 256). On 12 November O'Rourke wrote that he did not believe the marriage with Sulzbach was so near as the Duke of Lorraine supposed (p. 205). Mar wished that, if James were not to have her, there might soon be an impossibility of its being ever a match, that he might turn his thoughts some other way, which he was unwilling to do, having got her so much in his head and having such a good opinion of her (p. 256). On 22 December O'Rourke wrote that he had not heard from Innsbruck for two months and the Duke of Lorraine had assured him that the match was agreed on underhand between the Elector of Bavaria and the Elector Palatine, but he was persuaded that the Emperor would do his best to obstruct it as contrary to his interest. This might make the Emperor consent to what James desired, but all such speculative hopes ought not to divert him from marrying (p. 332). It was reported at Vienna at the same time that the Princess was to marry her cousin (p. 341). Mar early in January wrote that the little appearance there was of the Emperor's countenancing the King openly made him despair of the affair of Innsbruck, and the same reasons were equally strong against any considerable match being found in Germany (p. 397).

Finally in January O'Rourke wrote that the Princess' aversion to the Prince of Sulzbach, to which her resistance had hitherto

been chiefly due, would in all appearance cease and yield to the necessity of being established according to her family's desire (p. 469.) She did marry that prince later in the year.

It was hoped that the Emperor from disgust at the Triple Alliance would be favourable to James, and it was suggested by his ministers in Holland that James should be given one of his nieces, the daughters of the late Emperor Joseph, in marriage (p. 208). They were seen by Walkingshaw of Barrowfield, who thought the youngest much the prettiest (p. 341).

In the following pages an endeavour is made to give a succinct account of the intricate negotiations with Sweden and Russia to procure their assistance towards a restoration. A sketch of the beginnings of these negotiations is given in the Introduction to the last volume.

Mar received on 1 October Dillon's letter of 26 September, calendared in Vol. II., p. 477, enclosing Sparre's demands, which had been concerted between him and Görtz. These demands, as taken down by Dillon with his memorial upon them, will appear in the next volume. The King of Sweden was in absolute need of money to pay his troops; if James by means of his friends in England could satisfy him therein, it would engage that prince to make the utmost efforts to restore him. Mar replied shortly on the 1st that the answers to most of the demands must come from England.

James would certainly agree to the project in general, but the way of putting it in execution must be by directions from England, for things there were so altering every day that none at Avignon were competent judges of it. As to money nothing certain could be said till they heard from England.

On the 4th Mar (p. 17) sent more detailed remarks on Dillon's memorial. In the first place it was to be supposed that all that was to be demanded from Sweden was for England alone, for it was to be feared they would not be able to furnish both that and what it was wished could be got for Scotland and Ireland. Directions as to the disposal of what troops should be sent to England, their reception, the time of their being there, their assistance for getting there, where they were to go, and what security they would have there on their first arrival must be expected from the other side.

It was further to be considered what could be done to enable Scotland to take part in the rising and also Ireland, if only to

prevent troops being sent over to England. What should be sent to Scotland should either be to the west, in a larger detachment to the Clyde and a smaller to Inverlochy, or else to the north east to Inverness. The selection of these places was due to the advice of Colin Campbell of Glenderule, whose paper on the subject, referred to on p. 18, will appear in the next volume. It was impossible to send to the west from Sweden, and it could be done only from France or Spain, and that was impossible without letting the Regent or the King of Spain into the secret, which was scarcely to be ventured on and could not be without the consent of Sweden. Therefore Dillon was to consult Sparre.

The Irish troops in France and Spain would be of great use, if they could be got. Those in Spain, who were above 2,000, were so far off that they would be long in coming, but they might be useful in Ireland. Those in France were much nearer and so of great value with respect to Scotland, but it seemed impracticable to get them and what was further necessary for Scotland or for their transportation, unless the Regent at least connived at it, and allowed his people to be serviceable underhand, which he could not be supposed to do without being let into the secret.

If the person sent by the Regent to King George had been unsuccessful, the Regent might perhaps be trusted with the secret, but, if not, he must know nothing of the affair. In that case Sparre should be asked what he thought of trusting the King of Spain with it. If neither was to be trusted, then what was necessary for Scotland must come directly from the King of Sweden. Mar was doubtful if he could do both that, and also what was necessary for England, but of that Sparre was the best judge. In that case the north east project was to be chosen (*i.e.*, landing about Inverness) and some other project must be thought of for Ireland by volunteers and supplies going clandestinely from France and Spain. 2,000 men with 6,000, if not 10,000 arms, were the least to enable Scotland to act effectually, but the greatest difficulty would be how to get the men and arms sent at the season when the supply was most likely to be sent to England, and they would be in no small danger of being stopped if sent by the nearest way. Therefore Mar believed that James must be actually in England before they were sent, so that their passing to Scotland would be less minded. Though they should be sent sooner, yet Scotland would not act till sure of James

being actually in England. Thither he must certainly go, but when, and how and where could he meet with what the King of Sweden was to send there without making such a noise as would discover all prematurely ?

"Should he let them go there first, there's a loss one way, if not two, and, by endeavouring to join them sooner, there's a loss and great danger more ways than one." Mar on the whole preferred the first alternative. There was the same difficulty about Ormonde's going. Mar enclosed a paper (calendared pp. 543–547) with particular answers to each of the Swedish demands. This paper is based on the above mentioned memorial of Dillon.

On the 2nd Mar wrote to Lord Oxford and the Bishop of Rochester, informing them of the Swedish proposals with his observations on them (pp. 8, 11) and desired the latter to communicate them to the Earl of Arran and also to the Duke of Shrewsbury, if he could be brought to own to the Bishop his friendship for James, and to whom else he thought fit, and their joint advice and opinion on the whole with particular answers to the points referred to those in England and indeed a plan for the whole affair would be expected with all possible speed.

Lord Oxford was desired to suggest to the Regent through de Torcy as from himself without James' knowledge how much it might contribute to his own personal interest to befriend James, and for that end he should immediately endeavour to get the King of Sweden to enter into a formal design with James for getting justice done each other, which he should show to be very practicable, and that thereby the Regent might enter into the supporting of them as far as he thought fit and no further, and that without any inconvenience to himself with King George or anyone else.

Mar informed Dillon of this project without naming Oxford, and added that the person in question had given advices to the Regent by this channel which the French government had found true and well grounded (p. 19.)

Captain Ogilvie, Oxford's messenger, was ordered to stay in Paris till Mar's packet to England had arrived in order to carry it over (p. 6). While in Paris he saw de Torcy and proposed to him what he had been ordered to do in Lord Oxford's name. This he seemed to hearken a little to, but demanded what certainty

could be given. Ogilvie offered that Oxford should send a number of the first rank, both temporal and spiritual, to wait on the French ambassador in England, who should certify him even under their hands if required. De Torcy went with this proposal to the Regent, but next day told Ogilvie that the Regent was necessitated to take off the mask and tell him plainly an engagement was almost finished between him and King George, and, till he had a return of that, nothing would be hearkened to. Ogilvie proposed that, "since they would do no more, they would look through their fingers," and allow James to use the interest of his friends in France for what necessaries he might want, but he was told that it would give suspicion and could not be granted, so nothing was to be expected there (p. 43).

8,000 men was the number demanded to be sent to England by Sweden, which in Dillon's opinion was sufficient, and as much as could be expected considering the number of that King's enemies (p. 27).

On the 15th Dillon communicated to Sparre the answers from Avignon (p. 90). The latter promised to send a translation of the memoir to the King of Sweden without delay, but found the number of troops required very considerable and the transportation of horses impracticable. Sparre was more willing than Dillon could express to unite James and the King of Sweden. The descent on Schonen being laid aside would make matters more feasible and perhaps determine that King to take the only step that could retrieve his losses, which Sparre was almost convinced would happen, if James' friends would furnish money without delay to enable the King to take timely and necessary measures. If he accepted the offer, he would unite with James most effectually and his friends in England could never hope for a better opportunity. 50,000*l.* given in due time to Baron Görtz, the King's chief minister, might put James in a fair way of recovering his losses.

On the 23rd, Mar (p. 129) expressed his satisfaction that Sparre was so well disposed, though not empowered to treat. Mar did not doubt that England would enable James to offer the King of Sweden "his powerful servant," money, but to make it sure Mr. Downes was sent over with verbal instructions (p. 131) about the two packets of letters sent over by Ogilvie fully explaining the Swedish affair, James' health, the affair of the Czar,

Dr. Erskine and Sir H. Stirling, the treaty between England and the Regent, James' removal, the supply of money and the affair of schism. Dillon was to tell him what he thought best to enforce what Mar had said of the necessity of James' friends in England sending money. Offering it to Görtz in Holland would be the most expeditious way. Mar desired that Sparre should be asked whether he thought that Jerningham's, the Jacobite agent in Holland, conversing with Görtz would be of any use, and, if he approved, Dillon was to send Jerningham the enclosed from Mar and write to him what he thought fit.

Sparre was unfortunately laid up with a fever which made him incapable of doing any business, which was very unfortunate (pp. 141, 142, 160).

Gyllenborg, the Swedish ambassador in England, was asked to think how the money might be sent over as it was collected in England. He had no commission to make any proposal to James, but was ordered only to speak to some of his principal friends in London and was not in the least to interfere with the ambassador in France (p. 197).

In November came a suggestion from England that James might offer to cede Shetland to the King of Sweden as an inducement to assist him (p. 237).

On 20 November, Dillon (p. 239) enclosed to Mar an abstract of what regarded James' concerns, drawn out of Görtz's letter to Sparre. The essential point was being able to furnish money as required before 15 December, without which Dillon apprehended that Görtz's good disposition might change. Mar replied (p. 263) that the abstract could not but give much slenderer hopes. The Swedes were resolved to be sure of what they wanted before they made James' friends sure of anything, and, not even after their being so sure, would they undertake to enter into a bargain with James. By Görtz's way of writing did it not seem he would gladly avoid his master's acknowledging James at that time ?

The above abstract is given on page 562. Görtz thought that for negotiating a treaty with the Czar the Court of France would act only in concert with that of England and would therefore be useless ; the channel of Lord Mar was also unsuitable on account of the delay it would involve ; he was in favour of cultivating the alleged good dispositions of the Czar through his confidential physician.

He was surprised at the notion of James' retiring to Deux Ponts, which would be proclaiming to the world what was going on between him and Sweden.

He frankly declared that, unless his plan was accepted as a whole, he could not enter on the business. It was on the footing thereof that he had introduced the matter to the King. It was easy to see the impossibility of making a formal treaty at present. The best plan was that each should prepare for their part what was necessary for the work in question, and, when it was ripe for execution, it would be time enough to make treaties. He suggested it might be well to do what was wished under the name of a loan. The sum demanded was not excessive—300,000 *crowns* would be enough for the present. In case his Majesty was unable to repay that loan by real assistance, he would repay it, as prompt decision was necessary. They must begin by supplying 100,000 for the men-of-war, without which nothing could be hoped for.

On the 23rd (N.S.) a letter from England (p. 249) stated that the collection of money was beginning to thrive, and that the King of Sweden might set to work immediately, for he might rely on payment as fast as he could desire.

Mar wrote (p. 301) that Sparre ought to be informed of this and should be let know certainly what might be depended on and when.

On 3 and 10 December (N.S.) Menzies wrote (pp. 285, 307) that the Bishop of Rochester had had five good pieces (*i.e.* 5,000*l.*) played into his hand and that more would come daily, and on the 21st (N.S.) (p. 329) that nearly 20,000*l.* was in the Bishop's hands, ten of which would be consigned to the Swedish ambassador in England, who had been ordered the last post by Görtz to give assurance that the resolution was firmly taken that there should be 12,000 troops, 4,000 of whom should be horse, and Gyllenborg was of opinion that the King would command them in person. Both Shrewsbury and Portmore considered that some certain means must be found to prevent Holland coming to King George's assistance. The former suggested that perhaps the Emperor might be induced to make a demonstration in Flanders which would have the desired effect (p. 494).

Unfortunately a serious disagreement broke out between Görtz and Sparre (p. 387), though not on James' account. Dillon thereupon requested that Görtz might be pressed to come to

Paris without delay, if he judged it useful for the King of Sweden's interest. Görtz arrived at Paris on 8 January (p. 415) and on the 12th Dillon wrote that he had had several conferences with him and that he was fully authorized and now came most seriously to the point, which was all he ventured to say by letter (p. 433). Görtz consequently missed by two hours Charles Erskine, who was to have had an interview with him (pp. 381, 407), and Jerningham thought that Görtz having left without meeting the Czar looked very ill and gave reason to fear he had gone to Paris to make an agreement with the Regent and consequently with England, which, if done, left but little hopes that the King of Sweden would come to terms with the Czar (p. 523).

Over 30,000*l.* had been collected in England by 12 January (p. 441), but the King of Sweden insisted on 70,000*l.* at least; without that sum he could not undertake the enterprise or enter into alliance with James, so on the 26th James wrote to the Bishop of Rochester pressing him not to lose a moment in complying with his demand (p. 475).

On 27 January Mar wrote (p. 479) a most important letter to Jerningham sending him powers to treat with Görtz in the same words as those Görtz had from the King of Sweden. The knowledge of the affair was to be entrusted to none who did not know it already, who were James, the King of Sweden, Ormonde, Mar, Dillon, Görtz, Sparre and now Jerningham himself. Most of James' friends knew of the King's good dispositions towards him, and by that means it was that money was got from England, but none of them must know further, not even any of the Jacobites in Holland, Dr. Erskine, Charles Erskine or Sir H. Stirling. Mar believed that Gyllenborg himself knew little more, and Jerningham "must pass it on them, as Mar had done on Sir H. Stirling, as if it were impossible for the King of Sweden to do anything" unless the Czar and he could agree, for which reason Jerningham was to take all the pains imaginable to get the Czar and Görtz in his master's name to do so. It was lucky that the King of Sweden's preparations would pass as intended against Denmark, without which it was impossible for the design to be covered, and the least discovery would prevent its taking effect anywhere else but there in reality.

Dillon and Görtz had agreed as follows: James was to give the King or Görtz a million French [*livres*] and the King was to transport into England by 20 April or sooner 8,000 foot, 500 horse

mounted and 3,500 horsemen with their accoutrements ready to mount, 30,000 arms, a train of artillery, etc., conform. They had not entered into anything in writing, which Mar believed would be delayed till James and the King met. Görtz was positively of opinion that the King would command in person. If Görtz should propose to enter into an agreement in writing, Jerningham was to enter frankly into it on what was above stated and on the contents of the answers to Görtz's and Sparre's proposals, only care must be taken that James be not drawn into anything unhandsome to the Czar, whose good inclinations towards him were not known when those answers were written.

Dillon was to write to Görtz that the whole affair was entrusted to Jerningham and nobody else. Görtz had as yet got only 50,000 *crowns*, but the rest was getting for him as fast as possible. Görtz had returned to Holland, so the sooner Jerningham saw him the better. Jerningham must see enough to be convinced that the King of Sweden's preparations were going on and that they would be ready by the time appointed, that he might give James notice in time to set out and join the King of Sweden by the time he was ready, so that he might arrive neither too soon nor too late. He proposed to travel from Bologna, where he was now going, to Dantzic by way of Germany, Silesia, Poland and Pomerania, and so to Gottenburg, which would take nearly a month, so Jerningham must be discerning about the preparations to direct him aright, so that he might arrive only some days before the embarkation. Ormonde was to go a separate way and so was Mar, but both were to arrive at Gottenburg about the same time as James. Jerningham was to ascertain from Görtz how James was to be received when he came, and likewise in what quality Ormonde was to go, in case he arrived in time to go with the expedition and James did not. Görtz proposed to go quickly to Sweden to see everything forwarded and, if Jerningham found it necessary, he was to send to Sweden some one in whom he had entire confidence.

On 15 February James wrote from Montmelian (p. 525) to the Bishop of Rochester that the King of Sweden was now so intent on a descent, that the design might be executed before James could join him. He would not risk the loss of a favourable opportunity by waiting for James or Ormonde. The latter was to make the best of his way to Sweden and James was to remain at Bologna, till he had notice from Sweden that everything was

ready and that his departure would not endanger the secret, or till he heard that the expedition had started.

In the latter case he intended to go straight to France, and, when the Regent saw the expedition prospering, could they despair of obtaining anything from him? This letter was only for the information of the Bishop and Lord Arran, who were to direct their measures accordingly and communicate to others as much or as little as they thought proper. If the landing took place before Ormonde's arrival, Lord Arran was to produce and use the commission of the previous July (*see* last volume p. 305), appointing him commander-in-chief in England and Scotland in the Duke's absence. The Bishop was urged to press on the collection of money, without which nothing could be done, and to let James know what sort of declaration he advised.

These fine plans were disconcerted by the arrest of Gyllenborg in London on 29 January (O.S.) and the seizure of his papers (pp. 527, 530, 532). Mr. Cæsar and Sir Jacob Banks and Jerningham's brother, a goldsmith in Covent Garden, who had been active in the collection of money, were also arrested.

On the 19th, just after Görtz's return from Paris, his house at the Hague was beset with soldiers and his papers seized. Gyllenborg's brother was taken and kept in close custody. Görtz himself had left an hour or two before for Amsterdam, to meet Dr. Erskine and Jerningham. The latter informed him of the design against him, on which, having spoken to Dr. Erskine, he decamped from his inn to a private lodging. Next morning about 8 the inn was surrounded by soldiers, with Mr. Leathes, the English Resident, at their head, and searched from top to bottom. Görtz however had escaped out of the town that morning. Since Jerningham's return to the Hague he was assured that not one paper of any moment had been taken, as they had been burnt immediately on the alarm (p. 532). Two days later Jerningham wrote (p. 534) that Görtz had been apprehended after making his escape from Amsterdam. Thereupon, a friend of Görtz, probably Poniatowski, was sent to Sweden with a passport from the Czar, to whom Jerningham sent all needful instructions. Jerningham did not doubt that he would bring back everything necessary for a speedy agreement between the Czar and the King of Sweden, but at any rate the Czar had promised to remain quiet while the King was engaged in the expedition, which Jerningham hoped might still be proceeded with, if the King

was as forward as he ought to be. Jerningham advised that James on receipt of his letter should begin his journey northwards, to be ready to finish it as soon as the gentleman returned, as Jerningham expected he would bring orders for James to repair immediately to Sweden.

On the 11th-22nd Menzies wrote (p. 538) that nothing material had been found among Mr. Cæsar's papers, who was out on bail, and that Sir Jacob Banks was discharged. Nothing had been found among Gyllenborg's papers affecting or even naming any British man, but there was a great deal against the English court and government in his correspondence with the Swedish court and ministers abroad. Nothing was found among Jerningham's papers, who was allowed to go about his business with a messenger.

Ogilvie with his letters arrived safely in London on 18-29 October (p. 151). Menzies wrote on 29 October O.S. (p. 196), that he had had the success James desired in bringing the Bishop of Rochester and Shrewsbury to deal immediately with Lord Oxford. Shrewsbury was daily more and more valuable, and would help with his money as well as with his advice. The Bishop had not yet made any direct use of his power to collect money. Lord Portmore had come up from Bath on Shrewsbury's and Menzies' summons and would be hearty both in advice and money. Menzies suggested that James should write to him and that the Queen should send a message for his wife.

Mr. Downes arrived in London ten days after Ogilvie. The news he brought that the Swedish invasion was to be put off till spring caused a universal damp among the Jacobites (pp. 196, 217, 218). Menzies did his best to restore confidence and hoped soon to begin to see some money coming in. Oxford, "that is not easily alarmed with frights," sent Ogilvie word that sending over Downes was only a blind to amuse the people and the ignorant (p. 218), for no one could believe that anyone would be so foolish as to send off a fellow they were told would not be acceptable without any letter of advice. The Bishop and Oxford, Ogilvie wrote, were together almost every day, and the Bishop was extremely satisfied with him. Downes also endeavoured to set up a party in England against Lord Mar, declaring that his *hauteur* and arrogance were insupportable and that Ormonde and all his friends had been ill

used by him. He had persuaded Arran and his friends of the truth of his statements, and had set David Floyd a roaring against Mar. As heads of the party against Mar were named Robert Leslie, three clergymen including Ezekiel Hamilton, Cameron secretly, two or three lords and Sir W. Ellis.

Mar too suspected that young Leslie was the originator of these malicious stories (p. 350). If anything of this kind could be fixed against Leslie, it would effectually prevent his giving more trouble or going with James, which was otherwise unavoidable. "He," said Mar, "found his project against Bolingbroke succeed and thought it was all his own doing, (as I must confess he contributed to it not a little), which encourages him to try the same game again, if he who serves James immediately be not governed by him in everything, and let him know everything, and he wants not ambition and vanity enough to think he himself will be found the only proper person for that post." Mar knew he did all he could to slander him privately, and, had it been possible to divide Ormonde and Mar, he had done it ere now.

The harmony between the Bishop and Oxford did not last long. Early in January the former went out of town in some displeasure at the latter (pp. 430, 446). Since they had been brought together by James' desire there had been a thousand vicissitudes. Their jealousies and skirmishes had with other things contributed not a little to the disjointing of other friends, or at least to create such a caution and reserve as were inconsistent with vigorous and unanimous resolutions in concert. The Bishop was filled with a thousand jealousies and had been poisoned by strange letters from Avignon, and put into terrible apprehensions of designs against Ormonde (p. 493).

Lord Portmore received the letters, which Menzies had suggested should be sent, with all imaginable respect and also the message from Queen Mary. The only reason he did not write was that he was getting clear of all his engagements as fast as he could, and, as soon as he could get that punctilio over, he would not only write as a free man, but James might reckon on him as gone fully and without reserve into his interest.

The compliment made to Lady Portmore from the Queen was that she had not only buried all resentment as a good

Christian, but from the accounts she had heard of her generosity to the afflicted and of her good wishes and intentions, she thought herself obliged to assure her both of her just sense of it and of all the proper marks of friendship. This gave her great satisfaction and him also (pp. 494, 495). It will be remembered that the Countess of Portmore was the Catherine Sedley, whose *liaison* with James II had so embittered the Queen's early married life. Both were on the brink of the grave, the Queen dying within sixteen and the Countess within ten months after the sending of this compliment.

In December, General Webb (Esmond's general), was taken into the secret and transmitted his opinion about the proposed descent to Ormonde by Sir R. Everard (p. 378), and in January received a letter of thanks from James himself (p. 475).

At the end of the last volume (p. 494) is printed a letter from Sir John Erskine enclosing (p. 495) one dated 22 September, Copenhagen, from his nephew, Sir H. Stirling, describing his interview with Dr. Erskine, Sir John's brother, the Czar's confidential physician. Dr. Erskine assured him that both he and the Czar had all the desire in the world to serve James and wished King George at the devil. The only obstacle was the King of Sweden's obstinacy. Could he be brought to reason, the affair would be done.

A few days later Sir J. Erskine wrote (p. 34) that he had received another letter of 29 September from Sir H. Stirling, declaring that the Czar looked on King George as his greatest enemy next to the King of Sweden, and for that reason would enter into any measure to give James an opportunity of getting the better of him.

Sir J. Erskine was obliged to return to England on 8 October about the business of his mine (for which see Vol. II, p. xxvi) but left at the Hague his youngest brother, Charles, to carry on the correspondence between Mar and Dr. Erskine and Sir H. Stirling (pp. 44, 51).

On 12 October Mar received Sir John's first letter with the enclosures. He immediately communicated the contents to Dillon (p. 72), leaving it to his discretion what should be said to Sparre, except that he was not to mention the Czar's resolution of letting nothing be done against the King of Sweden that year, for fear of its making him less tractable.

On the 21st, Sir H. Stirling assured Mar (p. 112) of the truth of what Sir J. Erskine had written, the only difficulty being how to get Russian troops transported to England, for the King of Sweden would not hear of any commerce with the Czar.

The same day Mar wrote to C. Erskine (p. 113) expressing his vexation at his brother's sudden departure, hoping that he would stay in Holland to settle the correspondence and enclosing a letter to be forwarded to Dr. Erskine or Sir H. Stirling (p. 115), which expressed James' satisfaction at the Czar's good dispositions, promised that nothing would be wanting on his part to cultivate a good understanding between himself and the Czar, and desired to know what the Czar would propose to him. An agreement between them might contribute to a peace between the Czar and Sweden.

On the 22nd, Sir H. Paterson suggested (p. 123) that James himself should write to the King of Sweden to advise him to make up with the Czar.

On the 24th, C. Erskine wrote to Mar (p. 132) that Sir H. Stirling had assured him in a letter received that day that James might rely on the sincerity of the Czar's intentions and that, if he got a hint, were it not for the King of Sweden, who seemed determined on war, he would go to England or Scotland, if any probable scheme were laid before him, to force King George to settle accounts with James. Were it possible to reconcile the King of Sweden and the Czar, the prospect was promising and, at all events, the first would not have on his hands so much that winter as he had had reason to expect, the Czar having abandoned the descent on Schonen, and so would be able to assist his friends.

C. Erskine was told early in November by Sir D. Dalrymple (p. 176) that King George was so angry at the Czar's conduct that he was willing to abate somewhat his claims against the King of Sweden and assist him against the Czar. Erskine did not believe that such an offer would be accepted, but suggested that Mar should watch it, especially considering the Regent's influence with the King. He himself would apprize Dr. Erskine, who, he doubted not, would improve the news to advantage. The Czar, Dr. Erskine and Sir H. Stirling were expected to be in Holland in a fortnight, where an evening's intercourse might do more than many posts. If they came, the writer intended to throw himself in their way.

Another version was that King George was proposing to the King of Sweden to unite with him and Denmark, and then they would oblige the Czar to restore all the Swedish possessions he had taken (p. 188).

When Sir J. Erskine was in London he told the leaders of the Jacobites there of the Czar's favourable disposition towards James (pp. 191, 197).

On 13 November Mar wrote again to Dr. Erskine (p. 211) informing him that James was doing his utmost to induce the King of Sweden to make peace with the Czar, and that an alliance was in a fair way of being formed between the King and James. It had been represented to that King that the Czar was far from being ill inclined to James, and that, were it not for the differences between them, he would be willing to assist him.

On the 17th, Dr. Erskine wrote to Mar (p. 225) that, notwithstanding the Czar's good will to James, from the difficulties of the design it did not lie in his power to serve him. The Doctor himself had done what he could to create new differences between the Czar and King George, but, he feared, they would little help the main business.

Jerningham the day before he left the Hague for Brussels saw Görtz and arranged that Charles Erskine should wait on him (p. 330).

The Czar and Dr. Erskine arrived in Holland 17 December and on the 24th C. Erskine wrote to Mar (p. 345) that Dr. Erskine assured him he had not been and should not be wanting in cultivating the friendship recommended to him nor had his endeavours been fruitless, for the Czar was willing to make up matters with the King of Sweden and that both should unite with James. He did not intend to trouble himself much about any of his partners but the King of Poland. Finland the King of Sweden might have, and his friend, the Duke of Holstein, Holstein. Riga might perhaps be a Hanse town like Dantzic, and Erskine believed the Czar would find him means to recover his possessions taken by Denmark. The Czar saw that the correspondence between him and Mar must be kept up and proposed that Mar should send a colonel whom he would take into his service to manage that affair. C. Erskine proposed Görtz as a proper person to be applied to, but found he would be unacceptable, but C. Erskine was permitted to talk with him to gain his influence in persuading the King of Sweden. C. Erskine advised

that James should write to the Czar and that it should be insinuated that, in case of a restoration, England would assist him with money to enable him to make war on the Turks with the Emperor.

The 29th Sir H. Paterson wrote (p. 371) that Dr. Erskine had brought matters with the Czar as great a length as could be wished and that the affair now depended entirely on the King of Sweden. C. Erskine went the night before from the Czar to Görtz very fully instructed.

The Swedes must be infatuate not to accept of the offers made them and, if the King lost this opportunity, the like would not offer. Cadogan had been trafficking with Görtz, but it was not in the power of him and his friends to procure the King of Sweden the conditions the Czar would give him.

Erskine however missed Görtz (p. 381). Paterson, not knowing the true reason of his journey, suspected as already mentioned, that it might have been on the proposals made him by Cadogan.

Early in January Sir H. Stirling was sent to Avignon (p. 407), and Jerningham was directed to return to Holland, as his presence there, where the Czar was, was more necessary than at Brussels, (p. 411), in order that he might instruct the gentleman whom James was sending how to manage and behave with the Czar. For this purpose Lieut.-Colonel O'Berne, an Irish officer who had served 30 years in France, was selected (p. 418). He was the bearer of a letter from James to the Czar dated the 9th (p. 413) expressing his joy at learning what his sentiments towards him were and his inclination to make peace with the King of Sweden, and referring him to Dr. Erskine for details, and also of letters from Mar to Sir H. Paterson and Dr. and Charles Erskine (pp. 418–421) expressing his pleasure at receiving the letter of the latter and by James' orders returning his thanks to him and Sir H. Stirling for their care and good endeavours for his service. He again urged how much it was to be wished that the Czar and the King of Sweden could come to an accommodation, for without that their good intentions towards James might very probably be frustrated. He regretted that the Czar objected to Görtz, for it would be hard to get the King to put that business into other hands.

The affair between James and Sweden was entirely in Görtz's hands, who had certainly power to ruin it, which he would very probably do, if he found he was mistrusted.

On the 27th Mar wrote to Jerningham that Görtz was very desirous of an interview with Dr. Erskine and that it must be his business to bring them together and to get the Czar, by means of Dr. and Charles Erskine and Sir H. Stirling, to agree to treat with Görtz, since it could be with no others in so short a time as was necessary. Should an agreement be impracticable, the next thing to be endeavoured was to get the Czar to give satisfactory assurances to Görtz that he would undertake nothing against the King of Sweden while the latter was undertaking anything for James (p. 483).

Mar suggested whether it would be possible for the Czar to engage the King of Prussia, with whom he had lately made a new treaty exclusive of King George, in James' favour, which might be made to appear to be for the King of Prussia's interest, for on a strict friendship between James, the Czar and the King, it would be no hard matter to put the last into the possession of most of King George's German dominions. James, if restored, might also force the States General to do justice to that King about his claims on them (p. 484).

Early in October it was suggested that James should take advantage of the Emperor's resentment at the intended alliance between England and France (pp. 25, 86) and try if he would allow him to reside in his dominions or at least, if the King of Sweden consented, agree to his being safe and unmolested at Deux Ponts (pp. 87, 95). On the 20th Mar wrote to Dillon that he thought some Jesuit would be the fittest person to send to Vienna and on the 22nd Jerningham suggested that no time should be lost in applying to the Court of Vienna. M. Staremberg would be the most proper person there to be approached (p. 121).

The assembly of the nine nations at Brussels, composed of the trades or burgesses of that city, hoped that James, or at any rate his followers, would come to Brussels (p. 96), and at their desire the notice published in April that the right of asylum would not be infringed was again published in the Gazette (pp. 125, 126). The people of Antwerp talked of having James in their town and guarding him with their own burgher guard (p. 128).

On the 28th Inese urged an application to the Emperor.— A man of too great figure should not be sent as it would make too great a noise. Inese named Mr. Hooke (but he would soon be missed), Mr. O'Rourke, if the Duke of Lorraine would allow him, or Charles Wogan (p. 149). Baron Walef, the Liégeois

mentioned in the last volume, volunteered to go (p. 164), but Inese and Queen Mary thought him unfit and suggested that some Italian abbé might be sent (pp. 179, 181). Queen Mary had also written to Cardinal Gualterio (p. 181) asking him to get the Pope to use his influence with the Emperor to permit James to live incognito in Flanders or some other of his dominions.

Early in November Mr. Walkingshaw of Barrowfield was sent to Vienna. His instructions are given on p. 192. He reached Lyons on the 9th and intended to go to Besançon and post thence to the Danube, as there was no established post in Switzerland and the roads were very bad (p. 195). Robert Leslie wrote to his kinsman, Count Leslie, recommending Walkingshaw to his protection (p. 209). He reached Vienna about the end of the month after a long and fatiguing journey (p. 280). Most of the people he depended on were unfortunately away, but he had been civilly received (p. 294) and people seemed to be wellwishers of James, but, unless he could prove that the alliance was finished and that it would be prejudicial to the Emperor, they thought he would not be favourably received. Prince Eugene, he was told, was more a friend to James than they had believed. Walkingshaw would endeavour to be introduced to him, and in the meantime was advised to see the Nuncio (p. 317). He did not doubt that the Jacobites would be received and protected, but, unless he could prove that the alliance was prejudicial to the Emperor, he would hardly be able to induce him to give protection to James himself in the terms he considered necessary (p. 340). Before New Year's Day his business had been made known to Prince Eugene and he had been desired to lodge his credentials. He found the Emperor would not receive James' letter, as "Imperial and Catholic" was not in the address (p. 380).

As the war with the Turks might prevent the Emperor from openly joining James, the Czar had proposed to assist him against them, if he would do so (p. 346). He was willing to make peace with the King of Sweden and join with him in assisting James, and offered to give the Emperor as many men as he could reasonably desire, and, if Mar could arrange that the Emperor should apply to him for them and offer an alliance for James' benefit, he would enter frankly into it (pp. 371, 372). Thus the Emperor now had it in his power not only to be of great use to James, but to make a very strong party for himself, and this would put him out of any danger he might incur by any countenance

or protection shown to James, all which was to be represented by Walkingshaw (p. 422). Jerningham, in view of the influence the King of Sweden was said to have with the Emperor, pointed out to Baron Heems, the Imperial minister in Holland, that, though Sweden might wish the Emperor well, only the Czar was able to give him the assistance he required. The minister replied it could not be compassed. Jerningham replied he was mistaken and that, if he went to the Czar, he would be undeceived, so Jerningham wrote to Charles Erskine to arrange a meeting at the Czar's convenience (p. 461).

The Emperor, however, seemed disinclined to come into measures with the Czar and was indignant at his quartering his troops in Mecklenburg, where they committed great outrages, and in other parts of the Empire. Jerningham thereupon suggested to the Emperor's ministers that they should enter into measures with the Czar on the terms of his totally evacuating the Empire and employing his forces against the Turks. While they should be engaged on this, which the Czar for his own sake would cause to be managed in a dilatory way, they would be kept off from treating with others, and on the conclusion of such an agreement it would not be difficult to add a clause in favour of James (p. 528).

In Spain Alberoni continued his reserved attitude. It was suggested that influence from Rome, where he was seeking to be made a Cardinal, might be brought to bear on him (p. 24). As it was impossible for James to refuse to leave Avignon, unless he was supplied with funds to take the place of his pensions from France, it was suggested that assistance should be sought from Spain. Rome had been written to about Alberoni. It was thought that, if the Triple Alliance was formed, Spain would be glad to do all they could against King George and his allies, and in that case that James and his people might be allowed an asylum in that country, but the subject must be cautiously handled to prevent a positive refusal, which would prevent James' going there, however much he might be pressed. It might also be insinuated that, if they would give him a refuge and assist him, others might be got to join with them (p. 81). Before receiving this letter, Lawless, the Jacobite agent in Spain, had urged Alberoni and D'Aubenton, the King's confessor, to send money to James to enable him to withstand any attempts to remove him from Avignon, and to obstruct the treaty

between England and France, but found both very mysterious and reserved (p. 99).

On 21 October, Mar wrote to Lawless by Major McPherson, to inform him of the success of the operation on James and of the conclusion of the agreement between King George and the Regent, and suggested that he should ask for a private audience of the King and Queen to inform them of James' condition, of the above agreement, and of the impossibility of James' resisting unless they supplied him with money (p. 117). Alberoni was extremely angry at the Major's coming to Madrid in so public a manner and ordered that he should be immediately sent back, lest his presence should come to the knowledge of the English minister. As to money, he said that the King had lately sent all he could to Queen Mary for James, but, had he been able to send much more, it would still have been impossible for James to remain, as the Regent had engaged to remove him by force, if necessary. Nothing was said to him about James coming to Spain, as Lawless saw he would not be received. As some consolation, Alberoni declared that James would find in due time that he had his affairs more at heart than he could show at present, and that experience would convince him, when a favourable opportunity offered, that he had not a more zealous servant than himself, though an unfortunate chain of affairs rendered his good intentions useless at present. He did not think it convenient that Lawless should demand an audience of the King or Queen (p. 171).

Lawless wrote again that Alberoni would not give England the least cause for jealousy and had let him understand that James was not to expect such things from him as Lawless had been ordered to propose, but astonished Lawless by complaining that James did not believe him to be his friend, saying that in due time he would find him the best and most useful one he had. Lawless answered that now was the time to show his good intentions by helping to support him, to which he replied that the pear was not yet ripe (p. 247).

Castelblanco arrived at Avignon the end of November (p. 288) with "a duck in his mouth," as Queen Mary called it (p. 182), from the King of Spain. It was but a small sum, but the Prince of Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador to France, gave hopes that more would follow (p. 288).

In December Lawless found Alberoni more shy than ever of seeing or speaking to him, and believed he was acting contrary to all his protestations (p. 327). Mar advised Lawless to put a good countenance on all that had happened with Alberoni, to thank him for any favour he had done, and to tell him his good offices were expected for more (p. 433). Hopes were held out by Lawless that more money was being sent to Avignon (p. 398), but none had arrived before James left that place (p. 508).

A Spanish clergyman informed Charles Wogan of the strong feeling in Spain against the Queen and Alberoni. The latter, who entirely governed her, as she did the King, had taken all business into his hands and used the grandees and everyone else with insupportable contempt, and he and the Queen hoped by means of the disaffection against the Regent in France and the support of the present English Government to settle the late Queen's children in France and those of the present in Spain, and these measures were entirely hateful to all Spain, as was also the treaty of commerce with King George (p. 267).

The King of Sicily expressed his affection for James, but his circumstances prevented him from doing him any service (p. 56). Though he showed hospitality to James in his passage through Savoy and Piedmont (pp. 539–541), James found he could get no good out of him (p. 536).

Mar suggested that as the Queen stood next to James in the succession to the throne, the King should have his son taught English, which might one day stand him in good stead. Nothing had more disgusted the English with the Elector than his ignorance of their language and his saying that he was too old to learn it, or to change his manners (p. 404).

The Jacobites were both angry and alarmed at Bolingbroke's conduct. They charged him with doing James all the harm he could in England by false calumnies, and with telling the most unfavourable things of him as to essential things when he was in the greatest intimacy with him, which would have been buried with a man of honour, even if true (pp. 57, 70). He was reported to have made peace with the Whigs (p. 85), a proof of which was his being allowed to remain in France from which the other persons attainted were to be expelled (pp. 363, 364).

The Jacobites apprehended that he had purchased his pardon by disclosing some of their secrets, particularly the name of the

person who had brought him from his retirement in Dauphiny to Bar the year before, and a great deal about the persons in communication with James (pp. 362, 368, 400, 404). Charles Kinnaird was particularly alarmed, and indeed Bolingbroke's attitude had been the cause of his leaving England in July, since the memorial he had brought over in July, 1715, from Lord Mar had been delivered to Bolingbroke (p. 165).

Mar wrote to Bolingbroke requesting him to deliver to Gordon, the Paris banker, the paper in question (p. 231). Bolingbroke replied that the readiness with which he either destroyed or gave up the original papers in his hands, and the little concern he had about his own that were in other hands would convince him that he had kept these papers purely on account of his old friend, Kinnaird. Since he desired it, he sent the papers by the way Mar directed, having only as a precaution erased the names (p. 290).

As it was apprehended that James Murray might be endangered by Bolingbroke's disclosures, James offered him a welcome at Avignon (p. 363). Murray had already declared he would have no further dealings with Bolingbroke (p. 165).

On p. 389 is recorded a conversation between Bolingbroke and Mr. Stewart, a former M.P. Bolingbroke declared that Mar had taken up arms contrary to his express orders. Mar replied that he was sure he had followed the instructions he had received in rising, and that Bolingbroke had been with James when they were sent (p. 487). In this conversation he declared (according to Mar untruly) that he had advised James instead of going to Scotland to throw himself into Stralsund with Bolingbroke himself and a few others, as the King of Sweden would have been so charmed by so bold an action that he would have done all he could for his restoration.

He was reported to be using his influence to induce his Tory friends in England to join the Stanhope-Sunderland ministry against the Townshend-Walpole section of the Whigs (p. 447). James Murray was requested to repair to London to counteract, if possible, Bolingbroke's influence with the persons to whom he had written or sent messages (p. 498). His letters to England had done great disservice in making James' friends remiss in the collection of money (p. 512).

In February it was reported he was preparing to go into Champagne with a few servants and half dozen English horses

and dogs (p. 515). He frequently visited and supped with Lord Stair, sometimes alone, sometimes with a third person (pp. 142, 447, 515), and took particular pains to court and entertain every Tory that might be in Paris (p. 516) especially the younger men (pp. 150, 173).

At the close of the last volume the mission of William Erskine to Lyons to conduct the Marquis of Wharton to Avignon is mentioned. He reached Avignon incognito on the night of Sunday, 4 October. He conversed a long while with the King, who was very much pleased with him, and with whom he was charmed, and had a great deal of discourse with Ormonde and Mar. He did not wish to return to England or to stay at Paris, and the King, Ormonde and Mar advised him to go to the Court of Hesse Cassel (pp. 37, 38).

From Lyons he sent to Avignon a letter he had composed to the English freeholders (p. 547) and also a letter from his governor (p. 62), which entreated him not to sacrifice his whole life to mere fancy or resentment.

Wharton arrived in Paris on the 28th, where he rejected Bolingbroke's overtures (p. 149). From Paris he wrote to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to engage him, if possible, in James' interest (p. 173). The letter was forwarded to Avignon and approved of there (p. 201). He called on Lord Stair and was received cavalierly, but received a most obliging message of excuse the next day, on which he visited him again and was invited to dine with him on the Prince of Wales' birthday. He was obliged to accept, partly to soften his relations but more so in order not to disable himself from serving James (p. 198). On 19 November he received a favourable answer from Rank, the Landgrave's minister, expressing his master's wish that he should return to Cassel, as such important matters were better managed by word of mouth than by letters (p. 233, 234).

Dillon thought that, though Wharton pretended to be very zealous for James' interest, he appeared so unsettled in all his proceedings that it was not easy to judge of his interior (p. 239).

On the 24th Wharton wrote to Rank (p. 251) expressing his regret that he was obliged to return to England, as his guardians refused to remit him any money, and therefore he could not accept the invitation to Cassel. He assured him that the Landgrave might feel easy on the religious question. James, he asserted, had

no English priest with him, and went but rarely to Mass, and every Sunday service was performed in his house by clergymen of the English Church. The letter to the Landgrave, as approved at Avignon, was sent in cipher to Sparre to be forwarded.

Just as he was leaving Paris on the 26th (p. 258) he received Mar's letter of the 17th (p. 229) promising that James would pass the warrant creating him a duke as soon as he should be able to write, and requested that the title should be Northumberland with the inferior titles given on p. 259. The warrant was antedated to 2 October (p. 543).

The morning he left, Stair sent for him (p. 268) and told him there were many affidavits of treason against him and that he would be arrested on landing, and therefore desired him to stay at Paris, promising to furnish him himself with what money he required. He also pressed him to own having been with Lord Southesk. Wharton answered he did not value what could be said against him, and to show his innocency would set out that morning and hoped that Stair would make his words good in Westminster Hall.

He was detained at Calais by contrary winds (p. 279) but reached London before 7 December, where Menzies " played him into the hands of honest men " (p. 297). He found the Prince of Wales most gracious and laid the fault of everything on Stair's behaviour. His guardians assured him they would settle everything amicably, and that he would be able to return to France in a month. He acted the cautious part Mar recommended and smiled on the Whigs in order to cut their throats, though ready to make one of twenty to proclaim James in Cheapside (pp. 306, 312).

Thirty of the prisoners taken at Preston were shipped on the Hockenhall galley, which sailed from Liverpool 25 June, for transportation to Antigua (pp. 40, 304). They were all kept in irons but two, who had bought their freedom, and were miserably fed. On August 3 they mastered the vessel, put the master, mate and supercargo in irons and forced the crew to carry her to L'Aguillon Road near St. Martin's, where they arrived 7 September (p. 304).

Mr. Ramsay was sent to Avignon on their arrival and orders were sent back by him that the cargo should be disposed of and the ship left to the master and crew to dispose of as they thought fit, and that the escaped prisoners should disperse themselves in

the country about Bordeaux (p. 22). The proceeds of the cargo would afford them some subsistence.

L. Charteris, the leader of the prisoners, at first intended to carry the ship to Ireland and land the crew there, and then bring her back to France and dispose of her (p. 161), but finally sent off the ship and crew for Dublin (p. 200).

He bitterly complained of his comrades, who, after they obtained their liberty, gave him more trouble than it had been to subdue the crew (p. 425). The proceeds of the cargo fell far short of expectation (pp. 367, 425), and it was alleged that one of the escaped prisoners, who had been employed in disposing of it, had embezzled 400*l.* (p. 426).

A book had been published by a Non-juror against the conforming part of the Church, which unseasonably revived the question of schism. Mar by James' directions requested Atterbury to put a stop to what might do so much mischief (p. 64), and also wrote to Archibald Campbell, Bishop of Aberdeen, a leader among the Non-jurors, that James recommended him to do all he could to put a stop to that controversy (p. 65).

Campbell (p. 219) wrote to exculpate himself from the charge of having had anything to do with the controversy and explaining at length the conduct of the Non-jurors. Dr. Leslie wrote a letter to the Non-jurors, which was highly approved of by Atterbury (p. 196), but was found fault with by Campbell as unseasonable, as written in a patriarchal fashion to his superiors, and as pressing arguments which had been repeatedly confuted (p. 221).

The most thinking men of the Church of England wished that James by his commands would put an end to the dispute, as the Government were endeavouring to improve it, because it might prove of pernicious consequence to James' interest (p. 145).

In December Menzies wrote that Atterbury had been sadly terrified of late about James' extreme attachment to his own religion and his inflexibility about it. Sir R. Everard's letters to Ormonde were referred to for further information (p. 298). The knight's letters however contained nothing on that subject (p. 411). Neither Inese (p. 313) nor Mar (p. 337) could imagine what James had done to occasion this new alarm. He had complied as far as could be reasonably required, unless nothing would satisfy but changing his religion, and, that, it had been admitted, if done before his restoration, would dishonour him,

and Mar took this rumour to be some malicious contrivance, which made him more desirous to know what was the origin of it.

In fact, no disputes about religion ever happened at Avignon. The Protestants were allowed the exercise of their religion there (p. 401) and every Sunday the English service was celebrated in James' house by English clergymen. Were he at present to declare himself a Protestant, he would lose the support of the Catholics without gaining that of the Protestants, who would attribute the change solely to motives of interest (p. 251).

With regard to oaths to be taken by Roman Catholics, James, as Queen Mary had supposed (Vol. II, p. 475), could not allow any to be taken against himself. The Pope, it was feared, was likely to be too easy in that affair, but the Roman Catholics would find that no oath they could take would satisfy the Government (p. 4).

A conference on this subject had been held in the summer at Bishop Gifford's, at which an oath of submission was agreed to, which was considered to be very prejudicial to the interest of James.

Father Lawson and Father Blake, the Vice-Provincial of the Jesuits in England, wrote to clear the latter and the Jesuits in general from the charge of having been abettors, if not composers of this oath (pp. 348, 460).

The three Great Seals that James had left in Scotland were sent over by Captain Alexander Inese (p. 32), who had taken General Carpenter, the commander in Scotland, prisoner at Almanza, and used him civilly, in return for which Carpenter had set him at liberty (p. 14). He reached Paris in safety and delivered the Seals to Queen Mary (pp. 71, 102).

Preparations were made for the trials of the Scotch prisoners at Carlisle (p. 107), which were delayed by various difficulties (p. 274) and did not begin till 7 December (p. 326). The prisoners intended to plead the illegality of their being tried in England for alleged treason in Scotland contrary to the Union (p. 355), but eventually the majority of them pleaded guilty (pp. 377, 451). Of those that pleaded guilty twenty-five were sentenced and reprieved, seven or eight more were respited, and about thirty-two that were not insisted against were set at liberty, and only Tannochy Tulloch stood his trial and came off safe. Various reports were current about those condemned, sometimes that

death warrants were signed against four, five or six of them, sometimes that all were to be pardoned as to life (p. 519).

A great difference arose between the Lords of Session and the Commissioners of Inquiry about forfeited estates in Scotland, the first having appointed factors to receive the rents of many of the greatest estates for payment of lawful creditors, at which the Commissioners were much offended and threatened to turn out the factors and put in others of their own (pp. 227, 315).

The Commissioners claimed to be the sole judges of these rights and of everything else relating to forfeited estates (p. 316).

The Lords of Session maintained their prerogative, and determined in favour of the creditors against the Commissioners (p. 488).

There was a report that it was intended to carry over "some thousands of Palatines and other foreign beggars" to plant Scotland with. This, Sir H. Paterson hoped, would not be very acceptable even to those now left there, and pains were taken to let friends in Scotland know of this fine project and what neighbours they were likely to have. King George's friends in Holland said plainly they were resolved to extirpate *la noblesse d'Ecossois* (p. 191).

In spite of the miserable state of the country the Highlanders were said to continue firm (p. 54) and to be as well armed as ever, notwithstanding the arms they had been forced to give up (p. 49), and the Jacobites in Scotland generally were in as good heart as ever and as well disposed (p. 443).

The marriage of the Marquis of Tynemouth, Duke of Liria in Spain, the Duke of Berwick's eldest son, to the Duke of Veraguas' sister, was delayed by the Duke of Veraguas' illness (pp. 99, 100), but it was solemnized on 1 January (p. 398). A compliment from James to the lady and her brother was received with the greatest respect, and the latter asked that James should be assured that he should always have a sure, sincere and faithful servant in him (p. 327).

Among isolated notices of various persons the following seem worth mentioning :—

On 9 October Lord Warwick with his mother and father-in-law, *i.e.* Joseph Addison, sailed from Calais for England (p. 49).

On p. 54 the death of Fletcher of Saltoun is mentioned. His last words were "my poor country," and he left 200*l.* for the poor Scots prisoners (pp. 54, 107).

Lord Peterborough was at Hanover three days and very much offended the German Court there, by always elbowing his way in to be near the Elector to force him to speak to him (p. 78).

Lord Mar's son, a boy at Westminster, when told by Stanhope to learn not to be a rebel like his father, retorted that it was not yet decided who were the rebels (p. 143). Both he and his sister were ill of small-pox but recovered (pp. 124, 154, 190, 211).

Mar spent two days in November seeing the curiosities at Nismes, and considered it a scandal that Louis XIV had suffered the amphitheatre to be so spoiled and that he did not repair it (p. 244).

In November the Princess of Wales was confined of a dead child. The town and the Jacobites were very cruel and merry on this occasion, as she had often said "It was no pretender," and a thousand other reflections against James were attributed to her which were now turned against her, they calling it a judgement on her. It was thought she would die, and some prophesied that Mary Bellenden would be a princess (p. 248), but she recovered (p. 272).

The seizure of Graham of Killearn by Rob Roy, of which there is a full account in the notes to *Rob Roy*, is mentioned on p. 326.

Mr. and Lady Mary Wortley Montague passed through Vienna on their way to Constantinople. The latter was Lady Mar's sister. Mar inquired if her looks had suffered from the small-pox, which she had had lately (p. 341, 553).

The following are the Jacobite peerages conferred in this volume :—

That conferred on the young Marquis of Wharton has already been noticed, which was the only English creation during this period.

In the peerage of Scotland early in February, the Marquis of Tullibardine was created Duke [of Rannoch] and the Count of Castelblanco Duke of Castelblanco and St. Andrews, in both cases with various subordinate titles (pp. 497, 514), and on 8 December Alexander McDonald of Glengarry was created Lord McDonald (p. 303) ; on the 17th Sir Hector Maclean, Lord Maclean (p. 321) ; on the 23rd Sir Donald McDonald, Lord Sleat (p. 345) ; on the 28th Norman McLeod, Lord McLeod (p. 370) ; on 21 January, 1717, Lachlane McIntosh, Lord McIntosh ; and

on the 27th John Cameron of Lochyel, Lord Lochyel (p. 485) and on 1 February Lieut.-General Dillon was created a Baron and Viscount of Ireland, the titles not being specified (p. 497).

Most of the documents in the Appendix were either enclosures in or were closely connected with documents calendared in the body of this volume, and have been noticed in connection with them. Of the independent ones the most interesting are the detailed account by Dr. Arthur of the attempted surprise of Edinburgh Castle on 8 September, 1715, in which he was one of the principal actors, and which miscarried because the rope ladder by which the scalade was to be made did not arrive till too late (p. 550), and Allen Cameron's narrative (p. 557) of his being arrested at Deal when he went over in July, 1715, of his escape, of his interviews with Ormonde and Mar, and of his subsequent adventures. The heads of instructions he brought over for Scotland were got by heart by the person sent there by Lord Mar without anything in writing.

More ciphers are used in this volume than in the former ones. As mentioned in the preface of Vol. II. there are almost complete keys to that used by Capt. H. Straton, and to that used by Sir H. Paterson and Mr. Jerningham.

Besides the names in the cipher used with J. Menzies, mentioned in the Introduction to Vol. II., the following additional ones occur in this volume. (N.B.—In all the complete lists of ciphers the words deciphered in the originals are printed in Roman letters, those of which the interpretations are guessed, in Italics).

Any Christian name beginning with G. stands for *Holland*.

Aleppo	... stands for ...	the Alps.
Mr. Anderton's	,, ...	*Avignon.*
Ashburnham	,, ...	*Duke of Argyle.*
Bilson	,, ...	*collection of money.*
Bloworth	,, ...	Bologna.
Charlotte, Mrs.	,, ...	
Coffee	,, ...	*ammunition.*
Cope	,, ...	*the Catholics.*
Crew	,, ...	*Archibald Campbell.*
Dailly	,, ...	a descent.
Dance	,, ...	*a declaration.*
Dantry	,, ...	*Dillon.*

Davis	stands for ...	the dear little knight Ormonde's friend, *i.e.*, Sir R. Everard.
Dryden, Mr.	,, ...	a declaration.
Dunstable	,, ...	*Dunkirk.*
Durfey	,, ...	*Denmark.*
Evans	,, ...	*Prince Eugene.*
Falconer	,, ...	*a fleet.*
Flamsted	,, ...	*Flanders.*
Frost, Mr.	,, ...	
Grace	,, ...	*Granville, i.e., Lord Lansdown.*
Gregg	,, ...	*Glasgow.*
Greenville	,, ...	*Bishop Gadderar.*
Hartley	,, ...	*Dr. Hicks.*
Howe	,, ...	Harley, *i.e.*, Lord Oxford.
Ingoldsbie's, Mr. ...	,, ...	Inverness.
Jennings	,, ...	*Ireland.*
Jery	,, ...	*Inverlochy.*
Lamb	,, ...	Leslie.
Leighton	,, ...	*Leslie.*
Linen	,, ...	*money.*
Martha		
Sister Mary		
Maynard	,, ...	*Sir J. Erskine.*
Millington	,, ...	*Mar.*
Noland, Mr.	,, ...	*the Non-jurors.*
Osborn	,, ...	Ormonde.
Parsons and Parton ...	,, ...	the Pope.
Pritchard	,, ...	the Pope.
Renny	,, ...	religion.
Rushworth	,, ...	*Russell, i.e., Lord Orford.*
Savil	,, ...	*Spain.*
Stoner, Miss	,, ...	Shetland.
Sugar	,, ...	swords.
Trotter		
Wanesford	,, ...	*Sir W. Wyndham.*
Windebank	,, ...	*Lord Wharton.*
Ynico Bearcroft ...	,, ...	*the Czar.*

For the Inese cipher see Vol. II, p. xl. A word which does not occur in the key to this cipher is Salt, which stands for d'Uxelles, an apparent violation of the rule in this cipher that the real and cipher words begin with the same initial. D'Uxelles being pronounced du sel perhaps suggested Salt as an equivalent.

The new words in General Dillon's cipher are :—

Bagnal's	stands for	*Brussels.*
Black	,,	*Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.*
Cooper	,,	*Copenhagen.*
Dobson	,,	*Mr. Downes.*
Elbore	,,	*Dr. Erskine.*
Elbore, junior	,,	*Charles Erskine.*
Filmon	,,	*Spain.*
Gorbel	,,	*Görtz.*
Hautcour	,,	*Lorraine.*
Horob	,,	*Hereditary Prince of Hesse.*
Ingrham	,,	Inese.
Jery	,,	*Jerningham.*
O'Brian	,,	*Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.*
Palfie	,,	*King of Prussia.*
Pascale	,,	King of Prussia.
Pellam	,,	*M. de Prié.*
Simion	,,	*Sir H. Stirling.*
Tumaux	,,	the Czar.
Weston	,,	*Lord Wharton.*

The following are the cipher names used with Sir P. Lawless not deciphered in the originals and not given in Vol. II, p. xlii :—

Bloüin	stands for	Holland.
Brignon	,,	Holland.
Burin	,,	Bolingbroke.
Chaunin or Chauvine	,,	the English people.
Despeches	,,	Dillon.
Normand		
Renaud's	,,	Madrid.
Vallin	,,	Queen Mary.

The following are the new undeciphered names used by Sir J. Erskine :—

Allin	... stands for ...	Earl of Arran.
Banks, Mr.	,, ...	peace
Brown	,, ...	James.
Carny	,, ...	Mar.
Hammer	,, ...	King of Spain or Spain.
Humphry	,, ...	Bishop of Rochester.
Linsdon	,, ...	Edinburgh.

In the Lord Oxford cipher besides the names in the key, Bing was in the last Volume, p. xliii, interpreted, probably wrongly, as Bromley. It more probably means Lord Bingley.

The same cipher was used by Charles Kinnaird and Tom Bruce. The words unkeyed in it are as follows :—

Ailison	... stands for ...	King of Sweden.
Bayly	,, ...	Bolingbroke.
Bell	,, ...	King George.
Betterton	,, ...	T. Bruce.
Bilboa	,, ...	London.
Bonnor	,, ...	T. Bruce.
Clerk	,, ...	James.
Coxe	,, ...	Cadogan.
Cuttler		
Dallon		
Dantrague	,, ...	Dillon.
Geneva	,, ...	Flanders.
Gray		
Hunter	,, ...	the Regent.
Hurst		
Leghorn	,, ...	France.
Limburg	,, ...	England.
Lisbon		
Lutsen	,, ...	the Emperor.
Martin	,, ...	the treaty.
Miln	,, ...	Mar.
Nagle	,, ...	

O'Brion	... stands for ...	Walkingshaw.
Oswald	... ,, ...	Ormonde.
Pitcairn	... ,, ...	Amsterdam.
Pouvies or Pourvies ...		
Portuguese ...	... ,, ...	the English.
Rankin	... ,, ...	Inese.
Short	... ,, ...	Lord Stair.

None of the words in the Southcott or Wharton ciphers are keyed except in the latter Worsely or Windrham=Lord Wharton.

The unkeyed words in the cipher used between Mar and Dr. and Charles Erskine and Sir H. Stirling are :—

Barclay	... stands for ...	Ireland.
Berendahl ...	... ,, ...	King George.
Baker	... ,, ...	King George.
Banks	... ,, ...	peace
Carny	... ,, ...	Mar.
Franklin ...	... ,, ...	the Regent.
Hammer ...	... ,, ...	King of Spain.
Johnston ...	... ,, ...	Haldane of Gleneagles.
Kirby	... ,, ...	King George or England.
Martiniere ...	... ,, ...	the Czar.
Stralenberg ...	... ,, ...	James.

Duddell is keyed as Dr. Erskine, but on pages 75, 177 it must mean someone else, perhaps Drummond, who was joined with Haldane of Gleneagles about Sir J. Erskine's mine.

The unkeyed words in the cipher with Walkingshaw of Barrowfield are :—

Black	... stands for ...	Barrowfield himself.
Brown or Brun or Burn	,, ...	Brussels.
Carmichael ...	... ,, ...	the Czar.
Christy	... ,, ...	Konigseck, governor of the Netherlands
Crow	... ,, ...	Cadogan.
Dumbar or Dunbar ...	,, ...	Dillon.
Edie	... ,, ...	England.

Ellel	... stands for ...	someone who was a secretary at Vienna.
Ellin	... ,, ...	the English envoy at Vienna (Mr. Stanian).
Elmore	... ,, ...	the Empire.
Ernest	... ,, ...	Dr. Erskine.
Forbes	... ,, ...	Flanders.
Foreman	,, ...	James' friends.
Fuller	... ,, ...	France.
Gall	... ,, ...	King George.
Henderson	,, ...	Holland.
Hyndshaw	,, ...	Holland.
Jolly	... ,, ...	Jerningham.
Lumsden	,, ...	Duke of Lorraine.
Luther	... ,, ...	a league.
Norman	,, ...	Lord Nithsdale.
Panton	... ,, ...	de Prié.
Primrose	,, ...	John Paterson.
Peters	... ,, ...	peace.
Rattray	,, ...	the Regent.
Robison	,, ...	O'Rourke.
Sanders	... ,, ...	King of Sweden.
Simson	... ,, ...	Spain.
Tindal	... ,, ...	the Turks.
Vandal	... ,, ...	Venice.
Vertue	... ,, ...	Vienna.
Wardlaw	,, ...	war.

The cipher with O'Rourke, the Agent at the Court of Lorraine was :—

Cargil	... stands for ...	*the Czar.*
Condon	... ,, ...	Charles, the Elector Palatine.
Durnby	... ,, ...	*Dillon.*
Ellis	... ,, ...	*the Emperor.*
Ember	... ,, ...	*England.*
Enbin	...	
Geoffrey	,, ...	James.
Gil	... ,, ...	*King George.*

Isman	... stands for ...	*the Electoral Prince of Bavaria.*
Mrs. Keating	,, ...	*Madame de Kinigle.*
Knoles	,, ...	James.
Lorimer	,, ...	*Duke of Lorraine.*
Martin	,, ...	Mar.
Newtown	,, ...	*Nancy.*
Pimentel	,, ...	the Princess Palatine.
Purves	,, ...	*the Palatine family.*
Rattray	,, ...	O'Rourke.
Rutherford	,, ...	*the Regent.*
Sandcroft	,, ...	*King of Sweden.*
Simon	,, ...	Prince of Sulzbach.
Tonson	,, ...	*a treaty.*
Vernor	,, ...	*Vienna.*
Wallace	,, ...	Walkingshaw.

F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL.

" ERRATA.

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p. 187, line 3,
for Guelderland *read* Zealand, *and*
for Zealand *read* Guelderland."

THE STUART PAPERS

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

VOL. III.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 1. Paris.—Forwarding the enclosed letters, and requested to be informed who goes under the name of Arthur Thomson.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Thursday, October 1.—I find by the enclosed from Abram (Menzies) that he misses some letters lately sent him. If he told us the dates of those he has got, we might know what he wants, but this is an imperfect way of corresponding. He desires none be sent him till he sees how this matter goes, but sends no new address, and I have none but the two I sent lately to Martel (Mar), which I have used for a twelvemonth, and do not remember before this any of his letters were lost.

The enclosed Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) has the usual seal, and seems not to have been opened, as I suspect the last was. We have nothing new here, only the report of a battle in Hungary, in which they say the Turks were again beaten, but that the Germans have raised the siege of Temeswar, which looks like a contradiction, so there must be some mistake in the report.

Maurice Murray takes it ill that he is put on the list only for 30 *livres* a month, and Mr. Oliphant, who is now at Orleans, and who lately wrote to have a commission of brigadier, if it be he that is put down in the list as a captain only, will take it ill, having been captain of the foot guards and colonel many years ago.

I am told a Mrs. Manley is gone to Avignon as a washerwoman. They say she is sent by Lord Stair and Mrs. Roche, of whom I wrote formerly and who is believed by many here to be a spy and a dangerous woman. If Martel loves satire, he will find one here pretty sharp.

Maurice Moray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 1. Paris.—After kissing the Queen's hand, who received me very graciously and said several obliging things of all our family, by Mr. Dicconson's desire I delivered the remainder of the old *Louis d' ors* to Mr. Innes, who has since received a list of the pensions, in which, he supposes by some mistake, I am marked only 30 *livres* a month, whereas others, who, he thinks, have no better pretensions, are marked 60. He desired me to write to you, that it might be rectified the first opportunity. I told him I was sorry that want of access to my own obliged me to be burdensome to the King, especially when his circumstances were so low, and he had so many to support, and that therefore I was shy of giving you any trouble, but he insisted it was absolutely proper for me to do it, adding, that, as the Queen had regretted my brother's misfortunes, and said more than once she was glad Providence had favoured my escape, so he thought their present state did plead for me, and that, though my friends were able (which he knows they are not at present) to support me with their credit, he thinks even in that case, I had good reason to think myself ill used, if in such a list I was not ranked at least with the first of those of the same quality. All this I submit to your goodness and wisdom.

C. Forman to John Paterson.

1716, October 1. Versailles.—Enclosing a letter for Mr. Corbet, and inquiring whether one of 1 August he had enclosed to him for the same person had come safe, as he had had no account of it.

Hugh Paterson to John Paterson.

1716, October 1. St. Omer.—Being ordered from St. Germains thither with the rest of the King's friends, and also to give account in what station he had served and avouchers of the truth of it, naming him as his avoucher, with Lord Linlithgow, to whom he requests him to deliver the enclosed. *Enclosed,*

> *Declaration by Hugh Paterson that he was in the north army and served in the Stirlingshire squadron commanded by Lord Linlithgow in the troop of his cousin, Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, and that he could not stay in Scotland because a good part of his estate was possessed by one of Brunswick's generals, and it was known to all in and about Edinburgh that he was in the service of his King. With note by John Paterson that the above consisted with his knowledge.*

Capt. John Wood to Clanranald.

1716, October 1. St. Omer.—An order is come from Court that every man must give in his pretensions. I followed King James from England to France and thence to Ireland and was there as a captain till the capitulation of Limerick, and being wounded went to Scotland and continued there with my family till 1700, without

engaging in any service in the usurper's government. Finding it troublesome to stay there by reason of my principles I returned to France that year, and joined the King's forces before the siege of Lille, and then went to Dunkirk and served several years on a privateer. Being obliged to go to England I was betrayed by Daliezell, the captain of a Calais privateer, and remained two years in the messenger's hands till I was discharged at the peace. As for the command I had at Auchterardoch with you, you can attest my having the command of the Earl Marischal's horse, you having the chief command yourself. I have sent the King the copy of the order I had from you there, and enclose the copy of the Duke of Mar's order for my subsistence at the rate of 2*s.* a day dated at Scoon, 29 January. I hope you will do me the justice of seeing me put into the list amongst the rest of the old officers, being one of the oldest at present. I hope you will speak with the Duke of Perth and General Gordon, and the Marquis of Seaforth and the Earl Marischal. Till I be put in the list, I shall have no subsistence.

Robert Douglas to John Paterson.

1716, October 1. Rotterdam.—I beg an answer *per* first post to my note of Tuesday. I understand the gentleman got off with the packet from Helvoetsluys only yesterday. I hope he will be at London to-night, the wind being fair. The yachts are ordered to be here 1 Nov., for carrying over King George. I am informed by a Mr. Leslie who was one of us, that Brigadier Campbell, Auchtertyre, Logie Drummond and five other gentlemen made their escape at Lauder on their march to Carlisle. He came from Edinburgh, Monday sennight. He was witness to the mob, which was soon quashed. All your friends at Leyden are well.

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese.)

1716, September 20[-October 1.]—I write this from the country only to let you know that Mr. Mildmay (Marlborough) is not only worse again, but is indeed past all possibility of recovery, all his senses being almost gone, so that he is but a poor spectacle and had better be dead.

It will have considerable effects in Edgbury's (England's) family, and Mr. Arnot's (the army) will soon be divided. Mr. Beatman (Berwick) too will lose what he so much valued himself upon, and for which he was so much considered by Sir Edward (the Regent), so, if he be wise, he will change his note. It will alter the case too as to Mr. Holloway (Holland), whom Mildmay governed in a great measure, and Holloway relied more on him than on Laury (King George).

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, October 1. Avignon.—I will not trouble you with saying anything to-night of the King, since Dr. Wood writes of his condition, only we hope that the worst is over.

His Majesty orders me to tell your Majesty that the letter from Mr. Reeves is a project on *Turner*, which must be let sleep at this time, which you will please let him know, with the King's thanks for his good intentions, and, when it is time, he will give him what orders are necessary.

Ord's letter to Mr. Dicconson is enclosed. All his Majesty has to say is that he be immediately advertised that he must by no means send anybody to England, and that he must be very cautious even in what he writes thither, that he may not by encouraging friends say anything to alarm the government, for what is wrote to such as he corresponds with they always talk of, and show what is wrote them from this side. It is wished that such as Ord, tho' very honest, would be quiet and sit still without meddling, for they do much more hurt than good, and I know your Majesty is of this opinion.

Mrs. Skelton's letter is also enclosed. The King, when he is able, will write a paper for you to show such as speak to you of that affair of the oaths as you propose to him in your letter of the 26th which he had this morning. It is wonderful how anybody can think the King can allow them to take oaths against himself. You would see by the letters from Roberts (Rome) that Pritchard (the Pope) is like to be too easy in that affair, which I must say is very odd, and not suitable to what he ought to be. The Catholics will find that any oath they can take will not satisfy the government.

Dutton's (Dillon's) messenger arrived this morning, it will take some days to dispatch him, though it shall be gone about with all expedition. I send what I have written to him open. You will easily see that 'tis Ogilvie I have wrote to to continue some days longer at Paris, and, if he be gone before my letter comes to him, it is to be sent after him to Duns (Dunkirk) where I have desired him to wait four or five days. Dr. Wood's paper is enclosed and the copy of Mr. Floyd's letter.

At bottom, 2 Gfiowi gsw Gnei (*i.e.* Turner, the Tow'r). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 1.—I had yours of the 26th by your messenger early this morning and delivered immediately what was enclosed. Though Arthur (James) be still a good deal indisposed. he read all himself, and afterwards gave them to Mr. Johnston (Mar) who read them all with attention, and afterwards read them again with Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde), but they are of such consequence it will take time to make the necessary answers, though indeed Mr. Villeneuve (Dillon) has done a great deal to make that easy. I cannot enough commend his part in this.

People with us are very inquisitive, and, finding they were on the hunt to find out the occasion of your messenger's coming, we found it fit he should immediately leave this, under the notion of going to Perpignan, as he had very prudently given out when he first came,

and that he was only come *en passant* to see the King. He is just going and will come back on Sunday night privately to receive his dispatches to set out for you on Monday.

All I shall now say is that the answers to most of the demands made must come from Bernard (England). Arthur will certainly agree to the thing in general, and be as particular too as he can as to all the different points, but as to the project itself, and the ways of putting it in execution, it must be by directions from thence, for things are so altered and are so altering every day with Bernard since we left him, that none here are competent judges of it. Then as to the affair of Orlando (money) we can say nothing certain till we hear from thence, and, it being a considerable time since it was wrote about, I hope we may have a return soon, and by all our accounts there's great reason to hope they will be favourable. Upon the whole I think what I have here wrote is enough to convince Jeofry (Sparre) that nothing will stick with Arthur that's in his power to bring this affair to bear, and it is no hard matter to show it is much as Humphry's (King of Sweden's) interest as Arthur's. What I most apprehend is the loss of time by a messenger's going to and returning from Bernard, now that the season is advancing apace, but that there's no help for as to a great deal of the affair, but, in the meantime, let us be doing all we can on this side, and, had Jeofry powers, I see not what should hinder Arthur from empowering one or two to meet him immediately, and to be going on as far as they can.

As to the point of secrecy, it is equally Arthur's interest as it is Humphry's, so I think that may be depended on.

Had Arthur Orlando at his disposal, he would very cheerfully make an offer of his services to Humphry to help him in his present distress, but you know he is not at his command, though he has done all in his power to get him, and I have reason to hope he'll succeed, but I'm afraid it may take some time.

I wonder mine of the 20th was not come by the 26th. In it I mentioned Edgar (the Regent) and the advantage it would be to have his concurrence, though not openly, and by Villeneuve's memorial in relation to the part of the affair concerning Christopher (Scotland) and Daniel (Ireland), there seems still the more need to have Edgar, for how can these two points be taken care of and done otherwise ? But the danger in trusting Edgar with a thing of this consequence is the difficulty, which you would consult Jeofry on and let us know what he says. To be sure Humphry would do all he could to make the affair succeed, if he enters into it, so Arthur and he are in that case equally concerned to take all practicable ways to contribute towards it.

We have just now a sure and trusty hand, I believe still at Paris, who is going to Bernard by a sure way. I have written for him to stop at Paris till your messenger returns, that he may carry what we find necessary to send to Bernard on what you sent us, having nobody else fit to be sent, and who would dare venture it. He has already letters of consequence from us to carry there, and we can

make what's further necessary for our friends with Bernard clear enough by letters, since 'tis a safe way of sending. Jeofry may depend on our caution of using his name. He at Paris knows nothing of what is in the letters he carries, nor must he of those which are to be sent him. *Copy.*

Jo. Darbie (the Duke of Mar) to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1716, October 1.—Since I wrote last night something of consequence has occurred, which it is necessary Mr. Primrose (Earl of Oxford) and other friends be informed of, and it will take me some days to write what is needful. Therefore, if this find you at Paris, you must continue there, till you hear from me, which, I believe, will be in three days, but you must keep yourself very private, for there will be spies on you, and, if they suspect where you are going, they will do what they can to intercept you. Should you be gone from Paris before this reaches it, I have ordered it to be sent after you to *Mr. Dummer's*, with whom you are to remain four or five days, and in that time you will hear from me.

If this find you at Paris, you must wait on Mr. Danton (Dillon) to whom I am to send the packet to give you, and I have written to him of you, but he knows nothing of Mr. Primrose nor is it needful he should.

At bottom, Tiy&rebir (*i.e.* Dunkerque). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Monsr. Jan de Groot.

1716, October 1.—Expressing the pleasure with which he had received his letter, regretting that when he passed through Avignon he did not more fully disclose his good intentions, as he would have presented him to the King who would have received him graciously, expressing his willingness to enter into correspondence with him, if he considers it of any advantage to the common cause, and begging him to do all the good offices he can to the King's subjects who shall pass by Lille, especially to one who goes under the name of Monsr. Calander, who will introduce him to all the rest. *French. Copy. Dated* 30 *September, but endorsed* 1 *October.*

James Edgar to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 2. Avignon.—With the greatest unwillingness representing that his allowance of 35 *livres* a month is so small, that he is not in a condition to keep any gentleman company, for he has not above 14 pence a day with the deduction of chamber rent and washing, and the least manage at dinner is more than that.

The Marquis of Wharton to James III.

1716, October 2. Lyons.—Expressing his joy and satisfaction at finding his Majesty has such gracious intentions towards him, and his thankfulness for his sending Mr. Erskine to him, and informing him that they intend to be at Avignon on Sunday night.

The Marquis of Wharton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 2.—Informing him of his intention to be at Avignon on Sunday night, requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the King and the Duke of Ormonde and thanking him for sending Mr. Erskine.

William Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 2.—I saw Lord Wharton first yesterday morning, who received me with great civility, and I discoursed with him very freely. He is determined to be at Avignon on Sunday night, which we shall manage in the privatest way possible. Mr. Winington, whose *nom de guerre* is Belphegor, gives his most humble service to Sir T. Higgons, and is mightily pleased that the oddness of it has given him so much diversion.

Andrew Porteus to John Paterson.

1716, October 2. St. Omer.—As all the gentlemen here are ordered to write their pretensions to the King's bounty with the names of gentlemen who can vouch for their being in his service, requesting him to vouch for him, if required, he having given an account in his pretensions with whom he was at Sheriffmuir, and, when the King came to Scotland, he joined the company of volunteers commanded by Capt. David Nairn.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 2. Amsterdam.—You will be surprised at the bearer's returning so soon, since I wrote he should stay till I heard from you, but the P——pe (Sir J. Erskine) thought it absolutely necessary to send one express with what he here writes you, and I could think of no other so proper. You will be very well pleased with the account the P——pe gives of the good dispositions of his brother's master (the Czar) towards Mr. Robertson's (James') interest, which I hope will be improven, and I think it's of very great consequence as matters stand at present, and that all methods should be soon taken to improve it. Were it possible to get an accommodation between him and Sw[e]den, it could not well fail of producing good effects, and, if what the P——pe writes you be true of an accommodation being so far advanced betwixt G[eor]ge and the Re[ge]nt, by which the last has abandoned Sw[e]den, they can have no relief but by assisting Robertson. We are taking care to inform that minister here of this, and what concerns their part. The account we have of this new agreement betwixt G[eor]ge and the Re[gen]t is from a person here, who says he has it from good hands, and that it was on that account Iberville was sent so soon back to E[ngland], and another at the same time to G[eor]ge. The Re[ge]nt by it promises to do any thing desired about Mr. Robertson and his friends, as an article of their treaty, but G[eor]ge insists on it as a preliminary. The person we have this from here assures us of it. On notice of this and the

design of sending one to you, I sent last night to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to meet us here to have his information of it, and he is now with us, and has wrote you by the bearer, but, by this affair's being transacted in other parts, it might perhaps not come so soon to his knowledge, and, though he thinks there is nothing of it, I am much afraid of the worst. The P——pe, I believe, has written you the full account, so I need say no more.

Since the person the P——pe mentions is so favourable, I would hope those of our friends that have served in the army and incline that way might be received there, till their master have occasion for them, and some going there might probably make that person still think the more our way.

Several more of our friends have come here lately, and I thought to have sent you by this a complete list of all in these parts, but I could not get it done so soon. I sent already a list of four or five that were in want, to whom I was obliged to advance a little money, and some of those come over since are in the like circumstances, and I fear the number will increase. I have done what I could to keep those that come here from going to you, which I am sure could be of no service either to their master or to themselves, and I am glad of what you write in yours of the 10th about that, for I will know the better what arguments to use with them. Those parts you mention are certainly the most proper for them to stay in, and I would hope they may be safe there, even though this treaty should succeed.

I got a very good occasion to send over your packets, as the bearer will inform you, but it was so stormy he was unluckily kept some days after he was on board. I expect to hear by the first post of their being delivered. I had an account of Rait's being in Scotland, so I wrote by the gentleman to your friend, and ordered him to carry them straight to her, which was the best way I could think of, for, had they been delivered to Mideltoun, they might have been kept there by Rait's being absent. Whenever I hear from thence you shall know. I told your friend, that, if she had occasion to write or send any thing over, how it might be safely done, and gave her a direction, and, if anything comes from her requiring to be sent, I shall find a proper person, so there is no loss that way in the bearer's being sent now.

I go back to my old quarters to-day, and shall soon from thence answer more fully yours of the 10th. I hope you got two of mine since that date. I have given the bearer the money necessary for his journey, and while he stayed here. If you have occasion of sending him back, I believe he will be proper enough, for he is abundantly close.

Jo. Darbie (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Primrose (the Earl of Oxford.)

1716, October 2.—Since Le Brun (J. Ogilvie) went hence on 24 September, Mr. Hardie (James) has got the particulars of the project we mentioned in our former letters, which by his orders I

enclose to you, with the answers to each article, by which you will see that the most material are left to be sent from your side, as indeed the principal part of the whole project to be formed, and the methods of time of putting it in execution must come from thence. "This requires mature and wise consideration and to be well concerted with such friends as understand the different parts of it, and secrecy and expedition are equally necessary and of no less import.

"Mr. Hardie, who is as much concerned about it, as [if] the affair were his own, relies very much on your assistance in this matter, and he earnestly recommends it to you.

"It was necessary for him to acquaint one or two more of his friends with it, so he has made me write to one of them, who is to communicate it to the other, and perhaps one more, and I have sent him the copies of what you have enclosed to be laid before them. It is wished heartily that you may meet and concert together what is necessary to be done or said on it, it being hardly possible to do things of this nature right otherwayes. I hope this may yet come time enough to overtake Le Brun on this side . .

"Mr. Hardie's illness is not as yet so well gone off that it is easy for him to write himself, which is the reason of his not writing to you, but it is but the piles, so not dangerous, and he is a good deal better. . .

"By the proposal itself you will see how cautious the makers of it are, and I must not so much as name them to you, but you may take it from me they are people to be relied on, and who, in my opinion, would not have gone this length, if they were not empowered to go further, though they have not owned it as yet.

"Your friend Mackqueen (Menzies) has, I suppose, informed you what pressing instances have been made to Flush (King of Sweden) and his friend Shrowd (Sparre) concerning an affair of this kind, *and of our having then had no manner of answer from Flush, as we have not directly to this hour, but there has been nothing, I can assure you, neglected on this side to bring him into a concert and such measures as you would like. His friend Shrowd has been pressed again and again on that subject. We have no reason to doubt of his good intentions, but hitherto it does not appear that he has been authorised to treat of that matter. It is certain, however, that he enters into it by way of good office with all the management of a minister that acts without his master's orders, and, if he receives them (as probably he will, since as McQueen told us some time ago that his other friend with Mr. Lacy (the Swedish ambassador in London) has orders), nobody can manage those matters and bring them to a good issue better than he can. This is all I dare say to you as to Shroud, but, if the answers from your side which are necessary to the project be such as is to be wished, I have no doubt of Flush and Shroud's entering immediately into measures and heartily, if bad fortune do not put it out of Flush's power to do anything, which I hope and believe will not be the case.* Though Shroud's name must not be mentioned anywhere, yet he

is a hearty wellwisher of Mr. Hardie's and, I am sure, will do all in his power to serve him, which I hope will not be little.

"I wrote to you in my last of the advantage it would be to have Mr. Pink (the Regent) concerned in the project of trade, or at least to connive a bit, and let his people be assisting underhand. When you come to make a general plan for the project, you will soon see the consequence of this, and without it, I see not how Mr. Doun (Scotland) can be enabled to do anything, nor Mr. Frie (Ireland) either, which would be both necessary, but the first almost indispensable. It is hard to trust one of Pink's uncertain and communicative temperament with a thing of this consequence, which depends all on secrecy, and it cannot be done without the participation and consent of the other party concerned, which is wrote about, but I have no answer yet to it. All that can be had from Mr. Armore (Sweden) will be little enough to enable Mr. Brut (England) and must be all employed that way. It would be almost as dangerous to trust Mr. Moore (the King of Spain) with this affair, considering the hands he is in, as Mr. Pink, and besides his own affairs are in so bad condition, that it would not be in his power to do much. However, his being for it, could it be safely brought about, would be of advantage. His country might supply useful things, a great many people there being well inclined, as indeed they are universally all over Pink's country. Moore has above 2,000 hogsheads of French wine belonging to Mr. Gowre (James) of Mr. Frie's growth (2,000 Irish troops), which might be of good use, if Moore would quit with them, but they are a great way off. Mr. Lilley (the Regent) has above that quantity of the same commodity and belonging to the same person, which are nearer by much and so the more valuable. What is sent to Mr. Doun, if from either of Anderton's (King of Spain's) or Rose's (the Regent's) countries, ought to be in two parcels, the greatest to Mr. *Cudle*, and the other at the same time near to Mr. *Irvin's* to get the better of him in that market. But, if what is sent to Doun be from Mr. Lambert's (the King of Sweden's) country, it must go in one parcel and sent near to Mr. *Innes'* though the other way be much preferable to this. Because I am a little versant in this particular, I thought my letting you know those things might be of some use to you; brandy and rice (arms and ammunition) must not be forgot, and are absolutely necessary for Doun. What concerns Mr. Brut, and what is to be sent him, and how disposed of when there, will be expected from you, and the merchants concerned will expect all to be very plain particular and full, and one principal thing they are concerned about, is where a good and fit cellar (landing place and encampment) can be found in Mr. Brut's bounds, where this wine (troops) can lie secure till fit for drinking. If the merchants with Brut, who have been wishing to begin a trade, if some quantity of wine could be advanced to them, take not this opportunity now when it is offered them, it is never to be expected of them. You will not forget to think well of what I wrote concerning Mr. Randell (James), Mr. Davison (Ormonde) and Mr. Adamson (Mar), and to give them your advice what is thought proper and fit for them in particular

to do, and where and how to join the company, in which, I fear, there will be found more difficulty than appears at first view.

"You will think what can be done to enable Frie to bear some part, and, if no better can be made of him, how to prevent other markets from being troubled from his parts.

"Time is precious in all this affair, so we'll be impatient . . . to hear fully from you on it, and I hope Le Brun will not be long a returning both to you and from you."

At bottom, Oitxr Oxnte (*i.e.* Cudle, Clyde); Uehuy Uyhrexe&ur (*i.e.* Irvin, Inverlokie). Uyyrf Uyhryrf (*i.e.* Innes, Inve[r]nes[s]).

Postscript.—"If what I hinted at in my last concerning Pink have not influence on him, nothing will, viz., Mr. Carnation's, (Lord Oxford's) suggesting to him by Mr. Piercie (de Torcy) as of himself without Mr. Randel's knowledge, how much it might contribute to Mr. Rose's (the Regent's) own personal and family interest to befriend Randel, and for that end that he should immediately endeavour to get Mr. Lambert to enter into measures and a formed design with Randel for getting justice done each other, which he should show to be very practicable at this juncture, and by that means, he, Pink, might enter into the supporting of them, so far as he thought fit and no further, which he might do without any inconvenience to himself with Mr. Woulf (King George) or anybody else. I fancy this might do much, especially if the person he sent to Mr. Woulf has not succeeded in what he went about, which I do not hear he has, nor do I believe he will. If Pink catch at this proposal, he would be agreeably surprised to find things in so great a forwardness betwixt Randel and Lambert, and he could make all very easy and the game sure. On the other hand, if Pink's messenger has succeeded with Mr. Woulf, then sure Mr. Litell (King of Spain) will be to be spoke with on this head and gladly embrace all opportunities to assist Randel and Lambert to the utmost of his power in any way that will be safe to himself." *Endorsed*, "Copy. Lord Mar to Mr. Primrose, Ld. O———d."

Jo. Morris (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Rigg (the Bishop of Rochester).

1716, October 2.—Our friend Sir John (James) having wrote to you pretty fully several times has been the reason of my giving you no trouble of that kind, but I hope my cousin Will. (Menzies) has done me the justice to let you know the true regard and esteem I have for you.

Since Sir John wrote to you the 21st or 22nd of last month, which perhaps will come to you no sooner than this, he has had a paper with the particulars of the affair he then wrote of, to which all the answers are made that can be made on this side, till there be a return from yours. I am ordered to send you copies of both, and by one of them you will see how cautious those who make the proposals are of having their name made use of or mentioned to anybody. Will. (Menzies) would inform you some time ago of the

instances made to Sir Kenneth (King of Sweden) and his factor at Paris. (Then follows a passage identical with that in the last letter between asterisks, putting "Will" for "McQueen" and "the factor at London" for "his friend with Mr. Lacy.")

In my opinion, if the factor were not already empowered to go further, he would not have gone so far as he has already. The proposal requires mature and wise consideration, and very distinct answers to every article, the most material to be given from your side. Sir John in great measure entrusts this to you, he being as much concerned about it, as if it were his own business, and therefore earnestly recommends it to you, and he knows you will take the necessary helps to it.

"You know already that Mr. Honyton (the Earl of Oxford) has been acquainted already with this affair in general. His knowledge in such things is allowed to be good by most people, and Sir John thought it necessary he should be acquainted with the particulars, copies of which I have sent him. I have told him there are one or two of Sir John's friends acquainted with them besides, but have named nobody, so it is in your power to own it to him and consult and concert with him or not, as you think fit. Mr. Allen (Earl of Arran) must certainly be consulted, and, if Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury) be brought to own to you his friendship for Sir John, he ought to be another, with who else you think fit, and your joint advice and opinion upon the whole with particular answers to the points referred to those of that side, and indeed a plan or scheme for the whole affair will be expected with all speed possible, and we'll long with impatience for it, no time being to be lost.

"Now as to the point of trade that the merchants with Mr. Edgbury (England) seem to be so desirous of entering into, if a good quantity or stock of ribbon &c. (troops) could be advanced to them, I know they have muslins (money) enough, and, if they will barter the one for 'tother, I think it sure that Mr. K. Sangster (King of Sweden) will furnish them the quantity they have occasion for, and, if they do not accept of it so, they are to be despaired of for ever . . . . There's one thing to be well thought of, in which you would be particular, and that is, where a convenient, fit and secure *warehouse* can be had in Edgbury's bounds to lay up the goods in, till it be convenient to put them to sale, and set up shop avowally. This the merchants on this side are very desirous they should be particularly informed of. It must not be forgot either to advise Joseph (James), O'Neal (Ormonde), and Montague (Mar) how they had best dispose of themselves and how and where to join the company, in which there will, I'm afraid, be found more difficulty than appears at first view. I hope it will not be found necessary for Montague to go back to his old friend Mr. Snell (Scotland).

"What Mr. K. Sangster can furnish for the trade will but be enough to enable Edgbury to do his part, and it is designed for him alone. But it seems absolutely necessary that some goods of the same kind and also some quantity of tobacco (arms) and

caffe (ammunition) be sent to Mr. Snell at or about the same time to enable him to set up and do his part too, for without that assistance he can do nothing. Now whence can that supply of goods come but from Mr. O'Brian (the Regent) or Mr. Shaw (King of Spain), and how dangerous it is to trust any of them, considering the ways and hands they are in at present, with a thing of this kind, is easily seen and cannot be done without the consent of the other merchants concerned in Mr. K. Sangster, of which I have wrote to them, but have not yet their answer, and . . . I do not believe they'll agree to it.

" What is sent to Mr. Snell ought to be in two parcels, the greatest near to Gregg's warehouse (Glasgow) and the other near to Jery's (Inverlochy) to get the better of the other traders in these markets, and to either of those places it cannot be conveniently sent but from O'Brian's or Shaw's. Were it to go from Mr. K. Sangster's it must be sent near to Mr. *Ingoldsbie's*, but the other way, if these roads be practicable in that season, is much preferable to this . . . You will not forget to think of Mr. Jennings (Ireland) for, if some commodities be not likewise sent to enable him to set up the trade, I see not how it will be in his power to do it to any purpose, for he is barehanded, and the other traders in his parts full of money and all necessary commodities. If more cannot be done for him, it were highly necessary to put him in such a way as might in some manner or degree hinder the other traders there sending at first any of their commodities to the other markets to undersell and get the better of us, but to him it can only be sent from Foley (France) or Savil (Spain), so I'm afraid [it's] to be despaired of. If O'Brian and Shaw could be got but to connive at the opening of this trade, and to allow their people to give assistance underhand, it would be of great use, and we must endeavour this, at least if the other merchants concerned with us will but allow of it. Joseph has a small quantity of goods in each of their hands of Mr. Jennings' growth (James has in the French and Spanish service a small number of Irish troops) which would be of good use, could he get them. Those which Shaw has are at a great distance, and would be long a coming, but the other parcel with O'Brian are not so, and therefore the more valuable and to be sought with the more earnestness, but there is no hopes of obtaining but by letting O'Brian and Shaw into the secret, of which I have already spoke of the inconveniency. We hear no account of the person O'Brian sent to Mr. Hannes (Hanover) nor of the success he has had. If he has succeeded (which I do not believe he has), then certainly there's no trusting O'Brian with this affair, but the less danger of trusting Shaw in that case, but, if he has not succeeded, then I see no difficulty of trying O'Brian with this affair, if he can be trusted with anything that's called a secret, which by the by is a question, but this cannot be done, as I said before, but as the other merchants concerned agree to it.

" I must repeat again that time is precious in this affair, so that we will be in the utmost impatience for an answer.

" Mr. Montague desires me to make you his compliments and to beg your countenance and favour to a young gentleman, a friend of his, who is much in your neighbourhood (his son).

"Mr. O'Neal has seen this together with Sir John, and if he has anything to say further he will write himself. Joseph has been out of order for some days, but it was not of a dangerous distemper and he is almost well again."

At bottom, Pmoxrot Lpmyw and roymalawog, (*i.e.* Landing place, and incampment); 6. Rofwiowhh, (*i.e.* Inverness).

Partly draft by Lord Mar and partly copy by John Paterson.

Note.

1716, October 2. Avignon.—Note in margin of Entry Book 5. *p.* 39, "Warrant for preparing a Bill creating ——— Duke of ——————— etc. in the kingdom of England," but there is no corresponding entry in the body of the page. (This refers to the creation of Lord Wharton to be Duke of Northumberland.)

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 3. Paris.—Acknowledging his of the 25th, promising to forward and deliver the enclosures therein, and requesting him to send the account of the money and to whom it was paid, and to deliver the enclosed.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday, October 3.—Here at last is a letter from honest H. Straitton. My namesake, by whom he says he sends a box for Martel (Mar) is Capt. Alexander Inese, a very honest man who happened to take Gen. Carpenter, who now commands in Scotland, at the battle of Almanza, and to use him civilly whilst he was his prisoner. In return of this civility Carpenter has now set him at liberty.

"I wish it were in the power of Jenkins (Inese) as M. Straitton thinks it may be, to set Moore (Earl Marischal) right, but I have it from good hands that he is very much prejudiced against me upon what I said to him on that subject, and so I could have no influence upon him. He desired me indeed at parting from this to write to him, which accordingly I did, and to the same purpose I had spoke to him, but he never answered my letter, and so I wrote no more. Martel will find by what Abram (Menzies) writes in the enclosed that he had not yet got that letter, and I fear now never will. All I can say is that I am sure it was put in the post with his address by which other letters have constantly gone safe to him.

"I know not if Monsr. de Cr[oiss]y be returned to Kemp (King of Sweden), but Ab[bé] de Bo[is] is not yet come back from Herne, (the Elector of Hanover) so Tarnier (Abbé de Thesut) told Dutton (Dillon) yesterday. Poinatousky was certainly here with Görtz, and they went to Holland together. Besides what relates to Patrick (James) (of which I do not find that any here have the least suspicion) 'tis said their business with Edward (the Regent) was 1° to ask the arrears due to Kemp, but had nothing, and 2° to require, conform to a treaty made by the late Edward (Louis

XIV) and Kemp, that this Edward should support Kemp against Herne, and that Edward, to make at least a show of complying with this engagement, had on a sudden sent over Jassemin (Iberville) to try to persuade Evans (England) to call back the squadron sent against Kemp, and to threaten that otherwise Edward would support Kemp. But that Görtz and Poinatousky looked upon all this as a sham *defaite* and went away dissatisfied with Edward.

"As to Jassemin's conduct whilst here, I know only that he assured some that spoke to him that he had given a true account to Edward and his advisers of the state of things on the other side, but that they would scarce believe that Patrick had there so many wellwishers as Jassemin said he had.

"Stuart of Appin is just arrived, and, when he has seen Andrew (Queen Mary), will go straight to Patrick. He hath been some time on the way, having been forced to go to Ireland, and came over from Dublin to Ostend. He says before he parted there were a vast many converts among the Whigs that had been violent formerly, but that now they were generally enraged against the present government.

"I have at last seen my Lord Winton, who had kept quiet these ten days he hath been in town because of a bruise he had by a post horse falling upon him. But he is now well, and zealous for the King to the highest pitch. He gives a very pleasant account of his trial, and how he feigned himself to be mad, which part he says saved him, at least gave him time to make his escape.

"He says Sir Constantine Phipps advised him, as the only plea he had, to act the madman, and that he performed it to the life. I find he is not pleased with Brig. Mack[intosh]'s conduct. He says he himself was the only [one] that was for obeying Martel's orders in returning back to Scotland, but was overruled. He really speaks very sensibly on that point. He parts for Avignon next week.

"Dutton tells me just now that being yesterday at Edward's house he found him standing in a corner in a close conversation with Selby (Stair), that, when he came into the room, Edward quitted Selby and calling him, asked him if it was true that Patrick was yet at his ordinary residence. Dutton answered he was sure he was, and then asked Edward how he came to doubt of it. Why, said he, because this Selby is come on purpose to assure me he has gone off, and is very positive he knows it to be so, and that Onslow (Ormonde) had parted three days before and was at Marseilles. Upon Dutton's assuring Edward that Patrick was still where he used to be, Edward quitted him and called Selby, who was still in the room, probably to tell him that he was misinformed. So it seems Selby's spies have been mistaken. What occasioned their mistake Martell may find out."

Stuart of Appin to the Duke of Mar.

1716. October 3. Paris.—Informing him of his arrival there two days ago, and of his desire to go to Avignon.

George Morton (Mr. Ord) to John Paterson.

1716, October 3.—I wrote twice to Mr. Wiseman (? Duke of Mar), but know nothing of the receipt of either. I have settled a correspondence here, and the first advice I have he shall have notice of it, and have it returned him. I hope it may prove to some advantage, since I have taken much pains. Pray make my duty and service acceptable to Mr. Wiseman whose commands I shall ever be proud to obey.

J. Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 3.—After a very tedious journey I arrived here on Thursday and waited on Mr. Manlye (Queen Mary), who is in good health. Thence I went to wait on Mr. Batertown (de Torcy) but he is in the country and will not be home till Sunday night, so I must have patience till then, and, as soon as I receive his commands, I shall post, and I shall advertise you of what passed between Mr. Batertown and me, and I shall also wait on Mr. Manlye, and give him an account of what he may want to know. He received me very kindly, and desired to know if I wanted for anything. I assured him I stood in need of nothing, and this time I have nothing more to say, but I hope both Mr. Alan (James) and Mr. Darbie (Mar) shall be content with my conduct.

The roads were so broke with rains, that I was necessitated to run with three horses and yet was ill served, for there were two damned berlins of six horses apiece, that I could never get ahead of. They swept the road of the best horses, so that I lost half a day at Dijon. There I had the misfortune to be "ranwersed" in the midst of the street by a careless postillion, but I paid him his drink money at the expense of a good cane I broke upon him.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 3. Amsterdam.—The post before I received yours of 6 September, I sent you a full account of affairs here, for which reason I shall not add any repetition of them. The happiness of seeing Mr. Mainard (Sir J. Erskine) has been of singular satisfaction to me. I found him alarmed with a report from Mr. Andro (Lord Albemarle) that the treaty with the Regent between England and the States was renewed and well advanced, for the probability of which I must refer you to my other letter, and I am still of opinion it will be concluded with France. As soon as I return to the Hague, I shall there inform myself if any thing new has happened in these matters since I wrote on the 19th. Your thoughts of Mr. Demster (Westcombe) I believe are very just, and I hope Mr. Lumley (Ormonde) communicated nothing to him of moment. If I can be anyways serviceable by making an application to the Swedish minister, a few instructions on that head will be necessary.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 4. Paris.—Please cause the enclosed to be delivered. There is one for Mr. Stuart at my house, so it was natural for him to break it up, but it is not for him and appears to be a letter for some man of business, the writer being, I suppose some that's trusted with the King's affairs. He subscribes his name Farquhar. John Arnot gave me up his name as Stewart, Gen. Hamilton goes under that name, and several others here. Pray let Gen. Hamilton see it first, for I apprehend it may be for him. Your banker, Goffe, Rue Quinquamptroix, is not to be found, but I shall continue to search for him, and, if possible, deliver your letters.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 4.—Ever since I wrote to you, three nights ago, I have been constantly busy making the answers to the proposals you sent, and writing to Bernard (England) what was necessary upon it, and, there being a necessity of most of the letters thither being under my own hand, you may easily believe I am not a little weary, so I hope you'll pardon mistakes in this.

"Arthur (James) has been a good deal out of order for some time with the piles, and, though he be now in a fair way of recovery, I hope, yet he is not so easy that he can write; had it not been for this, he would have wrote to Jeofry (Sparre) himself to let him know how sensible he is of all his friendly offices and to thank him for them. Arthur is no less sensible of Villeneuve's (Dillon's) part in it, and he desires you may signify this to them both.

"I considered Villeneuve's memorial with all the attention it deserves, and I'll venture by Arthur's orders to make some remarks upon it, at the same time that I tell you what is further necessary for him to do on that head.

"The enclosed answers, which is hoped will be to Jeofry's satisfaction, leaves me the less to say to the memorial upon the proposal you sent me; but Arthur thinks it absolutely necessary that you make a plan of the whole project as it appears practicable to you on this side, where the whole steps necessary for putting it well and effectually in execution are to be considered as well on as t'other.

"In the first place it is to be supposed that all that's to be demanded of Humphry (King of Sweden) is designed for Bernard alone, for it is feared that he will not be able to furnish both that, and what is to be wish'd could be got for Christopher (Scotland) and Daniel (Ireland).

"As to the disposal of what Humphry sends to Bernard, their reception, the time of their being there, and their assistance for getting thither, the place they are to go to, and what security they will have there upon their first coming, and until they be strong enough to secure themselves, we must expect from t'other side, which I hope upon what I have wrote, we shall have ere long.

"What remains for us to consider in the meantime, beside the doing all we can for the project in general, is, what can be done at the same time to enable Christopher (which is essential as you say), to act his part, and also Daniel so far as possible, were it no more but to keep those with him from sending from thence what may be troublesome elsewhere. Of this last in particular there's nobody a better judge than Mr. Villeneuve is, on whom that matter must lie, to explain and propose what is fit in it.

"Talking some time ago with a gentleman,* who is with us, of the situation of affairs with Christopher, and of something to be done some time or other to advantage with him, I desired him to put in writing what had passed betwixt us. He understands and knows the country there and all the different interests, etc., fully as well as anybody we have. He did it very fully, and it will let you more into the knowledge of all that affair than what I can say to you in a letter, therefore I resolved to send it you, tho' I have not a copy of it, and so I desire you may return it to me. By it you will see there's two ways proposed to enable Christopher, that by the West is much the more preferable, and the other by the North-East was only put in as the next best, and that we thought and believed at that time the other could not be got compassed for want of people from the practicable places to put it in execution, and that makes the other first and chiefly insisted on. I hope it will not be found necessary that Mr. Johnson (Mar) should go back to Christopher, for that is what he would least of any thing be desirous of, nay has a reluctance to it. It is absolutely necessary tho' that somebody with some backing be sent there, and the stronger that backing, etc. can be got, the better. Now from whence can it come to the place which is absolutely thought the most advisable? It is impossible that Humphry can send it thither from his parts, nor is there any place from whence it can be sent there, but from Davaux's (France) or Denison's (Spain) and that can be no otherwayes done, nay almost I fear endeavoured, but by letting Edgar (the Regent) and Denison (the King of Spain) into the affair, which is so dangerous in a thing of this kind with people of their temper and present dispositions, and the hands they are in, that it is scarce to be ventured on, and cannot be without the participation and consent of the other party concerned. Therefore, as I wrote to you before, when I had not so full and clear a view of this affair, I beg you may speak seriously to Jeofry upon it, and advise it maturely with him. If his friend Humphry come into the project (as, if bad fortune does not put it out of his power to contribute towards it, I doubt not but he will) it is as much his interest that the attempt succeed as it is Arthur's, so it is reasonable that he and his people be consulted upon the whole, and the whole concerted with them.

"You mention in your memorial Arthur's effects of Daniel's growth (Irish troops) which are in the hands of Edgar and Denison; these would be of great use in this affair if they could be got. Those of Denison's are at so great a distance, that they would be long a coming, however [they] might be of use with Daniel, but those

* Colin Campbell of Glenderule.

with Edgar are much nearer and so of great value, with respect to Christopher ; but it seems impracticable to get them or what is further necessary for that gentleman or for the transportation, unless Edgar at least connive at it, and allow his people to be serviceable underhand, and this he cannot be supposed to do, without being let into the secret, and there's the dilemma again. I lay these things before you, but will not pretend how to remove the difficulties, leaving that to Jeofry and Villeneuve as the better doctors, who are on the place where they can better judge of the case. There is a thing done from hence some time ago, which may contribute to make Edgar incline more to the main project, than any other way I can think of, and I'm sure it can do no hurt. There's one with Bernard whom Edgar and some about him esteem and have a regard for, and know not of his being so well with Arthur as he really is. This person is better with a principal person in Edgar's family, who is also of Peter's, (the Council of Regency), than any belonging to Bernard, and he has access, at least what he says is conveyed, to Edgar by that channel. He has formerly as well as now given accounts and advices to this person in Edgar's family, which they have found true and well grounded and so he has the more weight with them. He often sends such accounts and advices to them without the knowledge (as they think) of Arthur or any about him tho' they should concern himself. This person has proposed to Arthur to send such advices to Edgar, as he shall think fit, and most for his interest, from which he really thinks Edgar's is inseparable. By Arthur's direction I wrote to him lately that he should propose to Edgar and his people as a thing extremely conducing to their interest, that they should by all means persuade Humphry to enter into measures and a formed project with Arthur for his regaining his own, which in that way would be very practicable, and that he may by that means support, cherish and countenance it underhand without any danger or inconveniency to himself by bringing Beauchamp (war) upon him. This, I am sure, that person will very quickly advise them to, if he has not done it already, and coming in such a way without Arthur's knowledge as they think, will make it have much the greater weight. If it fail, it can, I am sure, do no hurt, either to Arthur or Humphry ; but Jeofry will see as well as Villeneuve that this must be kept very secret, else it will not only spoil all that is intended by it, as to this affair now in hand, but all the good that may be got by it in time coming. We are impatient to know if that person Edgar sent to Kenrick (King George) be returned and what success he has had. If he has had none, then, if Edgar can be trusted with anything called a secret (which I believe is a question), sure one would think he might with this, but, if he has succeeded in what he went about, which I hope and believe he has not, then to be sure Edgar must know nothing of our affair. In this last case what will Jeoffry think of trusting Denison with it, to make up in some measure what will be wanting by the other's having nothing to do with it ? If neither one nor t'other be to be trusted with it, then whatever is sent to enable Christopher, which is thought essential to be done

one way or other, must come directly and solely from Humphry, and will he be able to do that and what is necessary for Bernard too ? I am afraid not, but of this Jeoffry is best judge. If he be, then the North-East project in the paper concerning Christopher is to be the way to go about it, and some other project must be thought on for Daniel, which I believe must be by volunteers, and what can be got to go with them in a clandestine manner from Davaux's and Denison's country, which is one of the ways proposed in the memorial for Arthur's effects in Edgar's and Denison's possession of Daniel's growth, but anything of that kind, I'm afraid, would prove very ineffectual, especially should Edgar and Denison endeavour to thwart it, as in all appearances they would, if not let into the secret. 2,000 is as little as can be proposed to enable Christopher effectually to do his part in either of the ways with 6,000, if not 1,000 (? 10,000), of the right materials for supplying his people, after all that has passed with him, and the weak condition he is now in, but the greatest difficulty as to Christopher would be, how to get them sent to the most proper place for him in that season of the year when the supply is most likely to be sent to Bernard, the roads thereabout being very bad and dangerous at that season, and they would not be in small danger either of being stopped by the way, if they should go the nearest and narrowest road, as I think they must. To remove the last inconvenience, I believe Arthur must be with Bernard before they be sent, and so their passing to Christopher would be the less minded. At first view I know this remedy will seem worse than the disease, but, when considered that, tho' they were sent sooner, Christopher will not act his part till he be sure of Arthur's being actually with Bernard, it will not be found so bad ; and that the case would be so I am morally certain, and this reason is plain, which is, his having been so lately bit that way, and the wound not being as yet whole, he will believe nothing of that kind, so as to venture any thing on it, till he actually see it, or be as sure of it, as if he did.

"There's one thing ought to be well thought of, it being of great consequence in the affair, and very nice. Arthur must certainly go himself to Bernard, but at what time, and how and where can he meet with what Humphry is to send there, without making such a noise as would discover all, before it were ripe ? Should he let Humphry's effects go there first, there's a loss one way, if not two, and by endeavouring to join them sooner, there's a loss and great danger more ways than one. My present thoughts seem to determine for the first of these two, but I do not say I am positive in this, tho' the secret being so closely kept, as to make the whole a surprise, being what I esteem the life of the whole affair, inclines me to think so. There is the same difficulty as to Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) as to Arthur about his going to Bernard. It would be a very great loss, Fitzpatrick's not being along with Humphry's effects, but how or where he can join them, without making a noise, and so giving the alarm too soon is the question. He could do it with less observation, it's true, than Arthur, tho' 'tis impossible that his being out of the way or a missing where Arthur is could be kept a secret or from giving suspicion.

"This is all that occurs to me upon the whole at present, a great deal more will, I doubt not, to Jeofry and Villeneuve, when they come to form the plan or project, which it is heartily wished they may set about forthwith, come of the affair what will, that in case of Humphry's closing with it things may be so far advanced, and not (*sic*) of the short time that is betwixt this and the putting so great a project in execution may be lost, and we will long much to hear from you again after your receiving of this.

"I must trouble you with my compliments to Jeofry, for whom I have all the regard and esteem that can be, and I assure you I have exactly followed what he desired in the letters I have wrote upon this affair to Bernard.

"Mr. O'Brian, the bearer, has my packet to be given to the gentleman who is to carry it to Bernard of whom I wrote to you on the 1st. If he be still at Paris you may deliver to him yourself for the greater security, but, if he was gone from thence, before my letter reached it, there must be an express sent after him with it in all haste to Dunkerque, where my letter, I hope, would overtake him, for it is not safe enough to trust and venture it by the post. If he should chance unluckily to be likewise gone from that before the express reach it, then the gentleman to whom the direction is on the outward cover knows how to send it after him in a way that it will come safe to his hands, or another trusty person who will take care to have the letters right delivered. A speedy return from Bernard is of great consequence in this affair, so I know you will take the care of this upon you . . ." 9 *pages*. *Copy*.

Jo. Darbie (the Duke of Mar) to Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie).

1716, October 4.—I hope my letter of the 1st reached you at Paris in time to stop you till this packet come to you, but, if not, it is to be sent after you to Dunkerque, where, if it also come too late, I have wrote to Mr. Goff to send it after you as soon as he can according to the directions you were to give him, by which I hope it will come safe to you, and you will take care to deliver each of the enclosed packets as soon as you conveniently can. Wherever this find you, make all the haste you can to deliver the enclosed, with what I gave you, for they require it, and I'll be impatient to hear from you of their being delivered right, which you may let me know by the common post, for you will be kept some time before they can dispatch you, though you would press them to do it as soon as possible. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Goff, at Dunkerque.

1716, October 4. Avignon.—Requesting him, if Mr. Le Brun (Capt. Ogilvie) be gone for England before this packet is delivered to him to send it after him by the safe way of which Le Brun will have informed him, or, if Le Brun should not be come before this arrives, to keep it till he does. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Robert Gordon.

1716, October 4. Avignon.—The bearer, Mr. Ramsay, will tell you his story and that of some more of our countrymen with whom he was, and will show you what I have written by the King's orders. A great deal depends on their secret being kept to avoid any trouble to them, and it seems nobody as yet knows of it. The King allowed me to tell it you on condition of your letting nobody whatever know, and he hopes you'll give Mr. Ramsay your best advice about them.

I wish they may get the cargo of this ship sold, and the master may think he gets off very well when he gets back the ship and is set at liberty. I just now have yours of the 28th, but am in a hurry and so can say nothing of it now.

If by not getting the cargo sold they should be in want of subsistence, I beg you to let them have some, and it shall be repaid you. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Gentlemen on board the Hockenhall Galley, at St. Martin's.

1716, October 4. Avignon.—It was with a great deal of pleasure I received your letter last night by Mr. Ramsay, giving an account of the barbarous treatment you met with and of your gallant behaviour and rescuing yourselves from your cruel enemies, of all which I gave the King a full account, and also of the place and condition you are in, and that you asked his commands what you should do. He received the news with very great satisfaction and very much approves of your gallant and prudent conduct, and particularly for using the master so gently, notwithstanding his harsh usage of you when he had you in his power. Mr. Ramsay has behaved very discreetly since he left you, and, since you have confidence in him and I have talked fully to him, I need not say more, but refer you to him for a full account of what the King thinks fittest for you to do. Only in short, he thinks you should quit the ship as soon as you can dispose of what you have on board, and leave her for her master and crew to carry her home and dispose of her as they think fit, and, when you come ashore, that you had best disperse yourselves through that country, letting one of you know where the rest are, and that he should write to me where I may direct a letter to him, when the King has any commands for you. 'Tis by no means thought advisable you should come here, where there are too many of his subjects already, so that some who were here are already gone and others are going to reside about the country where you are. 'Tis hoped by your disposing of what you have on board you will have wherewithal to subsist for some time, till I hear where and how you are disposed of, and then his Majesty will do all in his power to have you supplied, though, in the condition he is in and the great numbers he has to maintain, he has not much to himself or to give to those who have suffered in his and their country's cause, but all he has he gives amongst them.

You had best continue to keep your own secret, and no doubt the master will gladly capitulate with you, on your promising to set him at liberty and giving him his ship, to say nothing of all that's happened so long as he is in France, and this good usage will make him and others speak well of you at home, and very likely prevent any demand from the government to the French Court. *Copy.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, October 5.—Martel (Mar) will have seen by Abram's (Menzies') last letters that he had not received that of 27 August, and that he desires none be sent so soon to him, perhaps he may mean by that address by which that letter went, which shall be observed, though he recommended it as much as the other, and he has received letters by both. But I shall now use only the other, and forward by it what Martel now sends, only I must divide it in two, for so big a packet would frighten Abram, and be more apt to give suspicion.

I have had another conversation with E[arl] W[into]n, who has strange wild notions of things. I had much ado to set him right, but he is now resolved to keep all his thoughts to himself, till he sees Patrick (James) to whom he is resolved to submit himself in everything without reserve, and to be governed by him and him alone, for he is jealous of every other body, as having designs on him, but he looks upon it as an indisputable duty to believe all Patrick says and obey all he orders. He seems to have a very good heart, but, for his head, Martel will be more able to judge of it when he has conversed with him.

I am now going to wait on Andrew (Queen Mary) it being his birthday, and from that I shall go to St. Germains for some days.

James Forbes to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 5. Rotterdam.—I have been obliged to come over here, and Dr. Garden, who was in prison, is come over with me. We designed to have come into France, but were advised by our friends here to stay till we had a return from you how far you would approve of it. I left Lady P.* in health, but my lord is in London, and is, I hear, not very safe.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 5.—I received your letter of 14 September but by this post, which has cleared all my doubts about Mr. Bulflure's (D'Aubenton's) mysterious way of talking to me, and confirmed my opinion that his credit is very much diminished here and his fears of being turned out of place increased.

I am still bedrid, and consequently can give you no better account of what Mr. Allin (King of Spain) will do in Mr. Le Vasseur's (James') favour, than I did, having not been in a condition to see either Mr. Bulflure nor Janson (Alberoni). As for the

* Perhaps Lady Forbes of Pitsligo.

latter, I believe all that Bulflure told me of his good intentions for Mr. Le Vasseur was only out of policy, and, by his behaviour this long time, and Mr. Du Clos (Queen of Spain) and Bulflure's making no mention of Mr. Allin sending Mr. Le Maire (money), I fear, as you do, nothing of the kind will be done, though it's odd enough that Bulflure should give me to understand that there would be in a very private manner and make so many mysteries about nothing. I must own he has imposed on me, if what you apprehend proves true. It's in vain to speak to Mr. Allin of the matter, for he does nothing but by the insinuation and interposition of Du Clos and Janson. The latter has very great concerns depending on Du Tertre (Rome), and may be influenced by Mr. Druot (the Pope) to serve Mr. Le Vasseur in a private manner. I see no other way of gaining him but that, and seeming to have a confidence in him, and desire to serve him in his affairs with Du Tertre, though he has lays enough over the latter to bring him to what he pleases without any interposition but that of his interest here. As for the debt you mention that Allin owes to Mr. Druot I have already informed you that Bulflure told me there was no such thing, so I see nothing to be expected from hence on account of it. Were I in a condition to go abroad, I would endeavour to know the bottom of what's to be expected from hence, but in the situation I am in that's not possible, for I know the temper of those I have to deal with.

You are right to say our folks here are very odd, and their ways no less. Had you known them thoroughly as I do, you would be yet more surprised at their proceedings. I wonder however no answer has yet been made to Mr. Le Vasseur's letters to Mr. Du Clos. The last time I sent to Mr. Janson about it, he answered very abruptly that none could be made yet. Maybe he has sent it by some other canal since my being ill.

I have made your compliments to young Lusson (Marquis of Tynemouth) who is extremely acknowledging for your memory. His affair draws daily nearer a conclusion, and nothing delays it but some ceremonies, and the necessary preparations for his marriage, which, though sure, is not yet published, and, till it be, I shall not make Mr. Le Vasseur's compliments to the lady and her brother, but then I will acquit myself of his orders.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese.)

1716, September 24 [-October 5].—What I gave a broad hint of some time ago and wrote of plainly about 10 or 12 days ago is now the chief public discourse and belief of the whole town, and stocks to-day rise upon it; a treaty of guaranty between England and France for the mutual successions, and several other articles which many say are ignominious to France, but, being so variously talked of as yet, I shall not pretend to tell you what we know not distinctly nor surely. You may be sure that one is full against the Pretender. The Jacobites are downright stunned and knocked down, more than I ever saw them. Only the men of most penetration among them, as they are commonly reckoned, have most

hope after all. But these are only few. Some think the Pretender will presently use his utmost with the Emperor, who, it is said, is affronted by this new treaty, whilst he was making one with England, and endeavouring to prevent that between France and England. The demolishing of Mardyke may sound ill in France, but we wanted something that is popular here. The Tories ask with what face the Whigs will ratify a peace that they have so much railed at, first and last, but of all the remarks on it one is most universal, that the young K[ing] of F[rance] now is not to live long.

But I am only telling you the common discourse of this town. What the particulars are, God knows, I mean of the treaty, and I know as little if this will come to your hands, but I shall write by a friend ere long. The last from your side is yours of the 16th. I hope nobody has writ since. Of some other letters I told you.

Your partner Walter (Menzies) is just come to town again. The mine is not yet sprung, but it is a treacherous calm, and some of his best friends think him mad for standing it, but I shall neither blame nor excuse him. Time will try. Pray write by Mr. Kemp's (C. Kinnaird's) cover, you know where he is.

The news at Hampton Court is that the Earl Marischal and others are come from Avignon discontented, and great divisions there.

Dr. Garth swears Bolingbroke is one of the best subjects K[ing] Geo[rge] has. He found him so. Marl[borough] goes fast. The Tories flatter themselves with the disbanding of many troops, now we are sure of France.

[The Duke of Mar] to [R. Gordon.]

1716, October 5.—Regretting that his letter of 26 September had not come sooner, for then he believes there had been no difficulty in obtaining what he desired, but the use of that ship was granted some time ago to Capt. George, so the thing cannot now be altered, adding that their Majesties were very sensible of his advance of 8,000 *livres* for their service, and hoping that the King will be yet in a condition not only to repay that money, but to recompense so loyal a subject. *Copy* in Gordon's hand.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 6. Chaillot.—" Tho' it is always a satisfaction to me to receive letters from you, yett I must own that your two last of the 27 and 29 have also brought me som trouble, finding by them that the King had sufferd a great deal, and did still, but the last of the two assuring me he was mucch better, I hope now the worst is over, and that I shall hear it so from himself this afternoon, if not, I still count upon your friendship, that you will give me an account of his health whenever he cannot do it himself. I am charmed with Lord Wharton's letter to you, non can be better written, nor mor loyall; if the last lines had been wanting, it would have been mor generous and quitt perfect, but wher is the man in

the world that is entirely so ? I have never sent him the King's letter, nor the other two, becaus I did not know wher to address them to him and that he sayd he would be but a fortnight from Paris. I have sent your letter to Mr. Southcot, but have not seen him since. He had already sent a man into England to gett money, but it is certain that all those by ways are dangerous, and uneasy to the King's most usefull friends, and therfor ought to be stopped ; but as for Avery, Mr. Southcot assured me he had nothing to do with him. I think he told me, he did not know him. As to one Mr. Howel, who I have mentioned to the King in som of my letters, I find he is clappt up, so ther is no sending to him, nor indeed is it necessary, since the King has sent a power in higher and better hands. If that man who proposed the match come no mor to me, I shall lett it fall, and say nothing of it; if he asks to speak to me again, I shall putt him off, as the King desires, in the best manner I can. I have no peine in beleeving that Mr. Lloyd may have writt a peevish letter to you, for I am told he was not pleased with yours. I have never seen him since I gave the King an account of him ; I wish he behaved himself so as to deserve the King's favor or at least leave to go to him for his father's sake, who is an old acquaintance of mine and truly loyall. I also wish for the good of the King's service and his ease, that everybody about him were as desirous to keep peace and union amongst themselves and as willing to contribut to it as I find you are, but alas, ther are but to many in this world that are not of that happy temper ; I shall not end this letter without desiring you never to writt in ceremony to me, I am to mucch your friend and count you to mucch mine to suffer it from you." *Holograph.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 6. Paris.—Enclosing letters, and asking him, when he has distributed the money brought by Mr. Barclay, to send him an account of all together that he may know how matters stand.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 6. Paris.—After sending away Jeoffry's (Sparre's) demands Villeneuve (Dillon) received both Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) of 18 and 20 September. You'll see by his memoir to Arthur (James) that the portion required for clearing the mortgage is 8,000*l.*, which in my humble opinion is a competent sum, and as much as can be expected of that side, considering the number of Humphry's (King of Sweden's) creditors, whose claims he must be in a condition to answer at all seasons. Abbe du Bois is still with Kenrick (King George) and Iberville with Bernard (England). Matthew (Abbé de Thesut) assures me that Edgar (the Regent) and Peter (the Council of Regency) flatter themselves that infamous knave Duval (the treaty) will soon be on foot, and for that purpose Bernard requires Kenrick's presence without delay. If this proves true, Edgar can't be trusted with what relates to Arthur (James),

nor in any case without Humphry's and Jeoffry's approbation. If your friends with Bernard be attentive, they may easily find out what is transacted there concerning Mr. Duval, and I should think that ought to be the surest way of being informed. Edgar sent for Villeneuve yesterday, and told him that Young (Lord Stair) assured by way of representation that Arthur and Mr. Fitzpatrick (Duke of Ormonde) were both parted from Roger (Avignon). I answered with some freedom, that I wished they were upon a good account. Edgar smiled and said, Pray let me know the truth of the matter. I assured him there was nothing of it. The rest of the conversation does not merit being repeated.

T. Southcott to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 6.—I had yours of 27 September, with the paragraph of a letter from London. What you say about one Avery was publicly talked of here about three weeks ago, and seems to be dwindled into a business of very little consequence, though it happened at a very unlucky time. I never saw nor heard of him, till this report was spread here. I acquainted her Majesty of the two persons I employed, and settled with her the instructions I gave, which amounted to no more than to collect money in proper places, to lie in bank against any future emergency. The first account I have of any step taken by myself is in a letter from London of 13 September O.S., the next day but one after the person I sent arrived there, in which he only tells me of his being got safe there, and, as an omen of success, acquaints me that for his first day's work two people had promised him 1,000*l.* apiece. I am very sure of my people, and her Majesty knows that this business of Avery happened before anybody employed by me stirred one step. However since Monsr. La Tour (James) is pleased that I should send orders to them to desist, I will do it by the first post, but then I hope both he and you will reflect that it is not my fault if I do not produce what I proposed, since I forbear to proceed by orders. As to the Duke I formerly mentioned, he has been gone hence this half year, and is now on his way for England with others of the same kidney with the thought of living quietly at home. I will not recall my friend from England till further orders. I shall only desire him to forbear. 'Tis a great misfortune that you are at so great a distance, because through accidents opportunities of doing and forbearing to do cannot be laid hold of at their proper times when circumstances change every day. One will be in Paris in three weeks that may do more service in point of money than twenty others, and I know he has an inclination to do it. I write the case to the Duke of Ormonde and you will please consider it, and see done what his Majesty thinks fit to make it more effectual.

Col. W. Clephane to John Paterson.

1716, October 6. Aix.—When the Duke of Mar has any leisure, Sir D. Threipland will take it as a favour, and I shall be thankful,

if you will read him the enclosed, at least the part relating to the Bishop of Edinburgh, and, if he enjoins you any answer to Sir David, I entreat you say something for me. I have likewise a long letter from Sir H. Crawford, with a great many projects and speculations, none of which I think will spill till my return to Avignon. I am glad our master is better. We mind him and all his faithful subjects in such drink as we have found, but none yet good.

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese.)

1716, Tuesday, September 25[-October 6]. By Rotterdam.—"I venture a short billet yet, now and then, directly, but with great doubt of its coming to you now that things alter so fast and the whole scene changes, and I wrote by last post. Our news you may know sooner than we, since you are so near the source of all.

"Our great discourse at present and now most publicly is, that the treaty between the Regent and K[ing] George is now as good as signed, and is expected shortly to be exchanged in the forms. A paper was signed here at Hampton Court on Thursday night last, by Monsr. Iberville and one of our secretaries in the sight of several witnesses, but, whether it be the treaty itself, or a preliminary treaty, or a project and heads of a treaty, I have found no man as yet that would be positive, and consequently the articles are variously reported, but still to the dishonour and ignominy of France, and therefore what will be represented to be the interest of England, Mardyke demolished so as to receive nothing but a bark or so, the Pretender to remove by Christmas or the Queen's pension to be stopped, all the Irish troops to be disbanded, all correspondence with the rebels knocked down and prevented. The probable consequence may be the seizing all their letters going and coming and giving Lord Stair an account of their addresses. In short, what not ?

"The descent on Schonen being laid aside, as you will see is positively said in our *Gazette* of this day, it is universally believed and said that this is demanded and obtained of the Czar and Denmark by our means, and so that we shall be sure now that Sweden in gratitude will not hurt us, or help the Pretender, as has often been surmised.

"If this treaty were once finished, it is universally reckoned the infant K[ing] will not be longlived.

"*Enfin*—here's a new heaven and a new earth according to the universal talk and opinion at present, and all we can do is to tell you things as we hear them or see them.

"The Tories fancy that a clear consequence of this treaty and this extraordinary friendship will be the disbanding of the army; but you know how often they have been out in their calculations.

"All that the Tories or Jacobites have suffered before has been nothing at all to this, for it knocks all their former schemes and views in the head, and is like to destroy their communication for some time, and how can a Whig ministry be laid aside that does

so great things ? There are some Jacobites, after all, so sanguine (and men of good sense too) who seem to believe that all this is all for the better, and that it will turn to the Pretender's advantage, if he plays his cards right. But it would be too long to tell you all their ways of reasoning to prove this . . .

"As for our particular affairs. The letter of attorney is in Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) hand, but not filled up as yet. He has not taken his final resolution and is at present in the country again for a few days, but some of the linen (money) is ready on the supposition. O'Brian's (the Regent's) villany may damp and spoil that affair also for some time.

"I have been twice in the country with Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury) since his return from his progress. He received the letter with great respect and concern, and esteems the candour of it very much. He will write an answer as soon as he can speak to the purpose, but desires a little delay and excuse till the season is a little further advanced, that we may see further into the growth and complexion of some of the most essential commodities, of which we have got but an imperfect knowledge, and can make no judgment without more, the season becoming now extreme nice and ticklish, so we must have patience.

"But one thing is plainly and particularly recommended, and that is, that our partner Joseph (James) set Evans (Prince Eugene) and all hands to work with Mr. Edgcomb (the Emperor) and friends would rejoice to see him set up shop at Brussels, as some of his relations did in like manner before him.

"There is another request no less material as to their family and that is, that his sister, Mistress Jean (James) would think of marrying. It is reckoned it would be a great addition of interest and weight with her aunt Mistress Edgbury (England) who would consider and do for her a great deal more, if they saw her a mother of children to suceed to her fortunes, whereas, whilst she is unmarried, she is but one life and one person, and all lies upon that."

Capt. H. Straton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, September 25[-October 6]. Edmiston (Edinburgh).—I had your long letter of 19 July, and might and should have given a return much sooner, but could have then said little or nothing more than to acknowledge it, and I hope omissions in points of formality or even good manners in the present situation, and at such distances will give no great offence, and, were it proper to trouble you with a detail of the difficulties and unavoidable interruptions, beside sickness, I have been trysted with, it would plead my excuse. However I shall never omit anything in my power, that can contribute to our chief friend's service and yours, and shall always be careful of everything you command me.

"Since there are no late accounts that your uncle Knox (James) will be obliged to go and wait on Jarden (Italy), I hope, as I wish, that may be over, but it's strange that Okley (the Regent) can not or will not see, what seems plain, that it's both his own and

Freeman's (France's) interest to put your uncle in possession of his right; and what can he expect from Hally (Elector of Hanover) but what your uncle will then be more able to perform, or what can Freeman expect from the conjunction of a company of such rich merchants as Edward (the Emperor), Cofield (the Czar), Dobben (Denmark), Parker (Prussia), Dalton (the Dutch) and Hally? Nothing can be perceived but first to hazard the ruin of honest poor Susan (Sweden), the only friend now left him, and next to run the same risk himself, and, if Edward prevail against Trelawney (the Turks) or make an easy and advantageous agreement, a storm may quickly arise which Freeman cannot well otherwise avoid or divert than by an hearty frank sincere concurrence in measures with your friend Kirktone (James), which may likewise contribute to make Okley easy at home, on the supposition it were true, what's said, that Mr. Fox (France) is not satisfied with his conduct.

"I am sorry to hear of the least disagreement or animosity in a family whose great concern it is to be unite; I am sure it is neither for Knight's (James') interest nor their own reputation to be quarrelling amongst themselves at this time, of which I wish the authors may be sensible, and make all due acknowledgment of their faults, or (if that word sound ill) their mistakes, and may their only contest be who shall love their master most and serve him best, and may the author of all good bless, preserve, prosper and direct him, and make all his children everywhere dutiful. and may peace, concord and happiness attend those that are with him.

"If ever Mitchell (Lord Marischal) had the least reason to complain of or to plot against Montague (Mar), it is more than I ever did or yet can comprehend, and it is not to be doubted he has met with ill counsel; and whoever advised him so, I am confident, were unkind to him as well as to others, for such doings are not like to advance either his interest or reputation. I have a very particular respect for his family and for himself, and am truly sorry he should have the least concern in such matters, and I most heartily wish he may be soon sensible of his mistakes, and sincerely and frankly do his best to make amends.

"Nuttum's (*i.e.* Smith of Methven) story did at first make some noise, which soon vanished, and I never could to this minute find certain evidence that he plainly and positively said he was employed by Montague to make conditions for him without regard to others, but indeed he has had such innuendoes and insinuations, as that construction might be made, and there is nothing more common here than to have stories told after many different manners (even in one day), according to the several capacities and inclinations of relaters. However Montague need not have the least uneasiness about it, for, whatever Nuttum has said upon that subject, it is very little regarded, and nothing of it to the prejudice of Montague is believed by reasonable honest men, and, tho' I have not yet found any sure account that Nuttum has either exposed or given copies of that letter

Montague corrected, I shall still use my best endeavours to get an exact copy of it if ever it peeps abroad.

"The paper Johnie (Mar) sent in May had here all the good effects he or you could wish, as I hope it has everywhere else ; but the letter from Leighton (Leslie) to Brewer (the Bishop of Edinburgh) which Johnie mentioned in his last of 19 July, that was to be sent under Simson's (H. Straton's) cover, is not yet come to his or Brewer's hands, which affords a conjecture that there may be some alteration of measures, which, as I wish, I hope may be for good, and may every day produce such effects.

"I have made all the enquiry I could to find out one of young Mall's (McLean's) relations that I might speak with, but none of them are in or near Edmiston, save an old grandmother on the mother's side, who is not fit to be spoke with on the subject, and, tho' Johnie in his last tells me that some of the friends are wrote to and desired to speak to me in order to concert matters, I cannot learn that any of them has been yet inquiring for me, and it can be no hard task to find me, I having given particular directions for the purpose to several in Edmiston.

"However I have at last found an honest discreet gentleman of Harper's (the Highlands) family who informs me that young Mall is with a gentleman (his name I have forgot) who takes very good care of him and keeps a governor with him. I have communicate to my said informer what Johnie wrote upon the subject, and he is gone to Harper's house, and will bring me particular account of the youth's circumstances ; so, when he returns, you shall know all, and I shall be ready to do what I can to serve the young man, for indeed I always much esteemed and had a particular respect for that family for their constant friendship and close adherence to Keith's (James') family, and am very glad he has so generous and just notions of it as to mind it now when himself is under such difficulties ; and, tho' perhaps I have already said too much, I can not well forbear to tell you, that whoever advised Kirton's (James') uncle to permit that family to be brought so low, especially to advance the interest of another family of the very reverse qualities, gave no good counsel, and, if Arbuthnet's (Argyle's) claim was just, it had been more for the interest of Kirton's family that his uncle had paid the debt rather than suffer Mall's family to sink and his relations dispersed, and, since I have mentioned Arbuthnet, I must tell you that I have been at some pains to find out his bias, and, by what I can learn from all hands, neither his avarice nor ambition is easy to be satisfied, and he seems so closely pinned to young Hally (Prince of Wales) that there is little hopes of him, and he has already omitted such an opportunity as will never probably again fall in his way, and, tho' he seems to be on the side of clemency, it is supposed to be chiefly for his own sake, that he may thereby be more popular and procure friends or some other advantage he projects to himself.

"Mr. Smith's son (Lord Stormont's son *i.e.* James Murray) tells me that in Eden (England) there is new schemes of trade projected and some of Christian's relations (the High Church)

to join Guthry (the English Government), Patrick (the Parliament) to be dismissed, and another to have his post and much of his ill doings to be reversed, of all which and much more Smith (as he says) has given you an account, so I need not repeat. How far this project may hold, or what good it will do, time must discover; but, tho' the subject is too nice for me to pretend to judge of it, I cannot help thinking that, if many of Mrs. Christian's friends get in both to Guthry's company and Patrick's so as to have the greatest share of the management, it may not only cool Edgar's (the English) good temper, but, if the forenamed old gentlewoman think herself easy, she may forget her duty to your friend and even jog on as she has done. How far Melvill (Marlborough) is concerned or what part he will act in this matter I shall not say, but it's very odd that there should be still so very different accounts of him and both sides positive. One set will have him to be absolutely incapable of business and others are as positive that he is as much capable as ever; be as it will, I wish he may make good use of his time and heartily repent of the ill he has done your uncle and his family, and God give him grace to make all possible reparation and that very quickly, but, if you have any assurance of good hopes of him, it were to be wished Offield (Ormonde) may know little of it, for his resentment against the other may possibly make him a little reesty, for of all passions revenge usually carries men to the most unhappy extremes sometimes even against duty and interest both, but it's hoped Offield is a better man, yet I have heard that upon a remote proposal amounting to no more than a bare supposition Mellvil might do so or so, he was much surprised and seemed transported, and that's the reason has made me touch this nice string.

"About a year and ten months ago Masterton (Mackintosh) brought a letter from Mr. Burton (Berwick) to the College (the Clans), the import of which, as I remember, was desiring them to keep up their hearts and have patience till matters were concerted with friends in Eden, and told them your uncle (James) would be with them as soon as he could, and then added, Knox (James) designs to bring me with him, which last words I then took particular notice of, otherways I had not now so well remembered them. If Masterton took those words for a positive promise, or, if Burton said such things to him as made him think he had positively promised, and that make Masterton say so to the College, it might incline him to talk with a little freedom to Burton. However (all circumstances considered) I cannot be very sorry for it and am glad poor Masterton is safe with you.

"Mr. Jackson's (Inese's) namesake lately released from confinement did me the favour sometimes to see me, and finding him an honest, sober, discreet gentleman, every way answering the good character young Burton (Lord Tynemouth) gave me of him and that he was going for France with the first ship, and to be landed at the first northern port the ship could reach, I proposed he might take the care and trouble upon him to convey Knox three great Seals guzog to Mrs. Quail's (Queen Mary's), which he most frankly

undertook and no doubt will carefully perform, and I hope you shall hear of his safe arrival before this can come to hand. This way I thought much safer than by Bordeaux, especially having the occasion of a man of honour to conduct and manage the matter, and these things being once lodged with Mrs. Quail's there they may remain safe, or be sent you as occasions require and your uncle thinks fit, and may he soon have the free natural and proper use of all three.

"I have received from Corser / xlnguh 170*l.* sterling as all he had in his custody, and so soon as I could meet with Mrs. Smith (Lady Stormont) I paid her all she claimed, 43*l.* sterling, and at the same time she told me that there was a debt of 70*l.* sterling owing to Logie Drummond / olsqu whennlmw upon account of disbursements for the poor co-partners with him in Elizabeth's factory (Edinburgh Castle), and I had an account of the same from another sure hand and both agreed that Logie / olsqu was straitened and very much needed money, being to be sent off for Eden in two or three days as he was, upon which I sent a friend of his own to him who brought the same account and knowing Egie / usqu (probably a mistake for olsqu=Logie) to be a man of honour I could not doubt his word and so I paid the money before he went off.

"I have likewise given five guineas to one that much needed it, as Mr. Jackson's namesake, with whom he returns, can tell.

"There is one poor man here that, in justice as well as charity, I think myself obliged to mind. He has suffered much and still does for what concern he was supposed to have with Mrs. Elizabeth (Edinburgh) about a year ago, and by all I ever could learn he acted his part honestly and discreetly, and still behaves with patience and fortitude, and has never yet said anything to the prejudice of others; in short tho', his station was very low, he has acted much like a gentleman. He has a wife and many young children, and in much need. However I have only sent the wife two guineas and design to give her more as I find her necessities require, but still to give it in such or less parcels to make her the better manager, nor shall she know from what hand it comes.

"As for Greg / shus the housekeeper, I am yet a little difficulted about him, for Mrs. Smith advises me not to meddle with him, and she and others give no good character of him, and she tells me he kept up 15*l.* that he should have shared with other servants.

"Some say he is to be an evidence and Mr. Orr (Cockburn of Ormiston) has plied him and given him money for that purpose, others say he declines and shuns it as much as he can, but being still kept fast it would seem the last may be true. However I have not yet found any that I can trust that

will adventure to speak with him about his account, but I have one or two now in view that I think will do it with discretion and, if the fellow does not pretend to much more than what may be reasonable according to the note you sent, I shall endeavour to get the money conveyed to him, for, tho' his faults may be great, I am unwilling that any such fellow should have it [to] say that anything was owing that way, but, if his account shall appear very extravagant, you shall have notice before it's paid.

"The skipper Gen. Gordon / Sum Slhwlm and others you inquired for in your last are long ago with Freeman (France), so I need say no more of them, and all I can say of Glendarule / Sowmuzheou is, that he's still out of his creditors' hands. If he comes to Edmiston, which is still the best quarter, I shall endeavour to speak about his nephew Mall.

"On the 8th current I wrote Mr. Jackson what news was going here, which I suppose he has given you an account of, to which and what is here said I have only to add that I most humbly beg you may be pleased to allow this to give my humble duty and sincere good wishes to Duncan (Lord Drummond), Mr. Painter (Lord Panmure), Mr. Sharp (Lord Southesk), Mr. Lough (Lord Linlithgow), Kendall (Lord Kilsyth), and Mr. Foley (Fotheringham of Powrie). All their friends and relations here that I know or hear of are in good health.

"Foley's eldest son-in-law is sailed for Holland and will from thence write to his father. He was with me some weeks before he went off, indeed I think him a discreet modest k[n]owing young man, and, if you want a correspondent there, I judge you will find few of his age and experience more capable, and I dare say he will be found precisely honest." 6½ *pages.*

Sir J. Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, October 6 ?].—I had one yesterday of 29 September from Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) saying he needed to add nothing to his last, save to repeat by Murphy's (Dr. Erskine's) order, that he is an entire friend to Truman (James) as he was to Brumfield (Mar) and Meinard (Sir J. Erskine). The last he had in his power, as he believed, to make succeed, in case Nash's (Campbell of Monzie's) scheme did not succeed, which however it might, because it would be with the utmost regret to owe Haly (the Elector of Hanover) any obligation, whom Davys (the Czar) looks on as his greatest enemy next to Whitfoord (King of Sweden), and would for that reason enter into any measure to give Truman an opportunity to make advantageous process against Haly.

The long design against Wh[itfoor]d is now over, because Davys thought himself ill used by his partners, so, he adds, Bufcoat (Sweden) may have at least several months to put his credit in order, which, if he rightly manages, may enable him to be useful

to young Mansfield (James). Murphy desired I should acquaint Brumfield that he would be very well satisfied, now that Davys has got a good stock which he designs to separate from the old partners, to have Brumfield put Murphy in a way how he should venture a part of that stock with trade with Truman.

Hindon and he shall be glad to hear from Brumfield, if in any thing they can serve him in these parts. He adds in another to Nash, which I opened, that Davys will not stay long where he is. I have enclosed the paper I spoke of in my last for your use. Doyle (Charles Erskine) came yesterday, and my affair stands on such ticklish terms both for my own and other people's account, that I dare not stay one moment, but he will stay here till the return can come, and I have put matters in such a way as he will supply my place as to Hindon, till you receive this, after which you will put in a method by somebody in this or sending one on purpose to Davys. My reason for putting it on him is obvious, for fear the entrusting any who had less concern in Murphy and Hindon might have disobliged either of them. He will also convey what may regard me in particular, when in Mr. Woods (Scotland) or Crowly's (England), to whom I find I am now obliged to go first, all capitulations being made for Meinard that he could desire. *Noted*, as received at Avignon 25 October.

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1716, October 7. Chaillot.—"I have at last seen Ogilvie this day, and I find that the sume he is to have now for one quarter is 400 *livres*. He desires it may be payd to Mr. Loftus. The sooner you send it him, the better. I send you here som of your letters that are com back from Avignon. I also send you the Duke of Mar's letter to me, that you may see what answer you are to make to Mr. Ord and Mrs. Skelton. I also send you Dr. Wood's note, that you may see how the King is, and shew it Lord Middleton and Mr. Inese, as well as the copy of Mr. Lloyd's letter, whicch is written plainer then that you shewd me the other day, but that dos not mend the stile of it. Pray send me back by Mr. Inese the Duke of Mar's letter, with the two in it. I am sorry to hear you are not well; pray take great care of yourself, if not for your own sake, at least for Mrs. Dicconson's and mine." *Holograph.*

Lord Edward Drummond to James III.

1716, October 7.—Explaining that he has been hindered by a violent cold and fever from sooner returning his most hearty thanks for the honour his Majesty had done him by his letter of the 16th, and, as for bad company, declaring that no company or anything in the world shall be capable of diverting him in the least from those principles to which duty ought to attach all his subjects, and thanking him for approving of his design of staying there to settle his affairs.

HEW WALLACE OF INGLESTON, JUNIOR, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 7. Paris.—I am lately come from a conversation with a person you may easily guess from Mr. Barclay, and therefore you'll excuse any sullen or peevish words that may drop from the pen. I wrote formerly with Mr. Graham, though indistinctly because of his haste, yet I do not remember omitting anything of moment, saving the naming of persons easily understood otherwise. I'm sorry still to be informed of the divisions at Avignon, which they pretend will not only break the power of their enemies, but cement all differences among themselves. These divisions, or, as they term it, distractions, might ruin even a settled government. I pray what they give out be false, and industriously whispered to give success to their new plan, which, as I'm informed, is an indemnity. This he is more positive of than formerly; that it is an affair already digested in their councils to condemn all the prisoners sent up, of which not above two or three will suffer, and thereafter the Act will pass in December, to extinguish all hopes the King may have in the spring, since, as they expect, few will refuse to accept it, and indeed their judgement seems not weakly founded. They are very inquisitive about the King's designs and pretend to have found out a late plot, which perhaps in a day or two I may get notice of, if true, since frequently they speak and think different ways. However it's certain their absolute security, as they insinuate, is founded on the tranquillity at Avignon, and the approaching indemnity, and indeed I must own that, if that Act pass before some stir be made, the King has lost the two shires I came from, who are all well inclined at present and ready to rise, having heartily repented, as well as paid, for their former laziness, though indeed the Isles could do nothing but in concert with the other. How beneficial their service might be to join with the adjacent shires to Inverness is easily understood, besides the advantage of a sea coast. Nor is there any difficulty of transporting arms to the Orkneys and thence to drop them to the Western Isles or Caithness, whence daily boats arrive. The islands themselves are unanimous, and with much difficulty were prevailed with to abstain from discovering imprudence on every alarm. They are fertile, insomuch that 22 ships loaden with corn went thence this year, and many are inaccessible, save at one place, where 20 were sufficient to guard any arms against any force whatever, and lastly, where no ships of war or even barks dare surround or ride at anchor because of the currency of the tide. Their numbers of people are very considerable, though most of the men, being bred to the sea, are not so fit for land soldiers, yet they had a battalion of 600 good men ready to go over, and in any exigence might find the double. They have arms sufficient for themselves, and had sent over many to Caithness, nor can there be a more proper and safer place as a magazine to keep all stores to spin out a war to the last extremity. They are all loyal in the purest sense, and the present lieutenants were our protectors and open mouthed in their houses. Many of them take the advice of their representative, whom I saw there, and am persuaded he would do anything he is desired, though there's a party equally

well inclined to the King's service opposed to him. Their just character and use, I doubt, was ever well known before we were driven there, and some of us having stayed five months in the principal gentlemen's houses, to whom I was related in particular, made us as well acquainted with the people as to view distinctly the situation and conveniency of these islands. The sum of the whole is, I beg that, when his Majesty shall think it proper to attempt the recovery of his kingdoms, I may be entrusted with any commission to these islands as well as Caithness, having very solemnly promised them before I came off to return privately to them, in case his Majesty make a new effort, which they expect with no small impatience. This demand may appear confident, but since all the office I desire is a messenger's, this may serve as an excuse and discover an inclination I have of doing any service in any capacity. If there occurred any difficulty of shipping necessaries from France, I know there's none from Holland, if cautiously managed. 3 *pages.*

James III to the Marquis of Wharton.

1716, October 11. Avignon.—I extremely approve of your design of passing some time at the Court of Hesse-Cassel, in which you might render me some service, as that prince formerly appeared to you well disposed to me, and as he should at present be more inclined than ever to favour me. His connection with Sweden is close, and the differences between the latter and the Elector of Hanover may perhaps have consequences that may give the Landgrave some opening to render very essential friendly offices, especially if one regards the nearness of his states to those of the Elector. You easily see by this how important some day that prince's friendship may be to me. Therefore I beg you to neglect nothing to endeavour to engage him in my interests. *French. Original and copy, the former in Nairne's hand but signed by James.**

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, October 7. Avignon.—I have little to add concerning the King's condition to what I sent yesterday by express, only last night he rested very well and is pretty easy to-day.

Enclosed are some papers you sent the King, and a letter of Lord Wharton's to me with my answer, the last two you'll please return. Since that he was here privately himself, as he'll soon let you know. He conversed a long time with the King, who was very well pleased with him, and he charmed with the King. The Duke of Ormonde and I had a great deal of discourse with him, but his being here is known to very few besides, and indeed must not be. I wish he may keep the secret himself. Considering his years he has very good sense, and time will take off anything he has of wildness and extravagance. He says he is resolved to take himself up and live very discreet and at little expense. He had an eye on Mr. Panton before he knew of the King mentioning him,

* This letter was enclosed in Mar's letter calendared *post*, *p.* 69. The mistake in the date was discovered too late for the letter to be inserted in the right place.

and had him spoken to, but he would not do anything without he was desired to by his guardians, and Lord Wharton has heard of his being Catholic, which the King did not know when he wrote of him, so he is no more to be thought of. My Lord pressed me to recommend to him some one of our people, fit to be a kind of humble companion and capable of doing business for him, such as writing letters, etc. I knew none myself, but am told there is one Alexander at Sens or Paris, who was at Preston, and made his escape, a very pretty honest fellow, and of letters and used to business. One here who knows him is to write to him, and my Lord is to speak to him himself at Paris.

He has no mind to return to England at present, nor is it fit he should, nor seemed he much inclined to stay at Paris, and, on his asking our advice, the King, the Duke of Ormonde and I, all thought the fittest place for him to go to is the Landgrave of Hesse's Court, where he is very well acquainted, and I fancy you will approve of this. The boy has it mightily in his head to be considerable at home, by keeping up his Parliament interest, which is very great, but mostly of the Whig side, many of whom, he is persuaded, he'll be able in time to bring over to the King's interest, they being angry with the government already, particularly Mr. Lechmere, who is a mettled fellow and one of his guardians. He thinks too he may be of some use to the King with the Landgrave, he being already well inclined for his Majesty. He can do no hurt there, if he do no good, but, if he be really as well at that Court as he pretends I hope, he may be of use. We have cautioned him not to go there till George has left Hanover, because it would look too remarkable if he did not go to Hanover too, which he would not do, even if it were otherwise fit. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Dicconson.

1716, October 7. Avignon.—The King orders the value of the 10,000 *livres* note to be remitted to Sir Hugh Paterson in Holland, which he got advanced to some of the most needy people there. These are all he yet writes of that want, but I'm afraid more will soon. He is to send you a list of all belonging to the King in Holland and Flanders, with a mark to those that ought to be subsisted. Sir Hugh passes under the name of Mr. Callender. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, October 7.—Acknowledging his of 24, 26, and 29 September and 1 October.—Dutton's (Dillon's) messenger with full returns to all that Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor had given and said to him was dispatched some days ago, and, what concerned them to be sent into E[ngland] being to be wrote all with my own hand, I was fatigued to death, which was the reason you have been so long in hearing from me. That you sent me for Mr. Morrice (Mar) was as you guessed, which I am to answer soon, and he desires it be sent you to forward to him at Liége.

I am of your opinion in wishing Boynton (Bolingbroke) was gone to his friend Mary (Berwick), though I think all the hurt he

can do is done already, and what makes him so angry is that all that he endeavoured has turned on his own head, and that makes him draw up with Williamson's people (the Whigs), for he is lost with the other side ; and I know some of his old intimate friends have lately sent him over such messages as distract him.

I hope the answers to Kemp's affair, and what is wrote to Edgbury (England) about it would come time enough before Honytoun's (Earl of Oxford's) messenger parted, that he may carry them, for we had no proper messenger to send to whom that affair itself could be trusted, and it was needless to send one only to carry letters, since he must go in the same way the other does.

I admire what is the matter with H. Straton.

The packet you suspected was opened, I believe was not, only carelessly sealed and the seal I know.

Lord J. D[rummon]d's letter requires no answer. That affair seems to be forgot, at least it sleeps, but pray let him know I had it, and make him my compliments.

Mr. St. Clair you wrote of, was indeed useful, but he was paid for all he furnished ; and I ordered him payment lately for some wine Martel (Mar) got from him. He shall be put on the list, and I do not know how he were forgot. Money matters are none of my province and I am unwilling to meddle in them.

You would know by Abraham's (Menzies') that he got mine of 27 August which he missed, before you got mine with the copies of that packet to send him, so I expect them back. I hope it will be so too with those he seems in pain about. It is one of those packets with the power concerning the money, which I sent you 4 September to dispatch to him, which must be missing, which I know by one from Mrs. Hacket (Lady Mar), for she acknowledges one of mine by Abram's packet of the 8th and says nothing of one of the 4th which was in one of these two with the powers, but by Abram's laconic way of writing it was impossible to know this. There was nothing in the cover of that power which I suppose is missing, the letter to him was in the other which is come to hand. Though, if it be fallen into the hands of the g[overnmen]t it can hurt no person, save Mrs. Hacket (if it can do that), yet it may do harm in the affair of the money by their knowing that such a thing is a doing. Abram is soon alarmed, though in this I fear he has too good cause, since he received mine of the 8th and not both those of the 4th. I understand he now forbids writing to him till we hear again.

Maurice Murray tells me in a letter what passed betwixt you. I am sorry you told him what others were placed in the list for. His family deserves as well as anybody's but he is but a third brother, and has lost but small matter of his own. Only those are set down for 60 *livres* who lost their estates or had considerable ranks in the army, and, if people were to be considered on account of their brothers, how many of these poor people who have lost nothing must be placed at 60 *livres* ? I have not liked his procedure very well since he came to France, though he need not be told of that, but it is not amiss you let him understand himself, though in a kind way, and you may tell him I had his letter and what you wrote of him, and that the 30 *livres* in the list was a

mistake, and shall be rectified, though he cannot expect it will be much in these scanty times, but that he shall have no reason to complain. I know nothing of Col. Oliphant's allowance, but shall inquire. The poor man did us no good and can do as little at any time.

I wrote yesterday to Andrew (Queen Mary) and have wrote to-night concerning Patrick (James), who is pretty easy to-day.

Several of those who were here have gone to live about Bordeaux, and more are going, having themselves found the inconveniency of so many of them being here together, and the fitness too of their being about that place where they will be cheaper than here. Those at and about Paris should be let know this, that it may not only cure them of their desire of coming here, but put it in their heads to go thereabout, where for many reasons I wish they would go or to somewhere near the coast of Normandy, though they must not go many together for fear of making a noise at home, and making them think something is preparing. When anything is to be done for Patrick, most of those who chance to be here must unavoidably be left behind, which would be a double loss both to themselves and Patrick.

Thirty of those taken at Preston and shipped off from Liverpool for the plantations, when they got the length of latitude 31°, mastered the ship, and are come into St. Martin's. They are to dispose of the cargo, which will be some subsistence, and leave the ship to the master's disposal, and disperse themselves in that country. This is yet entirely a secret, and the longer it be so the better. Let Andrew know this, that I may not trouble him with it. 5 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham).

1716, October 7.—You have been too long in getting an answer to yours of the 11th to Robertson (James) and Denison (Mar), but they have been a good deal taken up with business ever since.

Enclosed is the letter you desired to *Mr. Monot*, which I wish may be of use to you, as I doubt not it may, he having the character of an honest man who wishes Mr. Robertson very well.

I wrote fully of Dempster (Westcombe) in my last, and told you he knew nothing of you from hence, but by one of his I see he has found you out, and the business you are employed in, to which we have said nothing, and he imagines it is on your account he is no longer to be supported there. It is better to let him suspect what he pleases of you, than to own it to him. I suppose by this time he has left these parts, and I wish he may, for he makes so much noise of what he is about, that he cannot fail of doing more hurt than good. Mr. Robertson thanks you for your advice relating to Mr. Holmes (England), and you and other friends may be sure there is nothing neglected as to that which is thought advisable by Mr. Newton (James' friends in England) whose advice and opinion must be followed in those things, and we hear from him frequently.

We long to know the success of Crafton's (the Regent's) messenger to Haly (King George), of which we have no certainty as

yet, but I hear from Mr. Poordom (Spain) that his man there gives out that that affair is finished to Crafton's content, and gives himself great airs upon it, but, had it been true, I think we should have heard of it ere now. I know it was said by some of Crafton's people with him, that they had good accounts from the person with Haly, by which they hoped he would succeed, but we have heard no more of it for some time, which I suppose we should, had it been finished.

We long to know what *Mr. Cobler* is doing since he came over, and when Haly is expected with you, and if he is to continue there any time. Mr. Robertson has been ill for some time of the piles, but is now pretty easy. I wrote by this post to Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson). *At bottom,*

24.37.16.29.37.11. (*i.e.* Meyres.) 39.41.38.13.35.41.25. (*i.e.* Cadugan.) 2 *pages. Copy.*

Jo. Denison (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson.)

1716, October 7.—Acknowledging his letters of 31 August and 12 September and explaining he had not written sooner, having been much hurried with business.

I am glad no more with you are yet in want. Mr. Dicconson is wrote to about the 260 *guilders* you got advanced, and is to send you credit for it, but you must send him and me lists of all our people with you in Holland and Flanders, and mark those who will want to be supplied.

The account in the prints of Mr. Robertson's (James') being ill was false, but since then he has been very uneasy with the piles, but is easier now and otherwise in very good health. I think Douglas does right in staying with you. I had a letter from Mrs. Denison (Lady Mar) of 13 September, o.s., and the packets sent by Douglas were not yet come, but I hope they may be since. Her affairs are not yet finished, but I am hopeful they will be soon.

The P——p (Sir J. Erskine) is with you, I suppose, by this. I have not heard from him since he left Hamburg, but suppose I shall one of these days.

I sent Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) the letter he wanted to your man in cipher from Mr. Dudley (the Duke of Perth).

Thirty of the poor people taken at Preston, and sent for the plantations, mastered the ship and are come into St. Martin's.

Mr. Harrys' (H. Maule's) brother wrote to him some time ago. I would write to him myself, did I not know that what I write to you is the same as writing to him. I am told Pit[?odr]y is with you ere now, if he be, my kind service to him.

I had a letter from C. K[innair]d from Liége some days ago and am to write to him soon. Mr. Hooker will tell you of some names to be added to the list, and what I wrote of Dempster.

We are very full here, but several are gone and others going for Bordeaux and thereabouts to reside.

I have not heard a long while from H. S[traton] in Scotland. I am afraid mine to him of 19 July has miscarried, but have written lately and sent him a copy of it.

God have mercy on the poor people sent to Carlisle, for I am afraid their jury and judges will have little. I hear the Master of Sinclair is writing and thinks to publish his justification. It will be a rare piece, if faithfully wrote. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8. Chaillot.—"I have yours of the first with Dr. Wood's note, by whicch I am very sorry to find the King is yett far from beeing well, tho' I will hope, as you do, that the worst is over, and I pray God send it is so. I am very glad to hear Mr. Dillon's messenger was arrived. Your letter to Ogilvie will com time enough to stop him, tho' he was just upon going, having taken his leave of me to-day, after having seen Charles (M. de Torcy) iesterday and to-day, but to no good purpos, as no doubt he will inform you. The answers shall be given to Mr. Ord and Mrs. Skelton, as the King directs. I saw Mr. Southcot iesterday, who will obey orders, tho' he thinks that the way he took to gett money would make no noise, nor could not clash with anybody, or anything, becaus the persons that he employs makes use of no name but his own. He makes a proposal to the Duke of Ormonde that I think may take, but the King and you two can best judge of it, as well as of all the rest of his affairs, and it is a pleasure to me to think that they are in succh good hands." *Holograph.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 8. Paris.—I have yours of the 1st and find Monsr. Jean de Groot left this last Saturday. If he has left his address, I will forward his letter. Your former letter for Mr. Goffe, which should have been for Mr. Loftus. came to him at last by mere accident, after searching all the corners of Paris. Your other letters for Loftus and Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie) were all duly delivered. Pray assure his Grace that everything he recommends shall be faithfully executed as far as lies in my power. I beg you to peruse, seal, and deliver the enclosed for Mr. Leslie, and speak to him accordingly, if not done before, for it is a very hard thing for me to lie out of such a sum and that he should make a merit to serve the King on the expense of my stock, because he has the modesty not to give in his account. I expect by your next the account you promise, and then I must beg you to distribute what was sent by Mr. Barclay, a note whereof I sent, whereby I ordered 500 *livres* to Lord Linlithgow, which you need not pay till I send his account, for, he having received 1,300 *livres* already and 200 paid Mr. Keith by his order, I doubt if so much will be due to him. But I beg you not to let my worthy patron Lord Southesk want what he calls for. In short, everybody is so much my friend I should be sorry any should have cause to complain. Sir H. Crawford writes me they were overjoyed at the agreeable news of Logie Drummond, Ormandale, Auchtertyre and six more of our prisoners having made their escape in their journey to England at Lauder. Some letters, they say, to Mr. Innes advise likewise that Robert Murray has got off also.

Postscript.—I understand from Capt. Innes, who is very lately come from Scotland, that there is no reason to believe this news of H. Crawford's, for he dined with Major Guest, who convoyed the prisoners to Carlisle, and was returned to Edinburgh, and knew nothing of this affair, so I'm afraid it's false, for it's but nine days since Capt. Seaton (? Innes) came away.

Jo. Le Brun (Capt. J. Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8.—I have had my last audience of Mr. Baterton (de Torcy). He has done all in his power for Mr. Hardy's (James') service, and I have found him a sincere faithful friend, for always, when he brought Mr. Lily's (the Regent) objections to what I proposed, when he found that I solved them, he was overjoyed. Indeed they were easily solved, for they were all very weak. Then Mr. Batertoun prayed me to have patience a day or two more, and he would attempt Mr. Lily once more. This he did three times. At last I proposed what Mr. Hardy ordered me to do in the name of Mr. Primrose (Earl of Oxford). This he seemed to hearken a little to, but then he demanded what certainty could be given. For that I offered that Mr. Primrose should send a number of the first rank both of the temporal and spiritual to wait on the gentleman they had with Mr. Brut (French ambassador to England), and that these should certify this gentleman even under their hands if this was wanted. Mr. Batertoun went with this proposal, but the next day told me that I had answered everything that Mr. Lily could propose so strongly that he was necessitated to take off his mask, and tell me plainly there was an engagement almost finished betwixt him and Mr. Woulfe (King George), and, till he had a return of that, nothing would be hearkened to. I proposed many things, even, since they would do no more, they would look through their fingers and allow Mr. Hardy to make use of the interest of his friends in this country for what necessaries he might want, but I was answered that would give suspicion, and could not be granted, so there is nothing to be expected here. God and good friends, I hope, will supply the place. To tell you all the arguments betwixt Mr. Baterton and me would make a very long letter, besides, it is a very melancholy subject to insist on. I waited frequently on Mr. Manlye (Queen Mary) and gave him a full account of everything as it happened. I found him extreme kind to me, and of himself would put Mr. Hardy's letter in execution concerning me. I had taken leave of him and was just writing this, when Mr. Loftus brought me your letter ordering me to stay here for some time and to wait on Mr. Danton (Dillon). I will presently obey every order from you, and will lose a thousand lives, if I had them, rather than Mr. Hardy or you shall ever repent of the confidence you have in me. I pray you to mind the scheme you have anent Monsr. Le Blanch, for Mr. Baterton told me they had made it their business to cause Mr. Lilye to suspect him as too much in Mr. Hardy's interest, so that his power to render service was but small.

Capt. Simon Fraser to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8. Paris.—If his letter written, when he understood that by his Grace's means he was in Mr. Dicconson's list for 35 *livres* a month, to be delivered by Major Nairn, miscarried by that gentleman's leaving Avignon before it reached him, he is under the necessity of giving his Grace this present trouble to express his thanks for his Grace's thinking it reasonable to put him on an equal footing with his fellow officers.

Sir J. Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8.—It is with a very heavy heart I am going to-day to Mr. Crowly (England) and have not heard a word from Mr. Brumfield (Mar) these five weeks save one of 27 August. I have a thousand different thoughts of their having miscarried, of your being angry, that you would not answer me on the subject I wrote of, that I have said or done something that has been misunderstood. The only agreeable interpretation is to hope you have been so busy about some important affairs that you forgot me. However, if my two last came to you, I dare say you will answer them, and, as I told you in my last, that will not come to myself as I designed, but Mr. Doyle (Charles Erskine), in whose hands only I could put anything relating to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), has the thing in his hands to enable him to transmit yours usefully, and to him I have given all the papers to be given to any body, to be burnt unopened, or sent over to me, as yours shall direct. He will be here long enough to receive any you can write before your receiving this, after which you will certainly think of some fit person to supply his place, if you think the correspondence worth entertaining. It's with the utmost regret I part without any return to so many as I wrote on the subject of my voyage, and in particular if there was found any occasion (on what I told) of my deserting it altogether, but delay was impossible, and it was plain told by Slingsby (Lord Townshend) that, if I did not come immediately, they would believe I had reasons for my stay, which would make my coming afterwards not so convenient, and on the other hand my acceptance did very much please their folks, for said they to one who let me know it, he who by Brumfield would know if there was any hope left them, would not have done it, if they had any at all. I was glad to see it put on that foot, which may do good at present, and shall take care it have not the same effect with other folks, though I'll be positive they should seem to think so, nor shall any mortal know but in general. You may believe I have to the best of my understanding done what I thought I would have been ordered, had another and you seen the circumstances, yea with a jealousy lest I might have been too ready to balance to the side people generally suspect others of, I mean, partiality to themselves, so if I have failed, it's for want of understanding, and I therefore hope it will not be a grudge.

If after this you have any commands for me, enclose them to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham), who will forward them. My last was written in great hurry having an appointment with Mr. Hooker, but I hope you'll understand what I meant. It's by him I send this, because I fancy his conveyance by way of Mr. Sanders (Flanders) is very secure.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8. Bordeaux.—Mr. Gordon tells me you desire the two packets to be sent the first sure occasion for Avignon, which shall be done accordingly. I had a letter from Mr. Dicconson confirming one written to me by the Queen's order to Spain to employ the ship on freight. He doubted not your Grace would comply with it, which indeed would be more for his Majesty's service than the 8,000 *livres* proposed. I hope they can spare it, till it be paid with interest. The gentlemen both here and at Rouen are in a good way of living.

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8. Bordeaux.—Acknowledging the King's bounty and his Grace's goodness in allowing him to dispose of the ship commanded by Mr. Aberdine and formerly by Capt. George.—In my opinion the most honourable and advantageous way at present is to keep and employ her, for, should I offer to sell her, I could not get half of what she is worth, because of the deadness of commerce here. I am well assured no man would give 8,000 *livres* for her, as she is much out of repair and will cost me 4,000 *livres* or more to fit her for a voyage to the West Indies. Therefore, if you will send an order to Capt. George to deliver her to me, with a vendition in due form, as I must sail her under French colours, and be in a condition to reclaim her, in case the English meet her and say anything to her. I design to keep one third or one fourth of the men on board, especially the sons of several gentlemen of Aberdeenshire, particularly a brother of Inverey's who is my relative, and I will provide for the rest by getting them placed on other good ships.

Capt. Kay is here, and I am endeavouring to get a ship for him, for he has received no answer of your letter to Baron Sparre.

Postscript.—I had a letter yesterday of 9-20 September dated North Berwick from James, son of President Dalrymple, saying :—We have no news here at present, but that the Duke of Argyle and the Master of Cathcart are mightily in the Prince's favour, and it is thought he will be as much in Court as ever, if not more. I have been speaking to my father about the unjust stories laid in David George's name, and he says it is not fit for him to appear anyway in his favour, but by all that he understands there will be a general indemnity in a short time. The writer of the above is a very smart pretty boy and very much my friend. He is a merchant, and I expect him every day in a ship to my address. 2½ *pages.*

Thomas Blackwell to Mr. [Ord.]

1716, September 27[-October 8]. London.—I have received no account of two or three long letters I wrote you directed to Monsr. Mourton's at St. Omer. I am the more impatient to hear from you, having no orders concerning your money. Stocks are lately much advanced on the report of an alliance between France and King George. This, 'tis said, was Monsr. Iberville's business here, and some affirm the chief difficulties are concluded on. I know not what you may believe of this, but, if true, stocks will much advance, and you'll find it to your interest to turn of our side in the disposal of your money, for the Tories are then in their last gasp. In all other matters we continue in the same posture as you saw in my last, except that the disaffected party are much confounded at this rumour of an alliance with France, as the friends of the government are confirmed in their opinion of its security. I long for some sincere account of your health for I fear your silence proceeds from the danger of your constitution.

J. Blackwell to Monsieur Mourton (Ord.)

1716, September 27[-October 8]. I had two of yours this week. In one you own the receipt of three; in the other you complain you have heard from neither your doctor, surgeon, swain or nymph. Your doctor, swain and nymph have been in the country, your surgeon has written to you several times though he can't give you any advice about your health, your doctor being out of town. He expects you to tell him frankly what the physicians on your side think of your distemper. He wishes their prognostic may be better than his, for he fears your disease, instead of being better, is worse and worse. Mrs. Morton wrote more than three weeks ago that she was coming to town, which is the reason I have not written to her till I hear further from her. We are resolved to hang some more of the Preston rebels at Lancaster and some of those that were in Scotland at Carlisle. I want to know if you have received our friends in the city where we supped the night we parted. Direct your letters for Mr. George Blackwell, to be left at my house. *Endorsed*, "A letter from London to Mr. Ord, September 27, o.s."

The Countess of Westmorland to Mrs. Freeman (Lady Middleton).

1716, September 27 [-October 8]. After a long journey and as long a stay confined by troublesome business I am returned, where I may converse with my dearest kinswoman, and have been here a fortnight. I did not write sooner, being desirous to inform myself how all our concerns stand since my absence, and it was the Doctor's (Duke of Shrewsbury's) opinion he should have time to consult the rest of the physicians before he gave his advice, and he and I find too many symptoms of a worse distemper than we expected in the former case, which makes him beg you will excuse his not answering my nephew's (James') letter, till he can be informed as to the truth of this new and dismal distemper,

which in all probability is like to reign over us, and Martha's friends. Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury) and Watson (Lady Westmorland) have been together the last five weeks. She assures me he is the same good friend he was, and that you may depend he is unalterable. Mr. Coventry (? Colclough) writes me word the letter which Watson copied over for the Doctor never came to hand, and, since my nephew writes he believes it may have been mislaid, the Doctor and I affirm 'tis impossible for us to find out the reason of its miscarriage, since we both believe Morley (Menzies) took all the care of it he could, so it may be found out amongst you, but never can amongst us. We once were of the opinion it came to your hands by something you wrote soon after it might have been received, but we now find ourselves mistaken. I am sorry to find Jassemin (D'Iberville) has been false, the consequence of which makes the Doctor and me very much in the spleen. If you have any comfort, pray impart it. Mr. Cross and his sister return their thanks. Sister Mary made the match for her father. 'Tis a very prejudicial one for his children, especially his eldest son, who has been a very good friend to her, and his wife loves sister Mary so well, she desired I would ask you if it be true, since she is hard to believe it, though 'tis told her 3,000*l.* portion was promised to be paid in time. I find Miss Charlotte increases, but, if she be as good as she was, one cannot have too much of her. I will write to Miss Jenny (James) soon.

I hope the tea proved good, and am glad it was kindly taken. The news here is that France and Great Britain have made a peace offensive and defensive. I am soon to make a visit to Mr. Oldfield's (Oglethorpe's) sister, but as matters now seem to stand, have nothing but compliments to say to her. *Endorsed*, "Lady Westmorland to Lady Middleton, received by Lord Mar from Lord Clermont, at Avignon, 27 October."

The Duke of Mar to W. Gordon.

1716, October 8.—Enclosing a letter for his wife about his own private affairs which he requests him to forward by some of his correspondents.—I know not yet if Rait be returned from Scotland, which makes me not put it under cover for him, but I hope by your care it will go as safe and quick as if it were. I hear Lord Wharton has been at Geneva and passed by Lyons for Paris where he will be soon, if not as soon as this. I have a packet to send him that I'll put in a cover to you, but you must take care to let nobody know it, in case of its doing him a prejudice, and I wish he may keep his own secret, as I believe he will. I wonder what is become of Strowan and Mr. Barclay. I hope you took care of my letter to the first. *Copy.*

J. Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 9.—I wrote to you last night, but I have been this night with Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, who tells me it were an easy matter to secure all the horses of the horse and dragoons in England in a night, for they are all quartered in twelves in an inn. The

townspeople where they are quartered hate them, for they pay not a halfpenny in their quarters but leave their notes when they go away. Now it will be an easy matter in the night time for one person to go to every stable at one hour, and to go in at a window, and, if the horses cannot be brought away, cut their hams and render them uselses. One man or boy to a stable can do this, and it may be done all in one night and one hour, if right concerted. You may remember Schomberg's project all in a night over all Britain. Mr. Mackenzie tells me at Dorchester the townspeople and the dragoons quarrelled, and the dragoons were afraid, and sent to the next town where some more dragoons lay, to pray them to come to their assistance, but the townspeople having an account of this, fell on the dragoons in the town, and beat them, and then went out and met the others coming to assist their comrades and beat them also. Such things as this have been in two or three places, therefore I would be gladly gone from this that I might be doing some good, for I do nothing here, since I have ended with Mr. Baterton (de Torcy). I know, when you propose such matters, your correspondents will undertake brawly and send you all matters are going on and that your letters are answered before they come, but, by God, the execution is at a table at night over a bottle. Those things will never do, they must be more active and then their activity will be best shown by their works, but fine words and smooth answers are good for nothing, only whip cream, and make you believe that Mr. Hardie's (James') affairs are going on, when there's nothing put in execution but drinking his health. I am sorry to tell you this, but, by all that's sacred, I saw too much of it, when I was last there, for, when they lost Mr. Lemond (McMahon) they lost the most active engine that was amongst them. Mind his scheme he proposed, for I dare say he will engage in nothing but what he has a true prospect to perform. He has but very few words, but they are very sincere. I wish I were gone, for I can do service there, but none here.

I am sorry you did not send Mr. Hardy's commands to Mr. Dicconson, for Mr. Manlye (Queen Mary) told me that Mr. Hardy had written to her, and she would order this quarter to be given immediately. It's true that would hinder remitting, but for what is for me I am content as they please, but what is for the boat I have writ and received an answer it must be always advanced, and it is very natural it should be so. Mr. Manlye told me he would give orders immediately to Mr. Dicconson to pay it forthwith, but he, it seems, did not think it proper, and so there's no more of it. If I had it to advance of my own, I would do it, but I have it not. The party, that came up with Gen. Gordon, spat a deal of venom here against you, as I am told, I know not who they are, you must certainly know that, but I have it from a very good author. They make the old proverb good; there is no faith in Highland plaid nor trust in under trews.

I am told also by a young gentleman here that there is a scheme to disarm all Handyside's regiment at Oxford in a night by the collegians, but they must have the help of 50 resolute men, to cut off the main guard, which I believe may be easily had. 3 *pages*.

ARCHANGEL GRÆME, Capuchin, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 9. Calais.—In answer to your Grace's of 29 September, I must tell you that I am too sensible of the honour you do me in allowing me to keep correspondence with you, not to observe your conditions in every point. Could I command other people's tongues and pens as I hope to command my own, the King's friends would be the better for it, for I never knew what it was to reveal a secret, and have always made it my business to let fall nothing by word or by writing capable to make those I have to deal with accuse me of exposing them, and far less of imposing on them. Next let me beg you not to trouble to answer my letters, unless to honour me with your commands, which I promise to be always very ready to execute even at the peril of my life.

Last Sunday, a Mr. Coe from London went from this to go to Avignon, he is addressed to Mr. Leslie, and is the forerunner of three other English gentlemen, who are to present the King with 16,000*l*. The same day Mr. Witherington with a priest went over for England, and this afternoon Lord Warwick with his mother and father-in-law are gone the same way, though they arrived here from Dover not above three weeks ago, during which time they have been at Paris. Lord Peterborough did not come here as was expected, but sent his secretary, who returned next day towards him with his gentleman of horse, who had come from England to join his master here. The clergyman I mentioned in my last, whom the loyal party in England suspect to be the spy sent to Avignon by Lord Townshend is a Dr. Taylor, whom I remember seeing at St. Germains. I received this morning a letter from Edinburgh of 27 September which carries in substance that our nation was never better disposed than at present; that the sending the fourscore and odd gentlemen to Carlisle to be tried for their lives, has exasperated the whole country to a degree, and that the town of Glasgow, though naturally Whiggish, seemed to resent it, as they made a present to the said prisoners of a sum of money. That the Highlanders are as well armed as ever they were, notwithstanding the arms they were forced to give up, and that certain arms sent them from France are still in safety. That Huntly is looked upon by everybody as a most despicable wretch, and that every time he appears in the streets of Edinburgh he is sure to be huzza'd by the mob, who calls him traitor to his King and country.

Let me recommend my cousin John Græme, who, I hear, is gone for Avignon. 3 *pages*.

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 9. Brussels.—I wrote formerly what D[ame] Janet [Dalrymple] had said touching the father and the son, that the father was governed by foreigners and the son by English. We had confirmation of this by a person, who has opportunity to hear what is passing in Lord Cad[oga]n's family. By him we understand that the father's favourites are as ready to throw dirt upon

the son, as his are upon the father. It is true they differ in the manner, for the son's favourites are so civil as not to reproach the father with any personal imperfections, but this is not from any respect to him, for they know that to call him a favourer of foreigners will do him more harm than if they should call him a hundred fools. On the other hand, the father's favourites will not make the son popular by saying he differs with his father in preferring English councils, but they stick not to call him a madman, that, whenever his favourites possess him of a project, he will pursue it, let the event be what it will. Thus it appears the breach betwixt them, or at least betwixt their favourites, is not small, and that these two contending sets of favourites endeavour to make it wider.

I suppose you know there was an address lately formed by the University of Oxford to be presented to the Prince, in which they magnified his wise administration, but took no notice of the father. The Prince, being pre-advertised of the contents, gave them to understand that he would accept of no addresses, but such as gave due respect to his father. I look on this address to have been calculated as a piece of fuel on the fire. How it came to be forbid I know not; whether the breach is not so wide betwixt the father and the son as it is betwixt the two sets of favourites, or whether the son has been advised by his favourites to suppress it, because they looked upon it as too open or early a declaration of distinction, I must leave others to judge.

I gave you some hints touching some gentlemen on the other side of the water, who seemed inclined to a coalition. I persuade myself, that, if they have an honest view, they may improve these present opportunities by the ruin of one or t'other party, but which is the question. The father's favourites seem the most proper object, as being in possession, and probably their ruin can be more easily brought about, because they are the weaker and more hated and obnoxious party, but perhaps on the other hand, this should be rather a reason for supporting them, the other being capable to give the government a larger bottom to stand on. This question I shall not determine, but it seems, as matters stand at present, it may be in the power of the Tories to break which they will. I wish they make a good use of it, when they have done it.

The States of Holland continue in the resolution I formerly wrote of to keep all their troops on foot, and have been of late more than usually careful to provide funds, which have run far short since the last peace, and, their finances and most other circumstances of their State being much out of order, they have now held a general assembly of all the provinces, none of that kind having been since 1652. It's believed that in this assembly they may propose having a stadtholder, and some say a brother of the House of Brunswick aims at it.

We have no variation of what I wrote lately touching the alliances offered to the Dutch, except that, since the late advantages over the Turks, people talk that the French were more

pressing, and they more pliable for an alliance on the foot of the late treaty of Utrecht, for a mutual protection of barriers, and other matters negotiated in that treaty. By the last letters both from England and Holland we are told that Monsr. D'Iberville's negotiation in England and Monsr. Chateauneuf's at the Hague have created a good understanding betwixt the Courts of England and France with respect to affairs in Sweden, and probably also as to other matters. People are the rather disposed to believe this, because by the last letters from Hamburg we understand that the descent on Schonen is laid aside by interposition of foreign potentates. I believe the next letters will clear whether it is so or not. My namesake told me yesterday his friends on the other side had written to him that there was a misunderstanding at A[vigno]n betwixt D. O[rmon]d and D. M[a]r, that the first took it ill that the last had the sole management, and that it was like to turn to a national business. I think in my last return from Holland I told you I met there an English lady, who told me that some people in England blamed D. M[ar] for his late conduct, and that, after I had taken pains to let her understand the whole affair, she was convinced of her mistake, and was of opinion these reports were industriously spread abroad by some other people's friends, to cover their mistakes.

I told my friend this story, and that I believed this new story might be a second part of the former. But he said his advices were positive as to D. O[rmon]d's concern in the matter at present, though he could not give full credit to it, because he looked upon D. M[ar] to be a man of better parts than to fall into a mistake which had been so fatal in former ages, and from the respect he had to him, he desired me to acquaint him with it. Perhaps it may not be amiss that some compliment be returned.

Before L[ord] Cad[oga]n left this, he sent a gentleman express to Vienna, with orders to go to Prince Eugene.

I enclose according to your orders a key, and, because the post office here is suspected of opening letters for France and England, I have sent this under cover to Sir J. For[reste]r at Cambray.

Some letters here say the expedition on Schonen is only put off to the spring, and that some of the Muscovite troops are actually ordered back to their former quarters in Mecklenburg. 2 *pages.*

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 9. Leyden.—I hope before this comes to you, you will have got what was wrote you last Saturday and sent express by the person you sent here lately, and I long very much to know he is come safe to you. " Since he was sent, the P——pe's (Sir J. Erskine's) friend Ch[arles Erskine] is arrived, as you'll know by what he here writes you, and he has brought peremptory orders for his going soon over, so that he goes by the first opportunity, and Ch[arles] stays here till your return comes back, to whom the P——pe has given directions how to manage it and how to write to his nephew and other friends at that place. It was unlucky the

P——pe's being obliged to go so soon, but there's no help for it and I hope Ch[arles] will manage this well enough. A letter the P——pe has from that place by last post confirms the good disposition of that great man towards Robertson (James) so that in my humble opinion it's absolutely fit that a fit person be sent thither with full powers with all expedition and secrecy, and that all methods be fallen on to improve this soon by the P——pe's friend being there and so great a favourite. This may be managed by him without the other person that goes there being much seen in it, for secrecy in this is the chief thing to be recommended, and the person that goes such a one as may give least suspicion. Since the P——pe's friend there is so well inclined, he may be of very great use there hereafter as well as in this particular, and therefore I humbly think you should write to him by the person you send there and settle a correspondence with him for the future by a cipher. We still believe here that the agreement betwixt Haly (King George) and Crafton (the Regent) is far advanced by that last minister's negotiation since he went lately over, upon which the English fleet from the Baltic is by the last letters from Hamburg recalled, so that it would seem Saxby (King of Sweden) is satisfied with this agreement, which if he does, it's very odd in him, when I suppose he might have better terms elsewhere. The descent into Schonen is certainly put off for this time, and the newsletters say only till the spring, but it's believed that before that time such divisions will arise among these confederates as will prevent their further procedure, for there are already none of the best understandings among them and this delay cannot but increase their divisions. The quartering of Blunt's (the Czar's) troops during the winter cannot easily be adjusted, but it seems he resolves to continue them where they are. If you can get a right way to let Saxby's minister at Rawly (Paris) know of these things, it may perhaps help to stop his consenting to this new agreement which cannot but be so prejudicial to Saxby, and, when by all we can learn Blunt is so willing to make up matters with him, it's certainly more for his interest to do it that way. It would seem plain Crafton makes use of him at this time to serve his own turn, and I fear he'll stick at nothing that will promote his own interest, but I hope in God we shall yet see the time when he may heartily have reason to repent his management. If this new agreement succeed, no doubt but that Robertson and those at Grimston (Avignon) will be obliged to remove their quarters, as I fear others will, but, if they are, I hope in God they will not go to Simson (Rome) where some want so much to have them, and with submission, if they are forced to go from where they are, it should be made known how much it is against their inclination. Cad[oga]n and the Mar[qui]s de Prié are now both at the Hague, and it's believed that Ingolsby (the Emperor) and Gould (the States General) will adjust their matters. I know not well how the first can like this new agreement, but one would think he will not much care for it. We are under some apprehensions of ourselves here upon Ca[dogan's] coming to Bourgat (the Hague), and it's very probable he will insist to have us removed at least, if he cannot lay his finger on us.

Gould, I believe, will not willingly come into this, tho' I doubt not but they will consent to it if insisted on. If I am obliged to leave this, I think to go to Coal (Liége) and be there as private as I can, which is the next best to being here, and where I may be of more use than if I go farther. However, let my direction still be the same till I write to you to alter it, only let any letter for me be put under cover to Mr. R o b e r t G e r r a r d 29,26,40,37,29,12 35,37,29,29,41,29,38 at Rotterdam as formerly, and he will know how to send them to me if I am not here. If you remove, you will send me another direction and, whether you be obliged to that or not, I think it's better you send it, for I do not think it so very safe sending your letters under cover to Cross (W. Gordon) to whom so many people's are directed, and, if they at any time open letters, his will not miss to be. I hope you have got what I wrote to you 30 August and that since of the 11th of last month, in one of which I sent you a note of two three of our people here that are in want, and I told you in what I wrote on Saturday last that two or three that are come over since are in the same circumstances. If these people should be all forced from these parts they would be very hard put to it in their present circumstances, for what little things they are owing in their quarters for their present subsistence must be paid before they can stir, and then they will have nothing to carry them anywhere else nor is it much in our power here at present to assist them. I believe there will be about a dozen in these parts at present, including those five I have formerly mentioned to you, who are in want, and some of these are in different characters and circumstances from others of them, so upon the whole what I would humbly propose is, that what credit is judged proper for the present, may be remitted by Cross to the person my letters are directed to, and that the distribution of it may be recommended to any proper person here who knows these people's different circumstances and stations and you may depend upon it that it will be managed with all the frugality and care that's possible, and no more given than what can just supply their wants. There is only one of these people that was an officer, and in your uncle's regiment, to whom he wrote lately. I hear there is a settled allowance made for those, and this gentleman is one of these here the most in need, but he knows not how to apply for that allowance, and, if it's remitted here to the same person, it will take away that pretence, as the same thing will do to others of their going towards you. Since I had yours of the tenth I have spoke upon it what was proper to some to prevent their going further than what you proposed. I hope still they may be safe in these places notwithstanding this agreement go on, if they carry themselves right and are cautious, but a little time will let us see how we must regulate ourselves.

"By all we can yet learn Haly is to continue where he now is all winter, if something extraordinary to be adjusted does not call him to Bourgate. I have a letter from Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) this morning, who is now, I find, apprised of that new agreement which he says is not yet concluded, and he hopes to get the

particulars of it in a day or two. We have it in this day's news that the works at Mardyke are to be demolished, which is one thing what England insists on. Mr. Wright was gone to Flanders before yours to him came to hand together with Harie Br[uce]. I sent it to him, and I hope that with what I wrote them will stop their going farther at least for a while. By our accounts from Daly (Scotland) they are full of expectations, and they pretend to have their information and hopes from Binton (the Clans) who, I am very glad, continues still so firm, and their approbation of the part Robertson acted I think should stop other people's mouths. No doubt Binton will be encouraged in this as it's judged proper, and their hearing now and then from Robertson, as occasion offers, will make them continue their resolutions. I know not well what temper G l e n g e r y 35,23,37,25,35,37,29,16 is in at present, but you know he is a man not to be lost, and, if he should think he is neglected or not so much noticed after the part he has lately acted, he may come to be lost by it. Therefore with submission I think he is the chief person there at present to be managed and Robertson's writing to him may perhaps serve for all the rest. That person's patron is not like to be much noticed nor trusted notwithstanding of the service he did them, and he will not make so much of his people's estates as he proposed, which I believe was one of the chief views he had. No doubt you know of all the prisoners being carried to England, except Huntly, Mephen (Smith of Methven) and the two peers, and I here send you a list of them. They are most barbarously used. Forty of these of them of the best note are put into one room and the rest into two dungeons. I am very much afraid several of them will suffer. This procedure has still created them more enemies in Scotland, tho' there's no doubt but too many of our countrymen yet continue in their former obstinacy. Poor [Fletcher of] Salton who has appeared all along very much concerned for the condition of his countrymen, died last week at London, and since ever he got the accounts of these people's being carried to Eng[land] never was well. The last words he spoke was his poor country, and he has left the prisoners 200*l*. The P——pe's brother tells me he left all your friends well both in Scotland and London and he saw your two nearest friends at the last place that day he came away. I am afraid what I wrote you of her getting the house and gardens does not hold, tho' Ch[arles] thinks nobody else will pretend to it now that she has got other things there. I had a letter from home by last post where they are well. My friend writes me that she has had a visit lately from the D[uke] of Mon[trose] and the Earl of Roth[es] who were in that country taking possession of their new gifts. They have made her a great many fair promises against the parliament sit down, tho' I fear that's all she will get. The commissioners have begun with Lord Wintoun. Your uncle, [H. Maule of] Ke[llie], will be the fittest person here to distribute what is thought proper to be sent these people . . .

"Poor Lord Duffus is close prisoner, and nobody allowed to see him, and he has nothing. The list of the prisoners and the other list you desired shall be sent per next." 8 *pages.*

GEORGE HOOKER (JERNINGHAM) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 9. The Hague.—According to certain advices from England the conclusion of the alliance between France and England and consequently with these States is no longer doubtful. The three points that delayed that alliance were, the demolition of Mardyke, the removal of the Pretender, and the guaranty of the two successions as stipulated by the treaty of Utrecht. It is stated that an agreement in substance has been arrived at on these three points. The canal of Mardyke shall be made smaller so as to receive in future only merchant vessels, and not men-of-war, and its entrance shall be demolished so as to be incapable of being ever restored. As to the Pretender, it is agreed that he shall cross the Alps, and that before the conclusion of the treaty. There is also some other article about his adherents, of which the particulars are not known. As to the guaranty of the two successions, to avoid giving umbrage to the Courts of Vienna and Madrid no mention of the treaty of Utrecht will be made directly or indirectly, there will only be mutual guaranties of the two successions on their present footing. This sudden change of the English in accepting this alliance, has extremely surprised the court of Vienna, since England had made them hope she would never enter into this treaty. The latter justifies herself by saying she has made this alliance to satisfy the nation, which absolutely desires the demolition of Mardyke and the removal of the Pretender, for which there were only two alternatives to take, war or alliance. For that reason the latter has been accepted, as the most suitable and advantageous. People cannot understand what could induce the Regent to seek this alliance with such warmth and at such a price. Unless there is some separate article to his advantage, he will not gain much by it.

The court of Vienna cannot be more annoyed than it is on this subject, and this alliance may easily put a different complexion on the negotiations of the Marquis de Prié.

The news from the north attracts everybody's attention, since the Czar has declared to the King of Denmark that he cannot assist in the descent on Scania this campaign. His Danish Majesty wished to know the reason of it, since everything was in readiness for this expedition, but the Czar did not consider it convenient to explain his reasons, which troubles the Dane a good deal, as he does not know the Czar's intention, and what he most apprehends is, that he believes the Czar will not leave his dominions without exacting a large sum from him. The King of Denmark, from fear of some surprise, has placed a large number of his troops in Copenhagen, and the rest in the positions most suitable for his security. It is rumoured that the Czar is desirous his troops should winter in the dominions of Denmark and the Duchy of Mecklenburg and the territory of Dantzic, but the Elector of Hanover opposes it strongly and wishes to see the Czar out of Germany. It is also rumoured that the whole object of that Prince is to make peace this winter with the King of Sweden, and to sacrifice one of his allies. *French.*

Lord George Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 9. Turin.—When the King of Sicily came here I waited on him immediately. I told him whence I came, and that my desire was to serve. He made me a great many compliments and commended me for doing my duty to my King. He said he had a very warm side for his Majesty, but that his present circumstances would not allow him to do him any service. As for what related to myself, he was sorry he could give me no service, both because in a little time it must be known in England, and also at present he had none to offer me. He has desired me to come out hunting with him, and shows me more civility than he ever does to any stranger. One thing he told me concerning Mr. Oglethorpe, which was that I should write to the Court from whence I came, to take care how they entrusted him with anything they would not have publicly known, for, though he meant very well, it was neither in his nature or power to keep anything secret. I don't know but that the reason Mr. Bagnal was not better received was because he was introduced by such a man, though at the same time the King shows Mr. Oglethorpe all manner of outward civility.

I do not know but in time the King of Sicily may do something for me, for he said as much that, if he could do it conveniently, he'd do something in my favour. I did not press for a positive answer. Some other time I shall know further, but at worst I know he'll give me recommendation to Prince Eugene. My greatest difficulty is how to do in the meantime. I have writ to my father to see if he will let me have any money.

The Queen of Sicily never fails to ask news of the King, when I see her. 2 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, October 9.—I had yours of the 3rd yesterday and have little to add to mine of the 1st. The enclosed is for C. Kinnaird at Liége, which I beg you to address and forward.

Honest H. S[traton] writes like a friend, but you are right in what you say as to your meddling any further in the affair of Moor (Earl Marischal). I'll long for the letter he promises me. I fear that packet to Abram (Menzies) is lost.

Selby's (Stair's) intelligence makes me laugh, and I wish it may never be better.

Patrick (James) continues pretty easy. Mr. Barclay is at last arrived. Since Abram desired no more to be sent him till he wrote again, I have wrote to Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) and sent it another way yesterday. If the letter for her, which was in the packet we think miscarried, be fallen into wrong hands, I fear it may be of prejudice to her. *Copy*.

Jo. Morice (the Duke of Mar) to Charles Kinnaird.

1716, October 9.—Yours of the 16th was very acceptable, and I would have answered it sooner, if I had not been a good deal

thronged with business. I am very glad you are got out of harm's way, which I think you were right to do. I am sorry for Lady Betty's illness, but hope she will soon find her health again, and that we shall be yet merry again in Kensington Square or thereabouts. I read your letter to our Master, who was very glad to hear you were safe. He has been for some time troubled with the piles, but is now pretty easy. A great many of his people are here, and nothing appears but good agreement amongst us, though perhaps you would hear otherwise, and indeed it were a shame if we were quarrelling in our present condition. Young men's follies must be overlooked sometimes. You are too large in your compliments. I endeavoured to do my best, as every honest man ought in so good a cause, and I hope to do yet a little more towards it before I die, and do not at all despair of seeing justice and right yet take place, and the unrighteous brought low. Had we a cipher, I would write more freely than I can now, but I enclose a short one that we may do so the next.

I believe though in this I may venture to ask you about your old friend and mine whom you left on the other side, and who learned our language at Rome. For a time all mouths were open against him, and I blamed for not being so too, but I could not bring myself to have so bad an opinion of a man of whom I had had so good a one without hearing what he had to say, but he is little obliged to one who was with him a twelvemonth ago in the country. It is now a good while ago since we knew of his getting free of his creeds, (? creditors) and one now with us saw him, and it was no small pleasure to me, to know by him he is still the same man I took him to be and resolved to follow out the trade still notwithstanding his misfortunes. On this I advised Mr. Knight (James) to write to him, which he did in his own hand, and sent it so that, as I know since, it came safe to one who would deliver it, and I suppose Mr. Knight will soon have an answer.

His old friend and fellow f——ster, of whom I have avoided all I can to say anything but to you, who, I know, judges impartially of things and knows him, I cannot help saying, that, as he acted a part some time ago that can scarce be accounted for in a good sense, so he continues to act, speak and write in such a way, that the best thing that can be said of him is that his head is turned. He has not only endeavoured to do all the hurt he possibly could at home to the chief of the company, of which he would have people still believe him a partner, by false calumnies, but as invective, particularly against him personally, as the devil could invent, and by telling the most unfavourable things of him as to essential things, when he was in his greatest intimacies, which would have been buried with a man of honour, even if true, but also by doing all in his power to ruin his credit with the people especially who come from those parts, but the venom has turned upon himself, and, now that he finds himself undone in his reputation at home, as I know he does from several of his intimate friends, he is mad, and takes several ways to get out of the mire, but still plunges himself the deeper. He will find, when it is too late, that he had better taken the advice I gave him to say nothing,

but to wait with patience a more favourable time to retrieve past mistakes, but he chose the other part, and has done in that way so much that I look on him the most lost man to all sides. He may, 'tis true, if things turn right, be a troublesome man, but he'll never retrieve his character nor be esteemed by any party he turns himself to, and I take your friend to have more understanding and honesty than to tie himself to so leaky and faulty a vessel.

We hear often from the place from whence you came lately, and the spirit seems far from dying there. Were not some folks blind and resolved to be so and not see their own interest, how easy it would be to set all right, but so it is, and we must wait God's own time with patience. I hear the Master of St. Clair, who is near where you are, is writing his own justification or vindication as to his part of the affair. If he tells the matters of fact truly and ingenuously, it will be a rare piece, and I should be glad to see it. If he can get ten of his own countrymen to say as he does, he may be believed, and thousands of the rest, who know him and all his part of it, pass for nothing.

A great many are here, and indeed nothing would keep them from coming, but now they find the inconveniency of it, so that some are gone and more going to reside about Bordeaux and further eastward.

I believe a cousin and namesake of mine is in the town with you. Tell him that for some time I think he is as well there as he can be anywhere. 45 *livres* a month are appointed for him, which is as much as any major has.

Perhaps you may be getting some useful intelligence where you are, and, when you do, I expect to hear from you and know in particular what you heard and whom you saw at Aix.

By what I have told you, you see you could be of no use here at present, but Mr. Knight takes your offer of coming or going anywhere else, that could be of use, very well. We talked a good deal of you, as we rode twice by your farm when in that country. and wished you there, though it has proved as well for you you were not. Now that I know him fully, I never knew a finer gentleman, nor of better understanding in my life, with all the good nature and other good qualities of his family, and it is plain, if he have not what is his due, God has a mind yet further to punish that people, who indeed richly deserve it.

You will send me an address how to write to you direct. I suppose you correspond with Tomaso (Thomas Bruce), who is not far from you. I heard from him not long ago, but delayed answering it, because of his promise to send a cipher. 5 *pages. Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 10. 1 o'clock. Chaillot.—" Ther was by good luck but one body with me when I opend your packett of the 6th. It was Madame Molza, who the King knows, and to whom I could not hide my great trouble, as you will easily beleeve, but I am persuaded she will not speak of it. As soon as I had read your letter,

I sent for Mr. Inese, who you know may be trusted, and consulted with him, whicch way wee should take to gett a good chirurgien to send to Avignon, without letting so mucch as himself know, who he went for; wee resolved to employe Dr. Maghie in this affair, since I dare not appear in it myself, he is honest, and is acquainted with severall good chirurgiens, and I hope will keep the secret, whicch I earnestly recomended to him. I was in hopes all this would have been don this morning, and ther was a chair ready with post-horses, but an houre ago Dr. Maghie brought me this enclosed from Mr. Inese, and gave me an account of all he has don in this affair, whicch I made him put in writting, and here I send it you, but I will not seal up this letter till 6 o'clock, by whicch time Dr. Maghie has promised to lett me know positively whether Guerin will go, and what day. If wee cannot prevail with him, wee must take one that he will answer for, nay he says he cannot go himself without consulting Mareshal, of whom he mucch depends, so that wee cannot hinder that, but Dr. Maghie assures me that non of them thinks anything mor, then that it s a man of quality com out of England, that hides himself, and will not be known to any, whicch I hope they will still beleeve, and suspect nothing els. In all the trouble I am in, whicch you may much easyer imagine than I can express it, it is a comfort to me to have you near the King. I know your affection for him, and I cannot doubt of your assiduity in beeing with him. I also know the confidence and kyndnesse he has for you, and therefor am confident you will be of great use to him in persuading him to be exact in performing the doctor's and chirurgien's prescriptions, and in keeping company, and businesse from him. All this I do conjure you to take care off, and I will rely upon you as I do upon your good nature, to lett me hear every day how the King is, for you may be sure I shall be upon thorns as long as he is ill.

Postscript. 6 o'clock.—I have just received this second letter from Mr. Inese. I have writt him word to do all that Dr. Maghie proposes, and so I hope wee may reckon upon Guerin's parting in three days, and therefor I will not keep this express any longer, nor the King ignorant of what I have don. I cannot but think that it is a less evil to stay three days and have an eminent chirurgien, then to have sent an ordinary one to-morow; at least I have don it for the best, and I hope in God it will be so. I have this day Nairn's letter of the 4th with Dr. Wood's note, but alas that's now out of doors, and I must be two or three days yett before I hear anything fresher then what I had iesterday, which is no small vexation, but God, I hope, will give me patience." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

L. Inese to Queen Mary.

[1716,] *Saturday* [10 *October*], 10 *a.m. Your Majesty cannot imagine what difficulty there is to find an able surgeon that will go so far on such short warning, they being all engaged with patients they cannot quit on a sudden. I thought it necessary to send Dr. Maghie to inform you of what they say, he having spoke*

with them, and all of them being of opinion that there can be no danger in some days' delay. The courier that came up has been very indiscreet, having told everybody he was sent by the King to your Majesty.

You will be pleased to give your orders to Dr. Maghie, who has taken great pains last night and this morning.

STATEMENT by DR. JOHN MAGHIE.

As soon as I received the Queen's orders last night from Mr. Incse, I went immediately to Thibaut, the chief surgeon in the Hotel Dieu, one famous in the case. He told me it was impossible for him to make the journey on any account. He recommended Collignon, with whom I was early this morning and likewise with Monsr. Arnaud, both so engaged that they cannot go. Afterwards I went to Guerin, one as expert as any of the others. He likewise cannot go immediately, but I have hopes to prevail with him in a few days. Observe that Thibaut, Arnaud and Guerin agree that there can be no danger in delaying the oporation for some eight, ten, or twelve days, nay Arnaud said fifteen or three weeks. Howover, no time shall be lost in sending one as soon as possible, in whom one can have an entire confidence.

L. INESE to QUEEN MARY.

[1716], *Saturday* [*October* 10], 4 *o'clock. Dr. Maghie is just come in, and desires your Majesty to be informed that he has been again with M. Guerin, who now thinks he can part from this in three days, but he must first speak with M. Marechal on whom he depends. He will give his positive answer to-morrow. As most of such people have an eye to their own interest, and it cannot be told them who the person is they are to trust, this M. Guerin spoke of making a bargain what he is to have, as he must be absent three weeks or a month, and lose his practice, which is considerable, in the meantime. The doctor thinks he should be offered* 3,000 livres *to be secured him when the operation is over, and all his charges going and returning. If you approve, pray let me know and the offer shall be made to-morrow when I see him, or in the manner you think fit, but too great an offer might probably give him suspicion who the person is. He may be told, that if all succeeds, he shall have a recompense over and above.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Saturday, October 10.—To the same effect as his other two letters of that day.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, October 10. Paris.—Pray deliver the enclosed. I delivered your last enclosed to Mr. Brinsden. When Mr. Barclay arrives, I beg you to dispose of the money by him and let me know how. Strowan came to town yesternight. Concerning other letters and money matters.

LORD JOHN DRUMMOND to JAMES III.

1716, October 10.—Giving an account of his circumstances, of which he was informed only within a very few days by letters in answer to what he had writ to his factor concerning his not accepting two bills of his for 100*l.* and 70*l.*, by which he was informed that, having been cited to appear before the Lords of Justiciary last year, and having failed to surrender, by virtue of a late Act his moveables, which are all his estate, are forfeited to the government, and likewise the annuity paid him out of what was his wife's estate, so he finds himself in the same condition as those who are forfeited, and must rely on his Majesty's goodness and protection as they all do, adding that he had spoken to the Queen of his misfortune, who was pleased to promise him her protection, and told him she would write to his Majesty about it.

LORD JOHN DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716. October 10.—I enclose a copy of part of a letter received last week from Blair Drummond. I thought I might have preserved my estate, but I must now depend on your friendship in employing your credit with his Majesty for me. You know that those who have served his Majesty are as coin ; they receive their value according to the stamp or reward the King gives them, which is likewise a mark by which the rest of the world must judge of their zeal and services. My brother, Lord Edward, has already received this stamp by being a Lord of the Bedchamber. I shall say nothing of myself having had his Majesty's approbation in what I was employed in, but hope he will not forget the rank God has given me in my family which I hope never to deserve so ill of him as to forfeit, so I recommend myself to your friendship as to that and everything else. *Enclosed,*

The said extract.

Lord John Drummond will see by the enclosed account that James Drummond of Blair has none of his money in his hands. If he either had it or could get it, he should be loth to allow his bills to lie or himself to want. Lord John knows the only funds he has are his brother's rent, whereof not a penny is paid to any creditor. But a greater misfortune is that, having been cited last year by virtue of a late Act to compeer before the Lords of Justiciary and not obeying, his single escheat, that is all his moveables, and his life rent escheat fall to the government.

The MARQUIS OF WHARTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 10. Lyons.—I enclose a circular letter I have drawn up to disperse amongst my friends in England, which I desire you will look over and make such alterations in it, as you may find necessary, and send it to Paris with the other papers you promised me. Such a letter would certainly prepossess the freeholders in my behalf and prevent the malice of my enemies. I also enclose a letter from him who was termed my governor. I

have returned a bantering answer. I wish some care could be taken to fix those two young noblemen, who, he says, are gone to Turin, in the right interest, and perhaps some of your friends there may do it effectually.

It would not be improper, if in a letter to me you mentioned Mr. Berkeley and Sir William Stapleton with kindness, they being both well inclined, but a little poisoned by Bolingbroke.

I have sent for Moor, whom I mentioned, to meet me at Paris, and shall in all things conform myself to the King's directions. Winington fancies I have been at Avignon, but it is only fancy. *Enclosed,*

M. Dusoul to the Marquis of Wharton.

That you may now so govern your actions, and so employ these two or three years, that they may not spoil the rest of your life, but be a means to make it glorious, useful and comfortable, is the earnest desire of all that wish you well, and would see you happy. What precious advantages has nature given you for it! Nobility, estate, natural parts improved by education, a great interest made to your hands by your father's indefatigable labours and steadiness to the true interest of his country! And shall all this be lavished out by a mere fancy, or a poor impotent desire of gratifying some little passion? No; I hope you are already, or will soon, come to yourself again, and see your true case and interest, and that you will consequently for the future act in concert with your person's and family's true and old friends. If these be your sentiments, pray remember you have one ready to serve you in anything he can do for your honour and advantage.

I hear you are at Lyons still. Perhaps you have considered better and stopped. I wish it may be so. Pray let me hear from you. If you don't like this place, you may be at Lausanne, or some other place in these parts, till you and your friends agree upon what is to be done further, and in that case, I believe, I could be serviceable to you. I hear an accident has happened to some Englishmen, in which you had no share. For God's sake have a care of ill company and the dangers it draw into.

Lords Burford and Nassau Pawlet are gone by this place to Turin, where they are to be in the Academy. 7 October, Geneva.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, October 10.—I had yours of the 6th this morning, and you will have recollected that Abram (Menzies) has acknowledged mine of 27 August, which he thought was lost, of which I sent you the duplicates, which are now needless to be sent. As to that of 4 September I am afraid we shall never hear more of it, in a right way. I wish it may be lost and not gotten into wrong hands. I long to hear again from poor Abram, who is mightily alarmed on account of it, though I hope he is more afraid than hurt. I enclose a packet for him, if all be well with him and you know of a safe address. I leave all open for you to peruse and acquaint Andrew (Queen Mary) with it.

I know E[arl] W[intoun] very little but by report, but I cannot help being in some dread of him, with some folks here. However, we shall do the best we can to keep all quiet. It is a good resolution he has taken of submitting to Patrick (James), and I wish he may be in a condition to speak to him when he comes, else things may go wrong at first, which will not be easily rectified.

If you can send me the papers McIntosh and Forbes gave to Patrick about two years ago, I would be glad to see them. Pray tell Dutton (Dillon) I have his of the 6th. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Abraham (J. Menzies.)

1716, October 10.—Since I wrote on 28 September I have seen yours of the 6th, 13th and 17th to Mr. Samuel Jardin (Inese). I am heartily glad mine of 27 August came to you, after your fear about it, and I hope it will be the same with your cousin Will (Menzies) as to that to him of 4 September that's missing, though that of the 8th coming, which I know by Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar), and that of the 4th, in which there was likewise a letter for her, not, makes me in great pain about it, not for any hurt it can do any body, for there was almost nothing in the cover, but because the letter of attorney in it will show something of that kind is a doing, which may do prejudice, but it was necessary to be sent, and we had then no other way of sending it. I wish that Mrs. Montague's letter falling into wrong hands may not be of hurt to her, but now there's no help for either and we'll long to know of your cousin Will's not suffering in his credit by it.

I stopped Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger at Paris, till I should send him another packet, but I hope he will be with you before this.

Mr. S. Jardine has the sending of this, and, I hope, before it comes to him, he'll have heard from you again, and how to send it safely.

I enclose one for Mr. Crew (Archibald Campbell), which you would deliver by your own hand. There are two to Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) on the same subject, all occasioned by one from Mr. *Errington.* They are left open for your perusal, so I need say no more of it, for I cannot but think they will put a stop to all that ill-timed affair. Mr. Lamb's (Leslie's) hand is, I believe, so well known to those people, that none of them will question it.

We have every day new proposals from people in your parts concerning the muslin (money) trade for Jonathan's (James') behoof. Some of them are referred to your cousin Will for satisfaction in those matters, so, when any come to him with their proposals, he would communicate them to Mr. Rigg, and take his direction what is fit to be done, without letting them know to whom he is to speak of them, till he receive his orders. This is thought the most prudent way to bring those proposals to bear, and also the safest for Mr. Rigg. Some of them talk of being able to furnish great quantities of that commodity, one of them no less than the value of 300,000*l.*, if they had the requisite powers, but I cannot help doubting very much of the quantity being so great. Most of them are of Mr. Cope's (the Catholics?) family and relations,

and respect will be had to employ such people with them as will be most agreeable to them, which is but reasonable. By what Honyton's messenger brings, Mr. Rigg and others will see that, if an immediate and considerable supply cannot be got, there need be no thoughts of beginning the trade.

I had a letter to-day from a good hand, telling me that the gentleman Mr. O'Brian (the Regent) sent to Mr. Hannes (Elector of Hanover) is still there, and that O'Brian and the people about him flatter themselves that the affair he wrote about is like to succeed, and for that end a message is lately sent from Edgbury (England) to Hannes to come to him with all speed. If this be so, some of Sir John's (James') friends with Edgbury cannot well fail, if diligent, of getting notice early of what's in that matter, and timely advertisement of it would be of great use, but I cannot see what should move Hannes and his people more now to go into this affair than formerly, so I would hope it would come to nothing, and that Hannes and his people are only endeavouring to gain time, and make O'Brian and his people believe what they will never perform. However we will expect to hear of it from some with Edgbury.

Sir John is not yet quite well of the illness I told you of, but is pretty easy and it is not dangerous.

When you get this you will be a great deal in my debt, if you have not written since the last I mentioned. Tell Mrs. Montague I sent a letter to her by another conveyance on the 8th.

I hope Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury) and Mistress Watson (Lady Westmorland) are well since their jaunt in the country.

At bottom, 13 Et Fstlikt Sesfod (*i.e.* S^{d} Redmond Everit). 3 *pages. Copy.*

Jo. Morris (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Rigg (the Bishop of Rochester.)

1716, October 10.—I could not omit acquainting you with what passed at a conversation t'other day, where I was with some of our countrymen who are travelling and some of the learned of this place. The last were anxious to be informed of several things relating to England, and particularly as to the Church, which they have in great veneration. News having come of a book lately published there concerning schism, which makes some noise, these learned gentlemen said they were very sorry to see that, when the Church of England seemed to be in no small danger more ways than one, the ministers of it should be jarring amongst themselves, and a few men, however well inclined and zealous, should be endeavouring to prove the greatest part of the clergy of that Church schismatics, and by that do the Church itself more hurt than all her enemies could otherwise do, and that they believed such disputes, so long laid asleep, being renewed at this time must be by the crafty contrivance of the real enemies of the Church, who found nothing could give her so dangerous a wound as by imposing on the zeal of those few clergymen called Nonjurors,

so as to make them attack their brethren, and leave themselves the only true sons of the Church and free of schism. What made them think so the more was that those Nonjurors could not but see that renewing this dispute at this time must be of great prejudice to the Chevalier, whom they own as their Prince, so that nothing but being imposed on by those, who really design the ruin of the Church of England, could have induced them to it.

We were a mixed company, some Whigs and some Tories, and these learned men of this place likewise seemed not to be entirely at one in anything concerning Church matters, but, notwithstanding the differences amongst the foreigners, all agreed in what I tell you. One of our countrymen said he was very much of the same opinion as these gentlemen and was the more convinced of it, that very lately he had a discourse of that point with a clergyman of the Church of England, who is on this side the sea, and for whom he is sure these Nonjuring clergymen have a great regard, esteem and respect, who seemed to think the same way of this and apprehended very much the danger of it, as I believe he will write to you himself.

Some time after, telling Mr. Joseph Knightly (James) what had passed, he, knowing that I corresponded with you, who, he is sure, wishes well to the Church, made me promise, as I intended, to give you an account of it, in order, by your prudence, to put a stop to a thing, which is of such dangerous consequence, and may do so much mischief. He doubts not of those gentlemen having regard to what comes from you, and, as they'll see what their brother on this side thinks of it, so he hopes they will have some regard for him too, and he earnestly recommends it to them to let there be no more of it, that their general enemy may not thereby get advantage. It is reasonable the lesser number should yield to the greater for the good of the whole, at least not go on in a thing that so evidently tends to the ruin of both.

It would be a satisfaction to Mr. Knightly as well as to Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) and some more of their acquaintance and friends to know what you do in this, and, though we may be gone a good way further in our travels, before one from you can reach us, yet your letters will come safe by the directions you have for forwarding them, and as I hope you will be successful, we'll be glad to be able to let these learned gentlemen know that what they said had some effects.

Postscript.—The clergyman, I mentioned, has, in place of writing to you, written such a letter as is fit to be shown his brethren, but I believe it will come to your hands, and you know the right use to be made of it. 3 *pages. Copy.*

Jo. Morris (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Crew (Archibald Campbell.)

1716, October 10.—Your friend Mr. Joseph Knightly (James) having heard that you are one of those who principally concern themselves in reviving the dispute of schism, has directed me to let you know, that, though he believes you had a very good design

in what you did, yet stirring that matter is one of the ways by which the enemies of the Church of England can most effectually do her a real hurt. Therefore he earnestly recommends you to put a stop to that dispute and controversy, as far as in you lies, which he is sure will be good service to what you wish well to, and the contrary cannot fail of having very bad consequences. He knows the regard you and your friend Mr. Granville (? Gadderar) have for him, and doubts not of your doing in this as he desires. You will find Mr. Lamb (Leslie) of the same opinion, and that this time is very improper for pushing that dispute. He says my writing to you is the same as if he did it himself, and knows you will take it as such. The bearer, Mr. Morley (Menzies), will explain to you what's further wanting in this. I hope we shall yet live to see the Church in a way free of all danger and without schism.

I must beg you to make my compliments to your cousin and my acquaintance, whom I have formerly seen in his neighbourhood in the country not far from London, where his honest companion George died. *Copy.*

Mr. Kerby.

1716, October 10. Avignon.—Receipt for 10 *livres* 8 *sols* for pens, papers, etc., supplied to the Duke of Mar.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, October 11.—I know Patrick (James) writes to you himself, so I need not say anything of him. He showed me the enclosed you had from F[? ather] P[lowde]n. What he offers is so great that it makes us doubt the more of the performance. Patrick thinks all that can be now done in it on this side is that he be written to, to speak of that affair to Abraham (Mr. Moor *i.e.* Menzies), who is instructed how to give him satisfaction in that matter. I wrote by this post to Abraham upon it, but have not named F[? ather] P[lowde]n to him, which I have sent to our friend William (Inese) open to show you, so it is needless to give you more trouble about it, and you'll take care to have F[? ather] P[lowde]n written to accordingly, as I have got done to some others who made propositions of the same kind.

I hope by what you write of Ogilvie to Patrick what Dutton's (Dillon's) messenger carried will come in time for him to carry. Let Ogilvie's name in the cipher be Oldcorn, because there may be often occasion to mention him and improper by his own name. *Copy.*

John Paterson to Charles Forbes.

1716, October 11.—You seem to take exception at a paragraph of my letter as too severe, but I think I can very well account for all I said. I then believed you had brought all that money out of Scotland with you and you did not intend to give any account of it, or even make an apology, if you had misapplied it, and the former letters you mention you had written having never come to

hand, how should I know you had written at all, and putting the case thus you will allow yourself there was room enough for all I said.

His Grace is very well satisfied with the account you give of the 150 *guineas* left in Scotland, and you are welcome to the 50 you say you have applied to your own use. If you are in want, you may inform him, and he will order something to be remitted to you. He is not at all offended on account of the m[emoria]l you mention to the M[arquis] de C[roissy] nor on any other account I know of. As to your project with regard to De Ruyter, it is not amiss you have your thoughts sometimes that way, for, though nothing offer at present for our friend's service, nobody knows what time may produce, but you cannot possibly be too cautious in this. My lord desires you to continue where you are.

Lord Linlithgow to John Paterson.

1716, October 11. Avignon.—Receipt for 200 *livres* on Mr. Gordon's account.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 12. Paris.—Villeneuve (Dillon) received Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) letter of the 1st and the packets by the messenger the 10th. Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie) is still here, to whom I remitted what you addressed to me for him. He appears to be a judicious discreet man, and fit for business. He designs to part to-morrow for Bernard (England).

Jeoffry (Sparre) is in the country these four days, and will be back to-night. I'll lose no time in delivering Arthur's (James') answer at his return, after which Mr. Johnson shall be fully informed of my conversation with him, and of material things relating to this affair. In mine of the 6th I advertised of what was told me concerning Mr. Duvall (the treaty.) I am much afflicted to tell you the treaty is signed and perfected, Arthur to be removed from Roger (Avignon), and the canal of Mardyke either ruined or laid aside. Matthew (Abbé de Thesut) assures me these are the additional conditions, the rest being only a renewal of the peace of Utrecht. This dismal and unexpected news will without doubt alarm and trouble you, though 'twas neither in Arthur's nor your power to prevent it.

I presume we'll soon know what measures Edgar (the Regent) will take for Arthur's removal.

John Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 12. Paris.—I received the packet from Mr. Dutton (Dillon) and had parted to-day, but he would have me stay, for he was to learn something worth my staying for one day. I shall part to-morrow morning, and shall be as careful as I could wish to be of my salvation of everything relating to Mr. Hardie's

(James') service or yours. Mr. Manlye (Queen Mary) has been very kind, and sent me the quarter's money undesired in advance. For the boat it must be always given in advance, but for myself I was indifferent.

Edmund Loftus to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 12. Paris.—Forwarding the above letter from Le Brun.

Lady Elizabeth Hatcher to James III.

1716, October 12.—One Mr. Floyd is gone by here on his way to Avignon, of whom I have an account from a very good hand, that, though he has the good quality of being truly loyal, he is one that scarce ever speaks a word of truth. I thought it my duty to let your Majesty know this, lest you should give any credit to his words, and yet Mr. Arbuthnot tells me some of your friends have trusted him with letters for you.

John Duff to his cousin, William Gordon.

1716, October 12. Rotterdam.—Had I not thought to have been with you before this I had not been so long in writing, but, if Will. Drummond passed your way, he must have given you an account of my being here, as we came together from Scotland to Bergen, and thence to Amsterdam. I had gone forward, but by all the advices from our master's doers to gentlemen in my circumstances I find no invitation, provided we are safe where we are, which we have been hitherto, but how long that may continue, God knows, as in the last two Dutch Courants it is said that the English Court have ordered their Resident at the Hague to give in a memorial to the States General, either to demand the persons of the gentlemen in this country, or that they will order their removal from their country. What answer this may get, time will determine, but next what's to be feared is that G[eorge] is to be in person at the congress, and how far he may prevail is not known. I shall do as others in my circumstances, till I get your advice. I understand our master is like to allow all the gentlemen who escaped reasonable subsistence according to their posts. I had the honour to be one of the last in field and garrison for his father and was taken out of the castle of Fedderel with Lord Fendraught, who commanded the regiment of foot guards in which I was a captain, and suffered twelve months' imprisonment. I leave it to the Duke of Mar, and my noble patron, the Earl Marischal, to inform his Majesty what service I did in the late unfortunate design. As I know you have much to say about the subsistence allowed to gentlemen in our circumstances, I entreat you to endeavour to get me an equal share according to my station. I should have been one of the last to have accepted any such favour, were it not that all my effects are stopped by the government, and my poor wife put from her lodgings. Had I not been supported by Robert Gerrard since I came here, to whom I am considerably in arrear, I should not have known what to do.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Monday, October 1[-12]. The treaty with France is more uncertain and various as to the particular articles and more a mystery than ever. Some talk of the Queen's jointure. Some say Lord Bolingbroke is in the treaty, and is to be here in three weeks, and his man Brinsdell (Brinsden) too, who, it seems, has been much trusted.

Marlborough is a candle in the socket.

The Duke of Mar to the Marquis of Wharton.

1716, October 12.—I waited to hear of your being at Lyons before sending the papers I promised you to Paris. I had yours of the 10th this morning, and the draft of the letter you propose to send into England, which I return, gave me a great deal of satisfaction. It cannot be made better. The spirit it is written with shows it is your own, and worthy of a true Englishman, and it cannot fail of doing a great deal of good. The King and the Duke of Ormonde are extremely well pleased with it. We are only afraid on your account, that it may be made use of by the government against you, therefore you ought to take great care in sending it and having it dispersed among your friends. If you can confide in Moor whom you have sent for, it would not be a bad way to give him the letter signed by yourself, which he might show to such of your friends as you should direct him to, and but to one at once, and he might give as many copies of it as there is occasion, and it would not be amiss he destroy or send you back the original by a sure hand. I but suggest this, and very likely you may think of a better way.

Enclosed is a letter from the King, which would have been in his own hand had he been in a condition to write, and you will find it answer fully what was intended by it. I hear George is soon to leave his own country. If so, I suppose you will soon go to that neighbourhood. The cipher being made in a hurry is not so methodical as it ought, but will do for want of a better.

Mr. Erskine's letter to Mr. Alexander is likewise enclosed. He is in or near Paris, so you may see him yourself, and then you will be better able to judge if he will be fit for what you propose.

The papers concerning the people going to the plantations are also sent. It is the original of Stanhope's letter as I had it. The protestation sent me was but a copy. The letter from the people is varied a little, because one to me could not be safely produced in England. Therefore I thought it better to send only a copy, and turn it, as if it had been written to somebody in England, where I fancy those papers may do some service. (Recapitulating the substance of his letter of the 4th calendared *ante*, *p.* 22).

The copies of the Earl of Bolingbroke's letters to England are enclosed and the remarks on them. I have heard since, he has written another of the same strain, but rather worse, which was not very needful. I am to have a copy of it, and, as soon as it comes to me, you shall have it also. I have all along avoided

saying anything of his affair all I could, but, since he has so notoriously done all in his power to hurt the cause and personally to prejudge the King in so malicious a way, I think no man attached to both has any more measures to keep with him. What his imprudent malice made him do, has had quite the contrary effect he intended, for, in place of hurting the King's cause, it has lost him with his former friends, and, I suppose, has not gained him the esteem, far less the friendship, of the other side. These letters of his with his daily discourse of the King, and of what passed during his being in his service, which, if true, ought to have been buried for ever with a man of honour, shows enough of him to keep honest men from being imposed on by him. If they knew all the story, I am sure none will be so blind.

I hear two pretty young gentlemen, Mr. Berkeley and Sir Will. Stapleton are at Paris, whom it is probable you may see. I know Lord Berkeley to be an honest man, and I doubt not of his son's being so too. It will be a service to the cause and to themselves if you inform them right of some things, which perhaps they will not have occasion to be otherwise.

Lord Bolingbroke will find in time reason to repent his not following the advice I gave him at Paris, to say or write nothing of all that was past, but wait with patience for a more favourable time of reconciling himself to the King and the party, but I'll say no more of that, though I am sure I am the man on earth, next to our master, who has the most particular cause to be offended with him, as the remarks on his letters plainly show by his neglecting of us in Scotland.

I will write to Turin about the two young gentlemen gone there, but I fear it will be impracticable to do any good with them, and that they are too far gone in the distemper already. They'll have some scoundrel of a governor with them, and I doubt their having the spirit or sense of a Lord Wharton.

Postscript.—Lord Bolingbroke's letters and remarks made the packet too big for one post, so they shall be sent by the next. *Original and copy.*

Commissions.

1716, October 12.—To Harie Lesley and Alexander Gordon to be majors of foot respectively. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 22.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 13. Paris.—You will receive this from M. Guerin, who is by all esteemed one of the ablest chirurgeons of Paris and of the greatest experience in the operation he now goes about, and has been always successful in all he has undertaken. He is an *élève* of the famous M. Marechal, and employed by him in the most difficult operations of this kind. I have given him assurance of 3,000 *livres* besides all his charges, and of a reasonable present besides when the operation is happily over. I dared not offer more for fear of giving him suspicion, nor could I offer less, being informed he gains sometimes 3,000 *livres* in a month without going

out of Paris. He only knows it is a person of quality he is to treat, who will not be named for fear of alarming his relations, but suspects it is either Onslow (Ormonde) or Martel (Mar). You will pardon me if I wish he were not mistaken. He promises to part to-night in a post-chair.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday, October 13.—I am going to give M. Guerin his letter, and see him part. The enclosed Hacket (letter for Lord Mar) came by last night's post. This Abram (Menzies) came enclosed in a letter from C. Kinnaird at Liége. It seems we must write no more to Abram till he sends other addresses. I wish Martel's (Mar's) last packet came safe to him. I divided it into two, and sent them by two posts by his last address which has not yet failed, but shall write no more till he sends new addresses.

It is generally believed here by the people of first rank that a mutual guaranty is concluded betwixt France and England, though Dutton (Dillon) tells me that Tarnier (Abbé de Thesut), who exclaims against it, assures him it is not concluded, and difficulties remain to be adjusted which he hopes will break up the treaty, but I find no other of Tarnier's mind. Capt. Innes is arrived and has brought with him the three great seals with no small difficulty and danger to himself. They are put into Andrew's (Queen Mary's) hands. I suppose Martel will not say anything to Patrick (James) of this guaranty, which, whether true or false, might give him some trouble in his present condition.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 13. Paris.—Pursuant to your orders I wrote to Mr. Gordon to remit the 260 *guilders* mentioned in an enclosed note to be for Sir H. Paterson in Holland. When he sends a list of any more I shall pay their allowances as they are marked in the King's list. If there are any new ones not yet set down, I presume I shall receive directions on what foot to pay them. I have received a letter from Capt. D. George. He has as yet no orders for the disposal of his ship, and consequently the crew remain not paid off, though I ventured on notice of his arrival to write that he might certainly pay off the men, that they might be no longer a charge to the King, but that he must wait your orders for the disposal of the ship. I would not have mentioned this, did not I apprehend some miscarriage of letters, otherwise your orders would have reached him before the 11th, the date of his letter. These maritime expenses are very great. I was forced to order near 3,000 *livres* for the discharge of the crew of the *Vendosme*, and yet the captain, chaplain and mate are not agreed off. This charge to the King, besides the loss of the ship, etc., was owing to these men's disobeying Mr. Tulloch's orders, and they write from Dunkirk the King must pay 4,000 *livres* for the ship in which Mr. Booth was wrecked, so the King pays dear for being ill served, but to the unfortunate all things are so.

GEORGE DALLAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 13. Paris.—Requesting to be provided for as other officers, not having been inserted in the former list as he had not come over.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, October 13. Rouen.—I am much obliged to his Grace for having so much regard to Robert Gordon's circumstances. I am desired to forward this to his Grace from the lady from whom I sent one some time ago. I beg you to remind the Duke and General Gordon of Brigadier Campbell. He drew 10*l.* on me the day he was carried out of Edinburgh. He has nothing to support him. I have paid his bill and hope to be repaid out of whatever allowance may be given him.

JAMES FORBES (CAPT. H. STRATTON) to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE.)

1716, October 2[-13]. Evens (Edinburgh).—Giving an account of the letters he had received from and written to Lord Mar and Inese.—I can add to them very little of business or news, only Mrs. Esther (England) is still as ill pleased as ever and honest Mr. Stirling (the Scots) more. Mr. Oram's (? Cockburn of Ormiston) great business now is fishing for evidence against the poor prisoners at Carlisle, and that incorrigible rogue Paston has done and is doing all the mischief his little sense is capable of. Giving an account of the bad state of health of Mr. Scot Stratton, (*i.e.*, himself).

The DUKE OF MAR to [the MARQUIS OF WHARTON.]

1716, October 13.—Reminding him to send him an address by which he may direct to him in a different name from his own, and informing him how he should forward letters to him. Since writing yesterday I have heard of something that makes me wish you may be soon with Mr. Sutherland (Prince of Hesse), but there's no going there till Kendal (King George) be gone from where he is now, but the sooner after that the better. To be added to the cipher, Lord Wharton, Mr. Worsly or Windrham.

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, October 13.—Last night I had letters from Blondale, (Sir J. Erskine) by express from Milflower (Holland), where he was just arrived. There is a good deal in them of which it's fit you be acquainted, and most of all you will see they are of such a nature, that they must be kept absolutely secret, and require being very prudently made use of. Where he has been things, it seems, are very different from what we imagined. You would hear perhaps that one was sent to him from his friends with Bernard (England) with offers for his returning thither, and just about that time Blondale, getting letters from Johnson (Mar) and Villeneuve

(Dillon) to proceed no further in the affair he went chiefly about, came back to Milflower's. The person sent him from Bernard is a near relation of his own, and is, I believe, entirely to be relied on. Blondale thought that his own going to meet a near friend of his, who is with Mr. Tumaux (the Czar) and much in his favour, might make too great a noise, but he, always believing that this friend, whom I shall call Mr. Elbore, (Dr. Erskine) could do great things with Tumaux for Arthur (James), persuaded his other friend from Bernard, whom I shall call Mr. Simion, (Sir H. Stirling) to go to Mr. Elbore, and endeavour with him the same thing he intended to have done with him, had he gone himselt. Blondale had all along a notion that it was practicable to get matters made up between Tumaux and Humphry (King of Sweden), which, I confess, seemed pretty much out of the way to others. However he still thought so, and what augmented his belief was what passed betwixt him and a trusty of Mr. Horob's (Prince of Hesse) whom he accidentally met going to Humphry and his young master. He, finding him of his sentiments that Humphry should make up matters with Tumaux, and that he was going to persuade him to it, became pretty well acquainted and intimate with him. Horob's man knew too that Blondale's friend Elbore had great interest with Tumaux, which made him speak his mind pretty freely of those matters and propose his assisting in them by means of Elbore. Blondale, after discovering that Horob had no mind to have any dealings with Kenrick (King George), told this man, that, if he was sure that Arthur would reap any advantage by this agreement betwixt Humphry and Tumaux, he would do all he could in it, but not otherwise, on which they agreed to correspond, and each to do his part upon their knowledge of that point, as they should be informed by one another. Blondale on his coming to Milflour found a letter from Simion (recapitulation of the substance of Sir H. Stirling's two letters calendared in the last volume, *p.* 495). Blondale says Horob's man could not be arrived with Humphry when that was written, so he knows not what effect his message might have when he did. He was to let Humphry's man with Milflour (the Swedish ambassador in Holland) know all the part of this that concerned his master, but I hope he will be cautious in letting him know one part of it, as Villeneuve will be with Jeofry (Sparre), and that is, Tumaux's resolution of letting nothing be done against Humphry this season. It is likely Blondale may be obliged on the offers made him to go quickly to Christopher's (Scotland), but he has wrote to Simion to continue with Tumaux, which he can do easily without being suspected by any of any thing, till he hear again from him, and he has contrived that Horob's man's letters for him be sent to Simion, and he is to send me a key to write to Simion and Elbore. If Blondale can, he will continue with Milflour till he hear from me, so, if you have any thing to say to him, you may direct to him as formerly under cover to Mr. Callendar (Sir H. Paterson) at Leyden, and you may desire Mr. Callendar to return it, if Blondale be gone for Christopher. There must

certainly be pains taken to improve this good disposition for Arthur's advantage. You will know what is proper to be said to Jeofry, and I cannot but think his master might profit by it, and not improbably by Elbore's means, since he has Arthur's interest in view, and to get Tumaux to be in a condition to contribute to that, that he would be glad of being an instrument in making up this betwixt him and Humphry, which if done, it were easy for those two to get justice done the other, and to themselves too, in which Arthur might be of good use. Blondale suggests a temporary cessation between Humphry and Tumaux (*see* last volume, *p.* 497.) His concern for Arthur occasions this thought, but I'm afraid the other two would not like it, particularly Humphry, but, if another thing be true which Blondale writes he had from a good hand with Milflower, I see not how it is possible for Humphry to do any thing so good as making up immediately with Tumaux in one way or other ; I mean, if, as he says, matters are made up betwixt Edgar (the Regent) and Kenrick by Duval (a treaty). Villeneuve had heard before that it was so, and so had Johnstone (Mar) before, and since he has heard from Filmon (Spain) that Edgar's man there gives it out so there, and gives himself airs upon it, little to the liking of the people with whom he is, so there is but too good reason from all hands to suspect it is so. I am told too from Bernard that Edgar's man there, since he arrived last, is in great favour with the managers, and that it is on account of Edgar's agreeing to what Kenrick formerly proposed concerning Humphry, whom Edgar is willing to sacrifice as well as Arthur to obtain this thing which he most desires with Kenrick for himself. If things should prove so, Denison (the King of Spain) would be glad to enter into measures to break it, if he once knew of anybody of interest and strength to join with, and it is pretty probable that Horob would be glad to join too in humbling Kenrick, whom to be sure he likes not to see so high. All these things are fit to be spoke of, as you find most proper, to Jeofry, not forgetting the caution above, and 'tis my master's directions that you speak to nobody else of it.

By a letter from Bernard of 20 September, I suppose Troisfeuil (Marlborough) is gone off before now, and that may probably make some change in things, especially as to Milflour and Kenrick, if not with Edgar too.

In my letter from Holland I am told that Mr. Jacson (the King of Denmark) has refused going along with Tumaux in a voyage he said he would make which looks odd enough. I suppose the first is by this time pretty weary of his visitants, and will not find it an easy matter to get quit of them. 5½ *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Sir J. Erskine.

1716, October 13.—I had yours last night by Mr. Douglas. I will not undertake to answer every particular of your two long letters I now have, but I read them to Mr. Truman (James) and Arnold (Ormonde) and delivered your other letter to the first, who is very sensible of your pains and zeal. He approves of all

Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) has done too in what concerns him, and your accounts of Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Davys (the Czar) are very agreeable to us all, being much more than we could expect. I told them Meinard would certainly look on himself as a prophet for he had always spoke of something being done that way, when others saw very little reason for believing any such thing. It had been well if Meinard had got Murphy's letter sooner, so that they might have met, but there's no help for that now, and I hope Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) will supply that loss. He acts the part I would have expected of him, and I thought I knew him so well that I might answer to the other two for his fidelity, which Meinard will, I hope, let him know. I am glad to find Murphy is still the same man his birth obliges him to, and it is a very great satisfaction to me that he is in so good a way, which, I hope, will prove for his native country's good. I will long for the key you say Meinard is to send me, and an address, that I may write to Murphy and Hindon, which I will do as soon as it comes, and in the meantime it is expected Hindon will not stir from thence. Till then all that can be done from hence is to give an account of what you wrote to Mr. Broomer (Dillon) which I have done by this post, that he may confer on what is fit of it with Mr. Benefeld (Sparre), and I have told him how to write to you. I have cautioned him to say nothing to Benefeld of the part concerning Davys' resolution of having nothing done this season against Whitford (King of Sweden) in case of its making him less tractable. In short I have enforced things being made up, one way or other, betwixt those two gentlemen as much as I could, but, whatever Benefeld may think of it, Davys' good inclinations for Trueman must certainly be encouraged and improved. It is a double satisfaction to me that Murphy was proof of his friend one Duddel (? Drummond) that was sent to him, and that he embraced Hindon's proposal, which I hope one time may be of no small advantage, for I hope he will be able to keep Davys tight now he inclines well. It will certainly be old Howard's (Landgrave of Hesse's) interest to have things go as we wish them, and besides I know he is not without inclinations for Trueman, so I'm hopeful his trusting you may be of use.

It were to be wished that Meinard's affairs could allow him to stay some time with Nealan (Holland), if it were only on account of the correspondence with that trusty, but, if he has taken care that Hindon get the letters designed for Meinard, it is the next best, though it will be fit that Meinard write, if possible, to give him an account of Hindon, and a confidence in him. If no direct way can be found to send him a letter, it must be lodged in Hindon's hands, to send him on the first of the letters he receives from him, which he designed for Meinard. What you write of the affair which came from Androw, (Albemarle) is vexing, for it seems to have too good authority, both by that and what I heard before another way, and, if true, will be exceeding inconvenient on many accounts. It is not though, I hope, yet finished, and some lucky thing may yet prevent it, which God grant. Will Barry's (Marlborough's) going off have no effect that way with Frankling (the Regent) and Anster (the States General) ?

As to Meinard's own business I can say no more than in my last, but he has need to make a sure bargain with them. He does not yet fully explain it by what he says in his two last, but I suppose his next will. If he go now to Mr. Woods (Scotland), there is not much in particular that can be sent by him, and Trueman knows he'll do him all the service he can there, though I'm afraid his friends will be shy of him. He may be sure that Brumfield (Mar) has no doubt of his doing all he can there for his interest, which I'm afraid will not be much in his private affairs. He may depend that people there, and where he was some months ago, will be pulling him to pieces with their tongues, as soon as they hear of his going there, and therefore it is needful his friends be particularly informed what he would have said for him. Is he to have no part of the bonnywally himself, and what is he to do more than showing the way to it? He seems to say it is of less value than he once thought, which I should be glad to know. I hope it will not make those who are like to be in possession of it, much the richer. My compliments to Doyle (Charles Erskine) and Nash (Campbell of Monzie), and abundance to Mrs. Meinard (Lady Erskine) and the two young gentlemen with her. Tell Meinard, if he go there, we must hear from him. I do not doubt that Brown or J. T——d would do him any kindness he could in his private affairs. I'll be glad to know what he writes him on the answer he made him.

Mr. Mansfield's son (James) has been out of order some time with the piles, but that, you know is not dangerous.

If you have occason to see Brumfield's brother (Lord Grange) you'll let him know he is well, and that he longs for an account of what is yet done in his affairs. 4½ *pages. Copy.*

John Paterson to James Paterson.

1716, October 13. Avignon.—I was favoured to-day with yours of 29 September, O.S., but that you mention of the 9th never came. I had a letter from your brother of much the same purport as yours, but, before either came, the Duke of Mar wrote to a friend at the Court of Sicily about you. The Duke was glad to know of your being well, and you may be sure of always finding him a friend when he has an opportunity. If a letter from our master to the King of Sicily could have been of any service to you, his Grace would have readily procured it, but it would at this time do you a diskindness. The gentleman my lord wrote to is Mr. Oglethorpe, so, as soon as you arrive at the Court, you had best enquire for him. I am glad you are in a good way and follow your profession closely. I am glad of my cousin Charles' good fortune, which you'll let him know, when you write to him, without naming me. I am loth to write myself, for fear of doing him hurt. Pray write what account you can of honest Ruthven. I cannot imagine who the gentleman is you say is coming hither.

Postscript.—21 October. The Duke has since likewise written about you to Lord George Murray, who is now at the Court of

Sicily, and may be of use to you, so you'll wait on him. I have now got your letter from Cadiz. Barrowfield writes you the enclosed, which I refer to.

James III. to Cardinal Gualterio.

1716, October 13.—After the attachment the Vice-Legate has shown for so many years for the Queen and myself and his particular attention to me during my stay here, I could not learn without real sorrow that his Holiness is thinking of recalling him, to employ him in an office so little corresponding to his long services and his heavy expenses as Nuncio and Vice-Legate. I therefore beg you to represent to his Holiness the pain his departure hence would cause me, and the pleasure I should feel if out of consideration for me he should order him to remain here some time longer, or at any rate, till he can give him an office which should show the public he is satisfied with his services. This application is made without any solicitation on his part. I would have written this with my own hand, had I not been prevented by a slight indisposition. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 182.

James III. to Cardinal Aquaviva.

1716, October 13.—Thanking him for his zeal for his service. "J'ay lû l'extrait de la lettre que vostre ami vous a escrite de Madrid, et suis bien aise d'apprendre de si bonne part que le negociant, dont il parle, ne sera point abandonné. Vous pouvez l'assurer de ma part, si vous le jugez à propos, que les services qu'il a rendus à cette personne, ne seront point perdus; car je le connois, et j'ose repondre de sa reconnoissance, aussi bien que de sa discretion, et que sur l'affaire en question elle gardera de son costé un secret inviolable." *Noted in the margin,* Touchant M. Alber [oni.] *Ibid. p.* 183.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 14. Chaillot.—"I don't doubt but the news I have to send you will surprise you and trouble you, as it did me to a great degree; it is so bad that I durst not write it to the King, and I do conjure you to keep it from him, till he is in a condition to support it; in two words Mr. Vernon (Maréchal Villeroy) has been with me from Mr. Otway (Duke of Orleans) to tell me that the bargain is made betwene Henry (England), and John (France), at the expence of poor Peter (James), who must imediatly be turned out of the house he is in, by som of Adamson's (the army's) family (*i.e.* troops) if he will not otherways be persuaded, whicch I assured him he would not. Vernon bid me advertis Peter of this, tho' he sayd, when the time drew near, I should be advertised again, and that he could not but beleeve, that when som of Adamson's family came near Peter's house, he would go out, without expecting they should com into it, whicch I told him, I

did not beleeve, for I was sure he would stay for them. I told Vernon that Peter was not well, but I durst not tell him the truth, because he (Peter) had charged me with the secret, however I have now resolved to tell it him (Vernon) to-morrow, upon hearing this afternoon that the secret is out, (not by me I am sure) but Mr. Dillon was told at the Palais Royale that the K[ing] had a fistula, and that the Regent had sent Guerin post to him to make the operation, and, tho' this story be half false, yett there is to mucch of it true, for me to conceal it any longer from the Regent, and I beleeve you will be of my opinion ; but again I conjure you not to speak of this neither to the King, till he is well, as I hope in God he will soon be, after the operation. I do not tell you all the particulars that passed betwixt me and Vernon, for that is not necessary. He made many compliments from Otway, and protestations of beeing much troubled to be forced to this extremity, but that he could not avoyd it. For my part I told him that I neither could make compliments upon succh an occasion, nor receive succh a peece of news *de bone grace* which touched me to the very heart, but that since ther was no remedy (for he told me over and over there was none), Peter must yeeld to force, but I was sure he would to nothing els. He also told me Peter must not think of going to Mr. Lumsden (the Duke of Lorraine) for he would not be suffered to stay in that house, and that ther was nothing for him but Pritchard's (the Pope's) countrey. This is in short the dismal account I have to give you of this affair, which coming just upon the King's illnesse, puts me realy in a deplorable condition, and God alone can support me in it. You and the Duke of Ormond will think toguether of this affair, and lett me have your advices, if ther is anything I can say or do in it, whicch really I don't see, unless it be to give you exact accounts of all that shall com to my knowledge concerning it. Mr. Inese knows it and he will help me somtimes to do it. I have had your letter of the 4th by Mr. O'Brian, and yours of the 7th by the post with an account of Lord Wharton, who's letter, and yours to him, you had sent to me before, and I had sent them back to you as I do now again. But for to-night I can say no more, for my heart and my head are so full of these two great concerns for to think or write of any other. I have some little comfort by the King's letter of the 8th to find that he was almost free from peine, but I fear that ease will not last long. I hope you will make the Dr. or the Chirurgien writt frequent accounts of his condition, and send them to me." *Holograph.*

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 14. Turin.—Lord Peterborough " has been at Hanover, and stayed there but three days. He was daily with Mr. Stanhope. He dined once in the country with George, the Elector. He very much offended the German Court there, for he would always elbow his way in to be near the prince, and force him by it to speak to him. The true motive of his going from Venice was to sign writings for the sale of his estate, his steward

and the purchaser being there to meet him. He is returned to Venice. These particulars I had from the Duke of St. Albans' eldest son, who is arrived here and was there at that time."

Major John Mackintosh to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 14. Paris.—I am very much concerned that I am very much misrepresented to his Majesty and your Grace in several letters from London. I have suffered these 29 years past and for several from the station of a captain carried the musket for 2*d.* a day in Catalonia. As to the woman they write of from London, I cannot deny I knew her when in prison there and we all believed that she came to visit [others] as well as me, that she was a person of entire integrity and honour. She was in prison when I came from London, and is come over here since, as I am informed on 500*l.* bail to compear when called. This is all I know of her. There's neither man nor woman in London or any where else that has any writing that can militate in the least against me to the prejudice of the King upon any subject.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese.)

1716, Wednesday, October 3[-14]. London.—This goes by an honest man in a sloop to Rotterdam, to be put in the post house there. Pray notice in how many days it comes from this, and if safe.

I have to-day two of yours of 6 and 10 October with enclosed in each from Mr. Montague (Mar) to whom I shall write by the first conveniency. I had his of 27 August safe, of which he doubted and therefore supplied it by copies. I doubted not I told him of its safe arrival, and am still satisfied I did, and therefore that is another proof of the miscarriage of letters by the common way. You do not mention any of the three I wrote you under cover to Mr. Kemp (Kinnaird) who is in Flanders, in every one of which I told you of the miscarriage of a letter of importance, which in yours of 16 September you say was directed to the coffee tavern by an old address. I never had it, and therefore you may easily judge in whose hands it is with all the consequences, one of which is that that design of Mr. Bilson (collection of money) is known, and therefore blown upon, and Mr. Chilton (? Craggs) will have many eyes to look out very sharp upon anything of that nature. But the man of that house has not as yet been questioned. The other letter of attorney to Mr. Rigg (Atterbury) by good luck came safe, and I put it in his hands. If you had not this account from me, that is another of my letters miscarried.

For God's sake let some sure and clear method of conveyance be found out, for the common one always was and always is very precarious.

I believe though not one directed to me to the bookseller's has ever miscarried to the best of my observation. But pray make an alteration there and let it be for Mr. Walter Johnson at the same place, or rather change the surname every letter, and so, if

the man who takes them in should be questioned, he can say in reality he never had any such before. I sent you another address in one under Kemp's cover, viz., to Mr. Meres at Will's coffee house, Cornhill, where they take on a foreign post's arriving sometimes 200 letters at a time.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, October 14.—I had yours of the 10th this afternoon by the express, who has made good dispatch, but I am sorry for his imprudence in telling who had sent him, which I thought he had not known.

Your Majesty has certainly done right as to the surgeon, and, were we not impatient to have Patrick (James) well again, there's nothing in his being a day or two longer o' coming. I hope all will go well when he comes. Patrick is easier to-day, than he has been since he was taken ill, and I hope it will not be found so bad as was thought. He is resolved to follow very exactly what the doctors and surgeons advise, and you may be sure he shall not be troubled with business or company till he is well. As it is my duty, so it will be my inclination to attend him close, and I shall not fail to give you an account every post how he is. I perfectly feel the concern you will be in, and I wish it were any way in my power to lessen it. A very little time, I hope, will make you perfectly so, by hearing of his being well.

(About Lord Southesk as in the next letter). I wrote to-night to Mr. Dutton (Dillon) of the affair which some time ago Patrick apprehended a removal by. We hoped it had been over, but we have heard for some time past from so many hands from different places of its coming on again, and like to be finished, that we are now in more apprehension of it than ever, and it is like to come in an ill time. As before, I have written to Sorrel (Spain) of it, who, if they will ever do anything for Joseph (James) must do in that case. We have some hopes of a little mantle (money) from them o' late, but spoke of in a very dark way, and at the same time told, that, if it be not kept the last secret, it is not to be expected.

I'll write soon again and particularly of Sir J. E[rsk]ine, who is going home, though of that part of his story I know not till I hear from him again.

I have not yet heard from Ogilvie since he was with Charles (de Torcy). 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 14.—This is to be delivered you by Lord Southesk, who is going to Paris, partly for his diversion, and partly for a little business. He is a very honest man, and zealous servant of our master's, to whom he is of no expense, having by better luck than others of his saved as much of his own, as I hope will serve him all the time he will have occasion of being out of his own country.

Since I wrote last night, we have further accounts to make us believe that the affair of Edgar's (the Regent's) Duval (treaty) with Kenrick (King George) to be in a manner finished, so that we can scarce doubt of its being very soon, if not actually so already. It is very unlucky, and the more that it is at this time. But should Arthur (James) come to be really and downright forced from where he is, where can he go ?

In this juncture he must not go to Samuel's (the Pope's) country which would entirely ruin other things. I am afraid he will not be allowed to come into Mr. Denison's (the King of Spain's), and going to that part of Humphry's (the King of Sweden's) as was once thought—near Hautecour (? Lorraine) would be too great a discovery of a certain thing, if it should go on, even if it were otherwise safe for him, which I much doubt.

This is a point to be well thought of, and in time. You had best speak and consult of it with Jeofry (Sparre), if he continues as he was when you last wrote of him, and we'll be glad to know your thoughts on it.

We are told that by that Duval not only Arthur is to be obliged to remove, but that none belonging to him are to be allowed to remain with D'avaux (France), and where can those poor people go ? *Copy.*

T. Oliver (the Duke of Mar) to Sir P. Lawless.

1716, October 14.—Since I wrote 27 September I have had yours of the 21st and 28th. (Concerning their apprehensions of the treaty between the Regent and King George and the expulsion in consequence of James and his adherents as in the last letter). Now nothing can prevent this taking effect but Le Vasseur's (James') obstinately refusing to comply, which he'll be in utter inability to do without Mr. Allin's (the King of Spain) effectually assisting him and without delay. No doubt Allin and his people must be certainly informed of this affair by the time this comes to your hands, and now is the time for Duras (Lawless) to press them in regard to Le Maire (money), which he knows all the fit and prudent ways of doing so much better than I can advise him, that I shall say nothing of it, only dispatch is necessary, and I hope Duras is ere now so well recovered that his illness will be no impediment to that. Tertre (Rome) is wrote to as you advise in relation to Janson (Alberoni), and this affair we apprehend is so diametrical contrary to his interest as well as Allin's and Duclos' (Queen of Spain) that I would fain hope he will bestir himself in doing the only thing that can prevent its taking effect.

Should this business actually take effect, it's to be thought that Allin and his people should have no measures to keep with Heron (Elector of Hanover) and his, but should be glad to do all he can against him. In that case would not he allow Le Vasseur and his people to remain in his country ? What hurt could it do to him, and might not Duras try it ? But there must be caution in this, and right timed, that the mentioning of it may not in the meantime prevent their sending Le Maire. What is to be apprehended

would hinder the most their doing of it, is the fear they might have that all would in that case lie on them, without anybody to assist them in the consequence of what that might bring upon them ; but in trying of it with them, if there could be insinuations made there, that the case would not be so, but that, if they would but give a reception and assist, tho' under hand, an undertaking that others could be got to join in, who would take the great burden of it off them, and leave them very little to do, that could be chargeable or of great trouble or danger to them, I say, if such a thing could be offered them, is there any ground to expect they would come into it ? I beg to have your thoughts on this with the utmost dispatch and according as they are I shall say more. In speaking of Le Maire, Duras may get some light as to this tho' it be to be managed with a great deal of discretion, not only that it may not be a means to stop Le Maire, but also that they may not suspect and discover what they might apprehend we had ground for making such a proposal, without coming into it themselves, which might be of as bad consequences almost, if there be no such thing as if there really were. And even that of the residence must be delicately handled, for a downright refusal would be of the utmost consequence. There is a great difference between allowing a man to come into and staying in one's house when it is asked beforehand, and allowing him to stay in it, when he is beat in by storm, and thrusting him out till it be over. If [he is] once refused directly and plainly told he will not be received, he cannot pretend going there afterwards, tho' never so much pressed by storm, which would not be so, if not refused beforehand. I need say no more till I hear from you which I'll expect with impatience.

Le Vasseur continues still uneasy with the distemper I told you that troubled him, and, tho' those things be not dangerous, yet I'm afraid it will be some time before he be quite well, and, until it go off, he can go nowhere, let the force be what it will. Think not by this that it is a political illness, I assure you it is not. You had best tho' say nothing of his indisposition, because these things with some people are commonly thought worse than they are. Le Vasseur says he is sure that Duras will do his best in what he has ordered me to recommend to him. *Copy.* 3 *pages.*

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 15. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters.—Lord Wharton wrote me from Lyons he expected a packet, and I am to keep it for him, but I am afraid he cannot keep his own secret. Strowan has been here several days. He had your letter, and I hope Mr. Barclay is with you by this time. I will endeavour as much as I can, as I have always done, to dissuade our people from coming to Avignon and counsel them to the places you mention, but, wherever they are, they run all together.

Lord Winton has been in town for some time, but almost invisible, and, when he is seen by accident, he makes it a secret

where he lodges. Some who have seen him say he speaks ill of everybody except his cousin, the Marquis of Huntly.

The wine account your Grace paid I did not speak of to Boyn.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Thursday, October 15.—I wrote in one of my former to Martel (Mar) that I had forwarded the duplicate he sent to Abram (Menzies), thinking it was the copy of the lost packet. Martel will find in one of Abram's letters sent him some time ago, that a power for borrowing money was received by Abram and given to Mr. Rigg the Bishop [of Rochester]. If any other power was sent I know not. C. Kinnaird writes that letters to Abram may go safe by him, but they cannot go from Paris to London by Liége in less than 15 days or thereabouts.

Morice Murray told me, and not I him, what others had on the list, and said that some of themselves had told him so. I have never seen him since; if I do, I shall do as Martel desires.

I have known Col. Oliphant long, and have the very same opinion of him that Martel has. I have heard no more of him.

Martel's packet came time enough to Honyton's (Oxford's) messenger, who was here three days after he received it.

I have all along advised those that would take advice to go to the coast of Brittany and Normandy, where they may live very cheap, and shall continue doing so, though to little purpose with most of them. Earl Winton, Appin, and Struan are the only ones here at present, that I hear are going to Avignon.

I hope before this can reach Martel he will have seen M. Guerin, who promised to make all possible diligence. Though all the means we could think of were taken that he might not know the person he was sent to, yet I find that people, having heard that Patrick (James) had the piles, begin to suspect and whisper about, that he is gone to Patrick, for it was not possible to make a secret of Guerin's going, he having several people of note actually under cure, whom he quitted, but 'tis also certain they know nothing but by mere suspicion.

Dutton (Dillon) tells me he has written all he knows relating to Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor and that affair, so I must refer Martel to him.

Andrew (Queen Mary) recommends earnestly that nothing be said to Patrick, that may anyways disturb him in his present condition, as Martel will hear from Andrew himself.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 15. Paris.—Jeofry (Sparre) came to town the 13th at night, and Villeneuve (Dillon) delivered the answer to him yesterday morning with many compliments from Arthur (James) Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) and Mr. Johnson (Mar), but he, being unwell, and, I believe, desirous to examine the said answer with due reflection, referred Villeneuve to this afternoon to have a long conversation with him on this subject. He told me, there is no

question of what regards Humphry's (the King of Sweden's) interest in this last treaty, which I am very glad of for several good reasons relative to Arthur's concerns.

The descent in Schonen is quite laid aside, which is no small ease to Humphry.

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese.)

1716, Thursday, October 4 [-15]. London.—Acknowledging the receipt of two of his, of the 6th and 10th, N.S., which came together the day before, safe and untouched, and referring him to what he had written the day before by way of Mr. Holloway (Holland).

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1716, October 16. Chaillot.—"You will easily beleeve, that I am mor than a little pleased to hear, that you are in a very fair way of recovery, for whicch indeed you owe me no thanks. I have just now received this enclosed from Lord Nithsdaill. I know not whether he is upon the King's list, and, if he be payd at Avignon, I fancy F. Maxwell can tell, but I think one way or another he should have som present relief upon his wife's account. I don't see how it can be less then 300 or 400 *livres*. Boyn was also with me iesterday, to tell me he could hold out no longer. I think he has had nothing since he came over, because he hoped to recover the pension he had from this court, but he says, if he dos gett it, it will not be till January. He is going to Rouan to live cheaper, but something he must have in the meantime. I beleeve the like sume I named for Lord Nithsdaill may do for him. These enclosed papers from Mrs. Nelson (Lady Newcastle) are only to shew, as she says, that the writing in limon and the other letter written with ink are from the same hand, whicch she takes to be Brinsden's, and I beleeve so to. That in limon is the original. I had no letter iesterday from Avignon, but I hope the King continued easy, and will do so, I beleeve, till the operation, whicch I hope God will bless with success.

"I saw iesterday the Maréchal de Villeroy, and told him the King's condition, whicch he sayd he had heard before, but did not seem to take it ill I had not told it him, when he knew my reasons. He agreed with me that it was not fit to writt anything to the King at this time about his removal, and sayd he was sure the Regent would be of the same [opinion], but that he would lett me know as soon as he had spoken to the Regent from me, whicch he was to do this day." *Holograph.*

The Marquis of Wharton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 16. Lyons.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the King, and telling him that Bolingbroke is false and treacherous to his party, and well with those damned rascals, the Whigs.

The Marquis of Wharton to James III.

1716, October 16. Lyons.—I have certain advices both from Paris and England, that Bolingbroke's peace is actually made with the men now in power, and that the next sessions of this rebellious parliament his attainder is to be repealed. This was settled at Chantilly between his lordship and Craggs, and Bolingbroke declares that the reasons which induced him to it, are such as I informed your Majesty of at Avignon. I think on his return he will join himself to Marlborough's party, who are at present very much embarrassed by the great credit the Duke of Argyle has with the Prince of Hanover.

I submit to your consideration, whether it would not be of the utmost consequence to have some person at Paris to contradict those false and malicious reports. As long as I stay there, I will speak truth, whatever be the consequences, and endeavour to convince the young men there of the falsehood of those stories they give but too much credit to, and I hope to be enabled to do it effectually by the papers the Duke of Mar will send me. I have begun my correspondence both with Cassel and England and hope shortly to be able to give you a good account of both. An honest English gentleman named Hardy is here, just come from England, who, I believe, will find some way to kiss your hand. He was removed from the Navy for his zeal for the common cause.

Sir H. Paterson to John Paterson.

1716, October 16. Leyden.—I wrote to you lately and last week fully to my lord. I long very much to hear from him and to know that Doug[las] is got safe to you. I enclose a list of all the gentlemen at present in these parts, which I desire you to give my lord, and have marked in it, as he desired, all that are in want, which are confined to as small a number as can be, and likewise a note of the moneys I have advanced them, and, considering the time several have been here, I believe it will not be thought very much, for most of those marked had very little and some nothing when they came. What I gave Douglas is the most for the little time he was here, so, if he or any other comes here again, let them be put to a set allowance. He got 220 *guilders* besides for his journey, but the person that wrote with him has paid that. In what I wrote to my lord I proposed how subsistence might be sent these people and indeed some of them at this very time are straitened enough. Andrew Crawford, one of those marked and now at Bethune, writes that he receives subsistence from Mr. Dicconson, and has an allowance appointed him, so nothing need be remitted here to him. I am likewise told that Bertie Oliphant is gone lately towards France. If so, his may be paid at Paris, so there but nine more marked besides. I wish some way could be taken with them and others in their circumstances that they may not be burdensome to their master.

We have no news, only we hear the treaty between England and France goes on. Lord Sutherland arrived here last night and goes to Aix. Some say George is expected in these parts next month.

By our last accounts from England all our friends there are well. Duke Hamilton's John Bruce and five more of the prisoners at Preston are to be executed there. Tell my lord the things that came here by Dou[glas] are safe delivered. Rait is now come back to London. The P—pe's (Sir J. Erskine's) brother is still here. *Enclosed,*

Note by Paterson of the money he had given to 5 *people amounting to* 327 guilders.

George Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 16. The Hague.—The alliance being made and signed upon the articles I mentioned in my last between France and England, 'tis certain that in a day or two the States enter into the same, and hold themselves obliged thereby to see France fulfil the articles which England has engaged the Regent in. This alliance has so many odious circumstances in regard to the Emperor, and he resents them to such a degree, that 'tis most sure he'll enter into any measures to revenge and guard himself against it. I am assured by capable judges that, if it were endeavoured to gain on this disposition, our affairs would not suffer by this alteration. The measures of the Marquis de Prié are not only altered on this contingency, but 'tis resolved to leave all the business of Brabant and Flanders unfinished, notwithstanding that the deputies from thence have used their utmost to bring these affairs to an agreement. I am assured that the Marquis will not only protest against this treaty, but has orders likewise to cancel the alliance signed and exchanged between the Emperor and England of 25 May last. This spirit must receive new vigour, if the news proves true, which came yesterday in a private letter, that the Turks before Temeswar were routed.

The affairs in the North favourably incline towards an accommodation, and 'tis by some cunningly insinuated here, that the Duke of Hanover lends his assistance towards this agreement, which appears to me not likely if France engages to be guaranty to the acquisitions made by Hanover upon Bremen, and 'tis said he does in the treaty with England. This the Imperial cabal have not as yet been able to discover, which it behoves them much to know. I am sorry to have not been able to see that treaty by this day's post, which is promised me in a day or two as the soonest it could be had. 'Tis said the Czar designs shortly for the Hague. I shall be glad to know your sentiments concerning the Imperialists, for I flatter myself I have a little interest in the cabal.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 16.—I must add one thing to what I wrote on the 14th. I had yesterday an account of the person I ordered to wait on you, who was to carry the packet to Bernard (England). He has been with one of Edgar (the Regent's) people with whom he is well acquainted, and to whom he had a message concerning Arthur (James), and he directly owned to him in plain words that

Edgar's agreement with Kenrick (King George) was so far gone, that Arthur could expect nothing from thence, unless it went off again, which he did not believe it would, so we look on it as sure. I hear too that Mr. Rochford (the Emperor) does not take this well, and I am apter to believe so, because of what you wrote me some time ago of Mr. Cott (the Emperor's Envoy in Paris). I hope he is still with you, and, if he be, I doubt not of your having spoken to him before you get this. Is there no possibility of getting Rochford to do something favourable in this, and what does Cott say of it? If he be gone, might you not write to him on that subject, on the conversation betwixt you, when this affair was formerly apprehended? It is a great loss to Arthur that he has not one with Rochford who on such a conjuncture as this might be of great use. Do you know nobody fit to send there? It should be one who knows business, and the better if he have some acquaintance there. I shall be glad to know your thoughts on this. If Rochford would allow Arthur's being in his territory I should not care how soon he were out of Edgar's. If this agreement go on, I am afraid it will be dangerous to write freely by the post.

Though Rochford should refuse Arthur in any country of his own, yet if Humphry (the King of Sweden) should agree to his going where I mentioned in my last, it is not improbable that Rochford might agree to his being safe and unmolested there, the case being much altered from what it was six months ago, if this affair go on, so you would likewise talk of this with Jeofry (Sparre). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Thomas Inese.

1716, October 16.—The King's indisposition has been the reason of my not having answered sooner yours of 16 September. I have now read it to him, and he has ordered me to let you know he is very sensible of the difficulties you mention in the work he recommended to you, but these are the great reasons of his recommending it to you as the most capable to get over them. He therefore still expects you will go on with the work.

You will want a great many helps not to be had where you are, but there may be ways of coming at them. What you say of Dr. Abercromby's performance is very just. He has had opportunities of looking into most of the public records in Scotland and a great many writings in the hands of private families and other things, which will be great helps in writing a true history of that country, not only in the times he writes of, but in those before them. He cannot but be knowing in this and can in a great measure supply the helps you will most want on this side the sea. Therefore his Majesty thinks, if you two undertake the work together, it will make it easier and render it more complete. He is almost idle here, and can as conveniently reside at Paris as anywhere, where your being together could not but be helpful to each other. If you approve of this, he shall go forthwith to Paris, to begin the work with you. *Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 17. Chaillot.—"I dare not send the enclosed to the King, for fear the operation should be over befor this coms to Avignon, but I dare not neither omitt sending it to you, that you may know what is sayd and take your measurs accordingly. The King and the Duke of Ormond know this fair lady very well. She certainly means well, but one must not beleeve all that is sayd, for ther is no one body in this world, but sombody or other will find fault with, however, I could not be easy if I did not send you this letter. I pray God direct you and the Duke of Ormond to do what's best, but, if the operation be not made, the King should be informed of this, and decide himself. I have to-day yours of the 11th. The King's directions shall be observed concerning F[?ather] P[lowden], I have not seen yett your letter to Mr. Inese. I count Guerin will be with you to-morow or Munday, but, alas! it will be a week yett, befor I can hear of it; you will have heard that your letters came time enough for Oldcorn (Ogilvie) to carry. I wish wee may have a good account of that affair; and I beleeve that a good sum of money offerd would very much contribut towards it." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

Olive Trant to Queen Mary.

The surgeon, Maréchal's nephew, who is gone to the King, is reputed to be very stupid. Chirac, whom I have just seen, tells me there was one Barancy, a surgeon, now living at Montpellier, who is one of the most able in France, and it is important he should attend the King with Guerin, who is not as able as might be wished. There is still time to send Barancy. Your Majesty will have the kindness not to quote Chirac as to what I have said about Guerin, but he is willing to be about Barancy's ability. French.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday, October 17.—What I now write is not thought fit to be communicated to Patrick (James) considering his present condition, and is only intended for the perusal of Onslow (Ormonde) and Martel (Mar).

All I can yet learn of the treaty, which they say was signed the 2nd instant is:—The first article, and the groundwork of the treaty is a mutual guaranty, the Regent engaging to support the Elector in the possession of the throne he has usurped, and the Elector to support the Regent in his claim to the Crown of France, in case the young King comes to fail, (by which last clause malicious people say the young King has not long to live).

2. A tariff of commerce, most advantageous to England, and disadvantageous to France.

3. The canal of Mardyke to be demolished, and only so much of it left as is necessary for draining the country thereabouts and carrying off the waters, and to receive ships not above 60 or 70 tons.

4. The Regent obliges himself to force the King to leave Avignon by main force, in sending troops into the town, in case the King refuses to comply by fair means ; this to be done, some say before Christmas next, others, before the ratification of the treaty.

5. That the Regent break all the Irish regiments in France. All agree this article was insisted on, but I do not find it certain that it was granted.

The French generally exclaim bitterly against every article, and Edward (the Regent) receives many a curse from them, but it seems he does not value that.

It is universally expected by all, both French and English, that wish well to the King (who has little now except his reputation to manage), that no threats of any kind prevail with him to leave Avignon, nor anything but main force, and, if without that he should comply, they say it would extremely reflect both on Patrick himself and on Onslow and Martel. I repeat only what I hear from every body of sense that wish well to Patrick. Andrew (Queen Mary) is entirely of that mind, and spoke accordingly with great firmness to the person sent her by Edward and Dutton (Dillon) says that Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor assures him that it would irrecoverably ruin Patrick's reputation, and that of all about him with Kemp, if Patrick should comply on any terms but main force.

Now that this has been intimated in form by a person of the first rank sent by Edward on purpose to Andrew, *quære*, if it be not fit to give notice of it directly to Pritchard (the Pope) himself ? or at least to his factor with you, the Vice[Lega]t ? and whether Pritchard would not have reason to take it ill, if notice were not immediately given him by Patrick's advisers, since he himself is not in a condition to have the matter communicated to him, much less to write himself ? Onslow and Martel can best judge of this.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday, October 17.—I have just now a letter from Mr. Allan Cameron, desiring to have what papers and relations he gave in on his return from Scotland last year, etc. He suspects he has been misrepresented and that some ill offices may have been done to him and his friends. I intend to answer that any papers I had relating to him were sent to the King, which is true, for what was sent to Martel (Mar) was sent to the King, but I shall not name Martel. I could wish Martel took some occasion to quiet Cameron and let him understand, that, if he has any suspicion of ill offices, there's no ground for it, for at this time 'tis best to remove all kind of jealousies and quarrels amongst friends, for the man has otherwise given unquestionable proofs of his zeal and loyalty.

I hope M. Guerin is with Patrick (James) now. We shall be in great pain till we hear that matter is well over. It is now publicly talked of here, I mean Patrick's distemper, and Andrew (Queen

Mary) thought it necessary to give notice of it to Edward (the Regent), who knew it before, at least believed it, though grounded on mere suspicion.

I forgot in my former to mention that we were told here, and it was in the *Gazettes*, that Sir J. Erskine had made his peace. Martel may perhaps know what truth there is in that report. I have sent a Hacket (letter addressed to Mar) as in my last under Mr. Paterson's cover.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 17.—Villeneuve (Dillon) had a long conversation with Jeoffry (Sparre) the 15th. "The latter read the answers several times and made due reflections on the contents. After translating the fact he will send it by a sure hand to Humphry (King of Sweden) without any delay.

"Jeoffry finds the portion required for clearing the mortgage very considerable, and the transportation of horses impracticable. As to that, so the last 2,000*l.* be paid, as mentioned in Villeneuve's memorial, it's all can be hoped for.

"I find Jeoffry more willing than I am able to express, to unite Arthur (James) with Humphry in a solid manner (and by so much the more as I presume) for the latter's being abandoned in the treaty 'twixt Edgar (the Regent) and Kenrick (King George). The descent in Schonen is laid aside as I already informed you, which will make matters more feasible, and perhaps determine Humphry to take the only party that can retrieve his losses, and at the same time augment his glory, which he often preferred to his interest.

"Jeoffry is of opinion and almost convinced that this last article may have due effect, provided Arthur's friends can furnish Orlando (money) without delay, in order to enable Humphry to take timely and necessary measnres, not being in a condition to forward anything, nor even to support the forces he actually assembled. Mr. Johnson (Mar) will easily perceive that this matter presses extremely, and that nothing is more essential for Arthur's interest. Jeoffry infers from the answers that your friends with Bernard (England) join heartily in this affair, therefore does not doubt of their sudden compliance in regard to Orlando, for which reason he gave me the project of a letter you'll find enclosed, that either Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) or Mr. Johnson must write to Baron Görtz who is in Holland, and to remain there for some time, about Humphry's concerns. Jeoffry believes this letter absolutely necessary and knows it will please Humphry, and perhaps engage him to do much more than could be reasonably expected.

"'Tis a natural consequence that, if Humphry accepts the offer, he will unite with Arthur most effectually and your friends with Bernard can never hope for a better opportunity to redress all misfortunes. If they don't profit of so happy an occasion, little or no good can be expected from them. 50,000*l.* given in due

time to Baron Görtz, in the manner prescribed, may put Arthur in a fair way of recovering his loss. I don't question but Mr. Fitzpatrick and Johnson will judge better than any other the great consequence of compassing this matter, therefore am in no doubt they will put all hands at work to bring it to good and speedy issue, being the surest foundation of all hopes in the present conjuncture.

"As I presume the letter in question will be thought advisable in the manner prescribed, it must be sent Villeneuve with an open seal, in order to be delivered to Jeoffry, who will send it by a courier to Baron Görtz, with his own opinion of the matter.

"These are Jeoffry's directions to me, and with submission to better judgement, if you have hopes friends with Bernard will supply, I think it's of the last importance the said letter should be sent as Jeoffry requires.

"Jeoffry received a late letter from Humphry's factor with Bernard. He owns some of Arthur's friends speak to him as was wrote to Mr. Johnson, and at their persuasion he informed Humphry of the proposals, finding them advantageous for his interest. He is still of the same opinion, but has no orders to treat on that subject; when he receives any, will communicate them to Jeoffry; he adds *les Jacobites exagerent toutes choses, et voila sur quel pied ils sont connus en ce pays.*

"Jeoffry is absolutely of opinion, as also Arthur's good friends here, that he must not separate from Roger (Avignon) without being obliged to it by the last extremities, such as having his house surrounded by troops and forced by the commander to leave it. In this case Arthur having no power to resist will be excusable, and his behaviour approved by all the world, but, if he should quit his friend Roger by any sort of connivance or hidden reasons, his reputation may suffer extremely by it, as also Mr. Fitzpatrick's and Mr. Johnson's, who are his chief council. I already took the liberty to tell you, and do repeat it again, that firmness is as requisite in adversity as moderation is becoming in prosperity, especially for persons of high rank whose characters may determine their good or bad fortune. In my humble opinion Arthur is positively in this situation, therefore it's necessary all Europe should know he is in no manner conducing nor instrumental in any misfortune that may attend him. Honour and duty obliges me to lay all this before Arthur, who is a better judge than any other.

"I wrote to Mr. Johnson the 6th, 12th and 15th instant, and do desire he will please hereafter to let me know precisely the days he receives my letters that I may be able to judge if any accident happens them in the post office; precaution on this score is necessary at present. If by chance this letter is opened the contents will be easily understood, but I could not do otherwise. I am in great pain about Arthur's health, it being reported here that he is in an ill way, and that a famous surgeon was sent from hence to take care of him. I hope Mr. Johnson will be so kind as to inform me of the truth."

J. Brinsden to John Paterson.

1716, October 17. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of 11 September which did not come to his hands till two days ago, adding that he had received the papers mentioned therein some time ago. Those not sent he thinks Paterson need not trouble to copy, but he thinks there are one or two not mentioned in Paterson's list, particularly the Journal and the last application to the Regent.

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 17. Turin.—The *Victor* being arrived, in obedience to your commands I waited on the King and recommended Mr. Paterson to him, engaging myself for his fidelity and knowledge of the sea service. He told me there were more officers on board that ship than were necessary, that as yet he had made no positive regulation, and that he had sent for his admiral from Sicily and would determine when he arrived, and bade me give in a memorandum to the Secretary that he might not forget his name, which I have done, and the Secretary promised to remind the King, but, as he is your Grace's relation, I shall not trust their memory, but on the arrival of the admiral, the end of next month, I shall apply to him being my acquaintance, and also remind the King of his promise. I have advised Mr. Paterson to come here, that I may present him to the King.

Dr. Roger Kenyon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 17. Rome.—Enclosed is the legacy of an honest man, and a very faithful subject, Mr. Arthur, who, after escaping a thousand dangers in the King's cause, met his death where he came for safety by eating a few figs, which threw him into a dysentery. The day before he died, he ordered these papers to be delivered me, and desired me to send them you with some excuse for their coming in a form so little fit for your perusal. Had God allowed him a longer time, that would have been amended, and you would have received with these an account of what passed at Preston in his observation. You will receive them just as they were delivered me, and I have only to add, that, several being named who may yet be in danger or unwilling to be generally known, he assured himself you would take care, that living or dying, he might be hurtful to nobody. I had known him only since my coming here, but, as far as I could judge, besides a true zeal in the King's cause, an excellent heart, and no talents wanting to have made him most useful in his station, he seemed to be a great lover of truth, not only so as not to alter it, but even to speak it, where it might not be over grateful. This may make his relation even in the lesser circumstances of it, of more regard, and, since it came to my hands, it has been seen by nobody. We had permission to bury him by the sepulchre of Cestius, a piece of antiquity well known here and within the walls, which is esteemed a favour to us sort of people, and was procured by means of Cardinal Gualterio.

Let me return you my humble thanks for your obliging remembrance of me in a letter not long since to this gentleman. When I last waited on the King, he ordered me to acquaint him where I fixed to make some stay. Accordingly soon after my coming hither, where I intend to pass the winter, I wrote to Mr. Leslie to that purpose. If that has miscarried (and I have no answer to it) you will have the goodness to do me that honour. If I can be of any use, the King has not a subject nor his friends a servant more disposed to be so.

Postscript.—Begging his Grace to give his most humble duty to the Duke of Ormonde, and to bid Mr. Leslie tell the writer that this packet arrived, and that they are all well. *Probably enclosed,*

Account of the expenses of Mr. Arthur's funeral. Endorsed "*for burying a Protestant at Rome.*" *Italian.*

A. Eaton (the Bishop of Edinburgh) to James III.

1716, October 6[-17]. Edinburgh.—I received on the 3rd yours of 4 September with exceeding much joy and will endeavour, so far as I can, to advance the design of it, and, as occasion offers, watchfully and faithfully to serve your interest. I am scarce capable of doing any thing to purpose without particular directions.

I am unwilling to narrate the unpleasant accounts which this place at present affords, nor shall I say, whether fear, indignation and resentment be the most prevalent passion on the occasion of the present severities, yet one thing I have observed, that, though several of our Jacobites here were not a little dissatisfied with the Chevalier's retiring from them, yet now, having had time to recollect themselves, there are very few, who are not only well satisfied as to the expedience and necessity of the thing itself, but of the manner of it also, and glorying in his preservation as a kind of miracle, they support themselves with it as a certain presage that some great good fortune is yet to attend him, and, which is not a little surprising to me, our ladies, though in distress enough, bear their misfortunes with more than a masculine courage.

As I am under no small uneasiness that invincible necessity kept me from waiting on you, so I am most joyfully glad, that you are so healthful in a foreign air, and no less heartily wish you a safe and speedy return to your native country.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, October 17.—"This affair betwixt Otway (Duke of Orleans) and Herne (Elector of Hanover), coming on again, and by all appearance likely to be soon concluded, alters the case very much as to Patrick (James) and the first, and in one thing which gives him present uneasiness in particular, which I have directions to write to you about. It is the affair of the Post with regard to letters. It is but reasonable to suppose that Otway may be desirous to know what Patrick is doing upon this conjuncture and so may stop any letters of his to discover it, which is a cruel thing to be

in the apprehensions of, and makes our writing, either to where you are, or elsewhere, very precarious. Patrick's thought of it is that William (Inese) should go to Charels (de Torcy), whom he believes to be an honest man, and tell him plainly the uneasiness Patrick is in upon that account, and see what he says to it. I do not believe that Charels would have a hand in such a thing himself, but he is but a servant, and must give way in some things, and beside Otway may give his immediate orders to *Pocock* without Charels's knowledge, who in that case must obey it, whatever his good inclinations for Patrick may be, so Patrick thinks Charels may be asked, if there will be any danger of this, either by *Pocock* or any other way, in time coming. It will be no unfair thing in Charels towards his master to give advice in this point, but only acting as a friend to Patrick may do, who is at the same time a very faithful servant to his master. I suppose, let him be ever so cautious, that, if he think Patrick has any ground to apprehend this, he will not bid him trust to it, and, if he should decline saying anything on it, it will at least give some light in it, and so put Patrick, etc., upon their guard. Charels cannot well take it amiss that he be spoke to upon it, and it may likewise give a rise to William to speak to him of that Agreement things which may be of use, and make some discovery ; therefore you will communicate this to William that he may go about it, or, if you differ from what I have wrote, let me know your thoughts on it, and what is else to be done.

" If the Agreement come to be actually concluded, I believe the securest way for our letters will be to send them a roundabout way ; I mean those that have anything of consequence, which tho' it will make the correspondence the more tedious, yet that is better than to venture them the direct way, and never to write but by expresses would never do, and be intolerable for many reasons beside, and even this roundabout way would not be very secure if they have a great mind to intercept them and lay themselves out for it, but it is less apt to be suspected than by the direct road.

" As to the Agreement itself it is a cruel thing, and the more, if it be so as we now hear it is, which we did not formerly apprehend, that not only Patrick is not to be allowed to be with John (France) but none who belong to him, and where can those poor people go ? I see very few beside the two parties of this affair who can like it. By what we found, when it was last spoke of, it is plain that Elmore (the Emperor) will not and sure neither Sorrel (King of Spain) nor Strange (King of Sicily) must. How Hasty (Holland) will like it I scarce comprehend, and undoubtedly Kemp (King of Sweden) is given up by it as well as Patrick ; now it will be as odd, as 'tis hard, if one or other of them do not assist Patrick, in that case, when their own interests are attacked as well as his. It were natural to think that Sorrel should immediately espouse his interest upon it, and all is done that possibly can be, from this side, to get him to do so, but he is in such hands that I'm afraid little is to be expected from thence. I have wrote to Dutton (Dillon) upon it in order to his speaking to Kemp's factor about

that matter, who, 'tis reasonable now (if he continue of the sentiments he was of lately, which I suppose and hope he does) should be consulted on this affair. I am still of the opinion about it I formerly told you, that *coute qui coute* Patrick must resist complying all that's possible to the very last, and, if they send a downright force, as I believe they will, if nothing else will do, and any glimpse of hopes be from any quarter, he must by no means go where they would send him, tho' he should be put to sculk for some time the best he can, where he will be within reach if anything favourable should happen. I told Dutton that I thought he should speak again to Elmore's factor of it, if he be still where he is, and, if he be gone, that he should write to him, which their former conversation gives him a very good rise for. Who knows without trying what Elmore may do upon it? Should he be brought to give a reception in his country, it would be the best of all, so long as the gentleman is forced to be from home; and, should he not be brought that length, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he might, upon this exigence, agree to his being safe and unmolested in Kemp's habitation in his country (Deux Ponts), should Kemp himself be brought to agree to it, or at least connive at his going there, which now I cannot think would be a hard matter to obtain. This is another thing that Kemp's factor should be spoke to about, and indeed no time lost in it. I have long thought that Patrick's having nobody with Elmore a great loss, but where is a right man to be sent there? I have also wrote to Dutton of this.

"Whatever become of this hateful Agreement, it will not now be in Patrick's power to stir anywhere for two months, I'm afraid, to come, and his illness will be thought affected, which perhaps is not the worse, because it will make the real cause be thought the less of, which otherwise might have had bad effects as to his affairs."

Postscript. October 18.—It is now after 7 p.m. and the post not come, which used to come at 8 a.m. We have had great rains, which I take to be the occasion. I hope it is nothing of what I mentioned in the beginning of this.

At bottom, 1. kzglf (*i.e.* Paiot) 964. *Copy.* 4 *pages.*

Account.

1716, October 17.—Of disbursements for the Duke of Mar to that date. Among them is 14 *livres* 10 *sols.* for the bathing tub for 58 days.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sunday, October 18.—I have only to forward the enclosed from Abram (Menzies) which came late last night. Since he knows nothing of that packet, I hope it is not fallen into bad hands, but is by some accident lost. Till he sends a new address I can write to him only by C. Kinnaird, to whom I forwarded Martel's (Mar's) packet. I hope, before this comes to hand, the operation will be over. God Almighty send us good news of it.

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 18, 12 o'clock. Lyons.—Relating how he had been hindered on the road by one of the wheels of his chaise breaking, and how the Isère was so swollen that he had great difficulty in crossing it.

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 18. Louvain.—Copy of a letter from Mr. Wes[com]b, to an officer, my friend, who resides at Frankfort (Brussels) dated 6 October, the Hague. First, I am to thank you for your particular care, as to what I recommended you, regarding a protection of our friends in that country, and they ought now to consider, that, if they give up any of their privileges, they must never hope to obtain it hereafter. Secondly, it is the opinion here that the Marquis de Prié will hardly be able to procure of the Dutch any alteration as to their present Barrier, unless the Emperor gives them a good equivalent. What your deputies will be able to obtain concerning other matters of their country, a little time will show. Thirdly, it is believed the Dutch will enter into that alliance with the Emperor and King George, which, it is supposed, will be perfected before he goes over for England. Fourthly, it is thought there will be no descent in Schonen, and that there will be an accommodation in the North, which France has laboured for some time, and we have reason to think that the Regent will enter into an agreement with England for the security of the Protestant succession, after all his professions to the contrary. Lastly, one sees how little regard is had to our friend, so it is only the hand of Providence that can possess him of his own, and nothing will add more to it than the firmity of his friends at home, when his pretended ones abandon him abroad.

The contents of the above are suitable to what I wrote in my last, and now these affairs seem beyond doubt, except as to the 3rd article, for, if the English have entered into a new treaty with the Dutch and French to support the treaty of Utrecht, which is wholly rejected by the Emperor, and the sequel of which has done so much injury to his subjects in Flanders by the Barrier treaty, it can never be expected that the Emperor can have a foundation upon which he can treat with any of these three.

It is natural for everybody to improve opportunities to their own advantage, and the people in this country, judging that the Court of Avignon will be inclined or obliged to remove, hope to have the benefit of their residence here, and this imagination has so far possessed them, that yesterday it was publicly talked of in the assembly of the nine nations who were met at the Town House of Brussels on another occasion. This assembly is composed of the trades or burgesses of that city, consisting of nine corporations, in all 45 members. Their business, amongst other things, is to adjust all the public taxes, etc.

This affair has taken several steps, of which I forbear to write at present, but I shall have in a few days a sure hand by which to

transmit further accounts of it. You may on receipt of this signify in general how it may relish.

I am told the Marquis de Prié comes to Brussels in a few days not well pleased with the States of Holland.

My friend, the officer at Frankfort (Brussels), tells me he has found a sufficient person, who engages to provide a sufficient cargo of shoes (ammunition) stockings (arms), and baskets (ships), and, as far as he is advised, he will lodge them in a proper place in that neighbourhood ready when the mercat offers, the prices reasonable.

Please add to the former key, Emperor=Mr. Lutsen, Empire=Genoa, Camphire=Havre, Zealand=Mr. Watson.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Loftus.

1716, October 18.—I suppose Mr. Ogilvie is gone from Paris before now. He would tell you of an allowance he is to have, and, I suppose, left you a power to receive it. Enclosed is the order to Mr. Dicconson about it which you will deliver him. If you write to Mr. Ogilvie let him know this. *Enclosed,*

The Duke of Mar to W. Dicconson.

Directing him to give Mr. Banks 250 livres *quarterly to be given by him to Mr. Loftus on Capt. John Ogilvie's account, commencing from last Michaelmas, and for another use* 150 livres *quarterly in the same way, the quarter always to be paid in advance, and also to strike off Ogilvie's former allowance from the commencement of this.* 18 *October*, 1716. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, October 18.—Apologizing for not having answered sooner his of 22 September.—I now return your two letters. They say nothing but what we had reason to expect, however a luckier time may come, and it is not amiss you keep up your correspondence there, and give an account of it here, when anything material is in it. We are told from all hands that the new agreement between the Regent and George is like to be concluded. This cannot be agreeable to the Emperor any more than to some others, and it may produce other effects than are yet foreseen or designed by it. The King must have patience, and there is such a spirit for him amongst his people at home, and every day increasing, that I have no doubt of his restoration one day. It is not possible that the affairs of Europe can stand long as they are. The treaties 'twixt George, the Emperor, Spain, and the Regent cannot long subsist.

(Concerning the King's illness and his sense of O'Rourke's zeal for his service).

The King has not heard from the Duke of Lorraine since you had the answer enclosed, so all he has to say is that you should make him his compliments. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord George Murray.

1716, October 18.—I had yours of the 9th and it seems you have not got mine in answer to your first. (Recapitulation of the contents of the said letter of 29 September calendared in the last volume, *p.* 493). M. Grimaldi of that country going from here to Turin two days afterwards, his Majesty ordered the 50 *louis d'ors* to be given to Lord Tullibardine to give him to carry, but Lord Tullibardine, finding if he sent it in new money, the only kind to be had here, you would lose considerably, thought it better to wait till he could get old and send it by your own servant.

The King and all of us are very glad the King of Sicily shows you so good a countenance, and we would hope, that, if he finds your being there makes no noise in England, he will yet do something for you, and you are right to have patience in waiting for it. It is very natural for him and his Court to have a warm side the King. I hope it shall never happen, but it is possible that the cause which is now the King's may be his own, and, if he shows not some regard for his Majesty and his adherents, it will be but an ill encouragement for them or any else to espouse the cause, should he come to be more nearly concerned in it. There are few but would have some regards of this kind, where the thing may so immediately concern them. That Prince is famous for understanding his own interest, and, if I can judge of anything (as the affairs of Europe are now situate), the King's interest and his will be found the same in more things than in this particular. You heard of a treaty betwixt the Regent and George being in agitation, before you went from this. George was so unreasonable in his demands that we hoped it could not succeed, but the Regent has been so intent on it, that it seems he'll stick at nothing, and we have accounts from all places that it is in a manner concluded. This sure cannot be much for the King of Sicily's interest, nor do I believe the Emperor will much like it. Spain must surely like it as little, notwithstanding the late treaty betwixt them and England, which advantageous terms, I suppose, could be given out of no other view by Spain than to prevent anything of this kind. But, if these princes sit still when the time is, how will they help it afterwards? The generality of the people in England stand aghast at these princes so tamely seeing them ruined and enslaved, when the consequences must be so prejudicial to all their respective interests. Setting the King on his throne would secure most of the princes of Europe in their just rights, and, when 'tis a thing so easy that any prince assisting him but with 10,000 men would do it effectually, ages to come will look on it with astonishment to find such a spirit of fear should have possessed most of the princes of Europe. And for what, if rightly considered? One who has little interest of his own anywhere, none in Britain, but what a military force gives him, (which never held long in that country) and abroad only by supporting such claims as his own, and frightening people into a belief of his power in Britain, as Oliver did, when it only stands on a packed parliament, who have continued themselves for four years longer than their date, and contrary in that, as in other things, to the general bent

and violent inclination of the people. I am sure M. de Trivie, who has been lately in England, cannot but know most of what I have said to be true. I am apt to believe that the great reason that keeps any one of those princes from doing anything in the King's favour is, each of them believing that, if they should, the whole weight might fall on themselves, but how are they sure of this ? If the King of Sicily, who is in the first place concerned, would turn his thoughts this way, our King could try this matter with other princes without his cousin being seen in it, and I am very hopeful it would not be without success. I wish I knew a way of corresponding with any of that Court, which would be agreeable to the King of Sicily. The caution given you to transmit here of that person was very kind ; he is, I believe, a very honest man on the main, but his character was not unknown to us, and was the reason he has not been more trusted, which vexes him, and is a loss to the King. (Recommending Lieut. Paterson, Sir H. Paterson's brother, and concerning the King's illness).

I wish your letter to your father may have effect, but I am afraid it will not have much. Your brother had one by his order, and by it it does not appear he will assist either of you much, though your being where you are is the same as offering your service to the Emperor or the King of Prussia, as he proposes. *Copy.* 5 *pages.*

Col. Harry Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8[-19]. Brussels.—I had your letter here on the 5th. When I wrote last, I was fully resolved to go to Paris and wait for your answer there, but on second thoughts I judged it more proper to stop here and write to Mr. Gordon to forward hither any letters for me, which he has done. Our last post here brings news of the conclusion of that alliance betwixt England, France and Holland, which you have got ere this, and I hope it shall go off as the morning dew after a fair sunshine.

I know not what inconveniencies may happen in travelling upon this, but to-morrow or next day I shall part for Paris, where I shall have the honour to pay my duty to the Queen and receive her commands, and must trouble your Grace to favour me with a line to meet me there.

Postscript.—The English letters that came here this morning bear that thirteen of our prisoners have escaped out of Chester Castle, and eight from Carlisle, but their names are not yet known, and that the Duke of Marlborough has taken a second fit of his apoplexy which it's thought to be his last, and may all the King's enemies trot that way. Sir D. Threipland is with me and offers his humble duty.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 19.—I received by this post yours of 27 September and have delivered the enclosed to young Lussan (the Marquis of Tynemouth), whose future brother-in-law is fallen ill, which will hinder the conclusion of his marriage, till he is recovered.

I am heartily sorry to find by your letter, that what Brisson's (the Regent's) chief agent here gives out, of an union between him and Heron (the Elector of Hanover) is likely to prove true.

I have been yesterday with both Janson (Alberoni) and Bulflure (d'Aubenton) to represent the consequences of such an union for Mr. Allin (the King of Spain), and how easy a means there is to prevent and obstruct it by sending Mr. Le Maire (money) to Mr. Le Vasseur (James) speedily, to enable him to withstand any attempts that Brisson may make for his removal from his present habitation. Janson shuns hearing anything of the matter, and breaks up the discourse abruptly, and Bulflure is so very mysterious and fearful, that all the answer I could get from him was, that I may depend that all that's possible is doing to help Mr. Le Vasseur, but that he had orders not to explain himself further. I am of your opinion that Janson delays doing anything, till he be sure that Brisson and Heron are fast friends, or, if he intends to act more generously, he will do it in so private a manner that he will have nobody here know of it but himself, and those whom he employs. I shall, however, in the uncertainty I am in of his true sentiments, press him as you direct, in all the prudent ways I can during the suspense of that business, and endeavour to bring him to a fixed and favourable resolution as to what is demanded by Mr. Le Vasseur.

You may be at rest as to any secrets you confide to me, and particularly any that regard Mr. Le Vasseur's interest. What you write about his affairs shall never be known but to such persons as he orders me to communicate it to. None living shall know what you write concerning Mr. Druot (the Pope). We have nothing new here since my last worth your notice.

The Duke of Liria (the Marquis of Tynemouth) to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, October 19].—Acknowledging his letter of 27 September, with that enclosed from the King, thanking his Grace for the share he is pleased to take in his marriage, and sending the enclosed to thank the King for his consent.

Postscript.—I believe I will not marry this good while yet, the Duke of Veraguas being ill of an ague, which I am afraid will linger on him for some time. *Endorsed*, as received, 2 November.

The Duke of Liria to James III.

1716, October 19. Madrid.—Expressing his thanks to his consent to his marriage, assuring him that neither that nor anything else will ever make him forget what he owes to his Majesty, and apologizing for not having asked his leave to change his name, his father having taken it on himself to do so.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Monday, October 8[-19]. London.—I had yours of the 6th and 10th N.S. It is plain by your silence as to some of mine that they miscarried, as some from you have actually done. And

indeed nothing can be more precarious than our common postage to France, for which reason no serious business can in prudence be writ that way. This new treaty will make every thing be opened even in France, lest there should be any commerce with the Jacobites there, so kind we hope now the Regent will be; therefore you and I shall only speak of our particular friends and affairs, so let them open our letters, if they please. The prints enclosed will tell you our stories of Avignon and all the world.

Pray get the enclosed written letter delivered, after you have taken a copy to send to Jeremy (James), which old Freeman (Floyd) desires, and that you let young Freeman know so much, to whom you may give this open if you please, after Peter (Queen Mary) has seen it.

The old man has dictated one too to Mr. Morris (Mar) and made Mr. Morley (Menzies) write it in his own name, which he durst not refuse, for you know his temper. The letter too is with great submission and duty, though with a little expostulation, and however Morley is but the speaking trumpet. That letter goes by another conveyance to Mr. Morris, and is an answer to his to Freeman.

As to news, the treaty with France is all, yet we know it but by halves. I suppose you do particularly. All agree in the substance. Marlborough falls every day. Stanhope succeeds, as is believed. Cadogan and the Churchill families will be angry. *Enclosed,*

B. Price (D. Floyd, senior) to [D. Floyd, junior].

I wrote to you, my dear brother, the post before I received yours of 22 September, but, for fear it should not come to your hands, my uncle (James) ordered me to tell you again, that the crime laid to your charge is keeping company and remaining in friendship with two gentlemen they look on as enemies, which truly they have too much reason for, and I can hardly believe you want to be told you ought to quit the company of men so justly under the displeasure of a person to whom you owe such a dutiful affection as must make injuries to him more hard for you to forgive than for him. If they were not faulty, it is sufficient for you he thinks them so, and, till they have justified themselves to him, I am sure they cannot to any of his friends. Therefore my uncle desires you, as soon as you receive this, to write to your master with all real assurances of duty and obedience to his commands. For God's sake keep no company, nor do anything that may give the least handle for a complaint against you, therefore we are not without hope of this being made up on your ready compliance with my uncle's commands instantly to quit everything that may render you the least suspected by your master and to submit yourself to him in everything. 2 October. At the foot:—

Perhaps you may remember this hand; if not, the friend I send it to will tell you from whom it comes, an old sincere friend of yourself and family. The foregoing letter is a copy of one your sister wrote you some days ago. Lest it miscarry, I am desired to send you this copy and to join my most earnest desire you may frankly comply in the most dutiful decent manner

with the wise and affectionate advice of your best friends. If I have any interest with you let me conjure you (and I did it by C. Booth) to lay aside all party notions and discontent. Be the free and open and honourable gentleman, and let the great and generous principle we ought to keep still in view banish all inferior considerations. Again let me repeat my earnest request and that of your dearest friends, do not break the worthy old man's heart. Noted by L. Inese, "Copies of the letters to young Mr. Floyd, mentioned in Abram's letter of 8 October."

J. Lynch.

1716, October 19.—Bill for Mr. Kirby for medicines amounting to 27 *livres* 15 *sols.* with receipt at foot for the money as received from Mr. Paterson for the Duke of Mar.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday, October 20. I hope Martel (Mar) received a packet H. Straitton sent by Capt. Inese, who gave it with several other letters to Mr. Gordon as Straitton directed him. He brought me nothing but the three Great Seals, which were immediately put into Andrew's (Queen Mary's) hands.

I have now Martel's of the 11th with a packet for Abram (Menzies), which I think to send under cover to C. Kinnaird to be forwarded, having no other safe way till Abram sends a new address.

I have not seen E[arl] W[inton] this fortnight and more, but hear he talks oddly and spares no one but Patrick (James) himself, so Martel is much in the right to dread his going to Patrick.

I have none of the papers Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Forbes gave in. If they were kept, which I very much doubt, they must be in Patrick's own possession.

Yesterday I was with a Mr. Pye, who goes here by the name of Warner, a friend and kinsman of Mr. Booth's. He is a man of an estate, and has a good sum of ready money, which he is willing to advance to Patrick (James). He knows a club of people in London, who are also willing to advance considerably, but will trust only a man of their own choosing, to whom they would pay the money. The man they pitch on is a Mr. Jerningham, a goldsmith, brother to him whom Patrick now employs in Holland. They would therefore have a full power sent by Patrick to this Mr. Jerningham, and Mr. Pye says he will send a trusty person on purpose over with it. I told him there was a full power already sent by Patrick and lodged in such hands as were above all exception, and that Abram, whom he knows, would carry such as would advance money to the person who had the power. But Mr. Pye was still positive that these people would not trust themselves but to men of their own chosing, which being so, Martel will consider whether such a power ought not to be sent. This Mr. Pye is a mighty loyal hearty man, and has such an opinion of this Mr. Jerningham, that he is positive making use of him will be very much for Patrick's advantage.

By what I understand from Dutton (Dillon) Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor here lays the whole stress of engaging his master in Patrick's interest on having a sum of money immediately sent him, who is now in extreme want of it, Edward (the Regent) having positively refused to pay him the usual subsidy, so that the factor is positive that Patrick's offering Kemp a sum at this time would engage him to come in person to Patrick's relief, and bring all he possibly could along with him which would make both short and sure work. Now this being the only thing under God that Patrick seems to have to rely upon, I should think a discreet trusty person should be immediately sent over to manage that matter, and the best man you have is not too good upon so important an occasion. Martel and Onslow (Ormonde) will please consider seriously of this.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Herries who has made an invention for the Highland targe. He may be otherwise of great use, and I think should have been on the list of subsistence, where he may yet be put. *Enclosed,*

JAMES HERRIES to the DUKE OF MAR.

I served the King in Ireland as carpenter to his artillery, and was sent to Scotland after the siege of Derry with Major-General Buchan, which commission you renewed to me in the late affair in Scotland. I arrived here in June, and one night in company with Major McKintosh I proposed to make a machine that could not fail to be serviceable to the King, which is a target, in the centre of which is fixed a blunderbuss six inches long and 2½ *inches in diameter at the muzzle. But* 3½ *inches of it appear outside the target and the breech passes through the target as also through the two plates containing the lock-work betwixt them as in a box. The work is entirely covered with a box of white iron that the fire of the primer may not burn the hand of the man that bears the target, and the bayonet is fixed just below the blunderbuss. This proposal charmed the Major, who prayed me to go to work with it without delay, and now it's entirely finished, and answers in every way to what's proposed. Last night I desired the Major to try it, and it pleased him mighty well, and it is most certain it cannot fail to do very great execution both to foot and horse, for the Highlanders according to their usual custom advancing with sword and target after discharging their pieces, if each man of the first line had one and would let go their unsuspected machines (each blunderbuss containing four or five bullets) when they had advanced within* 12 *paces of the enemy, they must of necessity occasion a great disorder, no less by the surprise than by the great execution they are capable to perform. To-night I showed it to Mr. Inese, but, after finishing it, I found my pocket very low, so went to Mr. Gordon to see if my name was on the list, but finding it was not, I hope your Grace will not take my informing you of it amiss. I have kept the machine as secret as possible and shall do so till I hear from you. Paris,* 12 *October,* 1716.

Dr. Patrick Abercromby to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 20. Avignon.—Remonstrating against the orders lately given to Mr. Thomas Inese to write a History of Scotland, on the grounds that it will be a great injury to himself and the history of which he has already published two volumes, and a great slur on his reputation, if he is thus passed over, and proposing that, if the King desires such a history to be written, his own capacity for such a task might be further inquired into, and that for that purpose such of his writings as are at hand might be examined by some of the English or Irish at Avignon, it being probable the Scots might be partial in his favour, and requesting that, if those gentlemen consider him not unfit, he may be employed in preference to any other. *Four large pages closely written.*

Capt. Alexander McDonnell to John Paterson.

1716, October 20, Bourbon Archambaud. I hope you got the 300 *livres* from young Gordon ere this, which has been of great service to my health in coming hither before the season was past. I am now fit for another attack, and shall go hence in a day or two for Lyons.

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 20. Nancy.—I enclose the part of Madame de Kinigle's letter that regards the affair in question. I desired her to give me all relating to it in a scroll apart, and to speak in the rest of her letter only of the current news, that I might be able to show her letters, and inform you alone of what is proper to keep private as I do. I also send the key betwixt that lady and me, which will always serve for to understand her letters.

What appears most comfortable in this last is that the young princess' project of marriage with the Bavarian heir does not take, and that her aversion for her cousin Sulzbach is still such as may reasonably give room for her continuing a maid for some time, for, if neither of these take, I see no proper match for her in Germany, and, as to the encouragement Madame de Kinigle gives in the end of her letter, that delays may be found out, till some happy change arrive in the King's affairs, I dare say she had private instructions for it from the princess. I shall write to her from time to time to learn what passes, and will be very exact to let you know of it.

I had no return of my last of a month ago to you, in which I enclosed the Elector's answer to mine, with a letter from Mademoiselle de Winklehouse.

The public news of all sides speak of this league betwixt France and George, and that the King's removal is one of the conditions. God send it be not true. I am always in pain about his health; his piles may prove wholesome if they turn right. Amidst all his crosses he has the comfort to see the greater number of his subjects inclined for him.

Our Duchess has ordered me, in case I write to Avignon, to assure his Majesty in a particular manner of her constant friendship and zeal for him. As he knows her sentiments to be very sincere, I hope you will authorise me from him to make her a due return. Her reason for charging me with this is that she fears the Duke in the hurry of business forgets her in his letters to the King. *Enclosed,*

Madame de Kinigle to Owen O'Rourke.

Je suis ravie que Geoffroy (James) soit bien en attendant mieux. Si mes prieres ont lieu certainement ses desirs seront bientot accomplis. Enbin et son frere ont eté ici quelque temps et sont allés en Italie. Pimentel (the Princess Palatine) est toujours dans la meme situation, et il n'est rien moins que vray ce qu'on a dit d' Isman (? the Electoral Prince of Bavaria) et d'elle. Vous scavés, que les amis des uns et des autres cherchent et recherchent pour faire plaisir et prouver des engagements, mais pour celuy la il n'en sera rien. Simon (Prince of Sulzbach) espere toujours, on l'a envoyé en Hongrie. On parle de Coridon (the Elector Palatine) et de la petite fille de Ivonne (the Empress Mother). Ce sont encore des discours qui n'ont aucun fondement. L'eloignement de Pimentel pour Simon peut faire trainer les choses jusqu'a un denouement de toutes celles que vous pensez et qui je pense. Original and copy.

H. Straton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 9[-20]. Edmeston (Edinburgh.)—I acknowledged yours of the 20 September, and last post I sent you a list of Alexander's (the army) effects here. The list is the highest that can be, and one may reasonably reckon on a rebate of a sixth part at least. However, if any variation happens, I will endeavour to give you the best and most exact accounts I can.

I delivered Mr. Eaton's (the Bishop of Edinburgh's) letter, and enclose his return to Mr. Kirkton (James). It is a loss such fine letters should be so hard to read, and this I think as hard as any I have seen, yet I copied it much to Eaton's satisfaction, and am preparing a good number of doubles to be sent to the best hands, particularly to Harper's (the Highlanders') chief relations at home, and Eaton will show the original to all he can meet that are fit for such matters and can be confided in. Much might be said in praise of the excellent letter, which in so few words is so full of goodness, justice, prudence and magnanimity, and so very kind and obliging to honest Scrimger (Scotchmen) that it is not to be doubted it will animate and confirm friends and retrieve the doubtful and wavering, and, if it fall into enemies' hands, I hope it shall charm them into repentance.

After receiving your last I soon found out that Mr. Willson, who is still with Gray (the Duke of Gordon) was the person I had to deal with, so I sent to him, but he not coming I wrote to him next morning that I was not able to come abroad, and requested

him to come to me, which he promised he would that day, but he not coming that or the next day I sent him a third message, so he came, and I told him all I had to say, and showed him Masterton's (Mackintosh's) letter, on which I found him a little disordered, but he seemed to want neither sense nor cunning. He told me he had remitted to Masterton 150 *guineas* besides the exchange, and by his brother Duncan's order had paid 50 more to Baillie, town clerk of Inverness, and that Baillie had some time ago received an order from Masterton or his said brother for Willson to deliver all to him, and that Baillie was very importunate to have the money, and pretended to be so straitened for their debts that caption was out against him, and he showed me Baillie's letter to that purpose, and seemed much apprehensive that Baillie, having now some concern in the commission of inquiry, might discover matters. After some more discourse he promised to pay no more to Baillie, and to reserve what was in his hands to be delivered to me, but said he must first get fairly rid of Baillie, and should give me account this week. I found him still a little uneasy and perplexed so did not press him much further, and only asked him how much he had received and what was in his hands. The first he shifted to answer, telling me he had received it in a sealed bag, which he opened before two honest witnesses, so I gently pressed him a little further on the last. After a pause and reckoning with himself he said he could not well tell, but thought he had yet more than 300, but not 400 *guineas*. I have some apprehensions that he may perhaps have lent out the money on interest, or given some banker or merchant the use of it for a certain time for some premium, and the money not being in his hands at present might be the occasion of his appearing jumbled and uneasy. However I hope in a short time to discover and give you an account how all is, for I am very unwilling to make the least noise or trouble Mr. Gray, he being ill, till I find I can do no better. In the meantime I thought it not amiss to give you this circumstantial account. I am glad I pitched on the same person you recommended in your last, as fittest to speak with in relation to Mall's (Sir John McClean's) affairs, for it was he I told you in my last was gone to visit Harper and to whom I had communicated what you wrote concerning Mall, and now Moubranch (Alexander Macleod) may be marked in your account book, He is, even though supposed a little inclined to Purves (Presbyterianism), a very discreet, knowing, honest, modest man, and one of the fittest persons I know of to communicate matters to Harper and his relations, for he is familiar with and does business for most part of them as are of any distinction, and by him I design the contents of your uncle Knox's (James') letter to Brewer (the Bishop) shall be fully communicated to all firm friends of consequence there.

As I am very glad to know that all such as remain with Harper have lately expressed themselves with justice and friendship both to your uncle (James) and you, I am extremely well pleased to hear that there appears nothing but good agreement in his family. May the God of all peace keep perfect peace and concord always in it, and amongst all its friends and relations everywhere.

As I have not yet found any I can trust that's willing to meddle with Greg / Shus the housekeeper, I now think it seems of little concern whether I do or not, for I am informed by one I can entirely trust that all that was got for your uncle's family at Martine (Montrose) was paid by the chief director of that place, which may be about 30*l.* or 40*l.* sterling, so I shall desire a friend of yours that's related to the director to inquire about it, and get notice of the precise sum, and I shall pay it, but my informer believes the director will not take it.

Mr. Montague (Mar) desires some account of public matters. Though I cannot add much to what I have written lately to him and Jackson (Inese), I shall endeavour to satisfy him. Our newspapers for a week or two past abound with accounts and tell as certain that a treaty betwixt England and France is finally concluded, that it is offensive and defensive, and that Mardyke is immediately to be demolished, and that Gen. Cadogan is gone or going there to see it performed. This is likewise writ by private hands from London, and this agreement is there called the *cu* (*coup*) *de grace* to Jacobites and Tories.

The trial of the Scots prisoners at Carlisle is not yet come on, but good agents and lawyers are going from Edinburgh to attend them, and some are already gone, and some counsellors or attorneys or both from London will be at Carlisle to defend them. There have been some collections here for these poor prisoners, how much I cannot precisely tell, but I'm told it's considerable, and that some staunch Presbyterians contributed, and I hear Mr. Fletcher of Saltoun left a legacy of 200*l.* sterling to these and other Scots poor prisoners, which, it's said, his brother is immediately to pay and himself to go to Carlisle with it.

Those lately executed at London for demolishing the Whig mughouse does not, for what I hear, contribute to quiet people's minds, and it's thought their dying speeches will do the Government more harm than they were capable of doing, if living and at liberty; in short the Government's doings do not increase their friends.

Five or six were lately condemned at Liverpool, and supposed to be executed, amongst which is that unhappy creature Capt. John Bruce, that was sometime with the late Duke of Hamilton.

Your friend Edgar (the English) and all his many relations are well, and, if some that have been lately with them are to be believed, ten to one are for your good old uncle's interest, but are much overawed by Alexander, and his riches and power seem to be the only thing that now stands in your uncle's way. I send a little letter from your friend D——n. *Enclosed,*

Lord D——n* to the Duke of Mar.

The writer, who will be known by the remembrance of one he wrote with Dr. Al[ercromby], offers his allegiance and service to the person and cause, to which his heart is wholly attached, and

* Perhaps Lord Dun, a judge of the Court of Session.

wants only the occasion to testify it and the inclination he has to serve the glorious sufferers first, particularly one to whom he is so strongly tied.

Among the many sufferers is one, who, by reason of his picty, devotion, and other good qualifications, may be of use to be nigh to the head of the family, I mean Dr. Ly[o]n.

With postscript by H. Straton joining in the above request for the reverend Doctor and giving his address at Leyden. Endorsed, Ld. D—n to Ld. Mar.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 20.—I have had yours of the 12th and 16th. "The affair of Duval (the treaty) with Kenrick (King George) and Edgar (the Regent) is more vexing than surprising. You have heard of Arthur's (James') condition ere now. Edgar will certainly think that it is mostly sham, but, when he sees the account the chirurgeon sends of his condition, which is this night sent to Saunders (Queen Mary), he must needs believe it, and in that condition I cannot think he will be so barbarous as to force him away till he's perfectly recovered, which cannot be in less than two months. Since Arthur was to be ill, I must say it looks like a kind providence that it is at this juncture, that by it his friends may have time to look about them. The operation is to be to-morrow, and you may expect now to hear every day from me, so you will take care not to be out of the way. We are to send one to Bernard (England), which is absolutely necessary upon this occasion, that they may know how things are from an eye witness, but we keep him till the operation be over, and he shall call at you as he passes.

"As I wrote to you some days ago it's absolutely necessary that Jeofry (Sparre) be consulted upon these two points of Arthur's situation, which at present are of the greatest consequence, the condition of his health, and where he shall go when he recovers. As to the first it is not dangerous I hope, but the other is hard how to determine, every thing considered. Should he go to Samuel's (the Pope's) territories there's an end for this time, if not for ever, of anything to be done for him or by him, so to be avoided of all things. I wrote to you of his going to a place formerly spoke of belonging to Humphry (King of Sweden) near Hautecour (? Lorraine), but that cannot be without Rochford's (the Emperor's) promising first, that he shall be safe and unmolested there, as well as Humphry's allowance, both which will take up more time than there will be to allow for it. The only expedient that appears to Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) as well as to Johnson (Mar) is for him to go (if possible) to Mr. Denison's (King of Spain's) country and there to continue until he knows Humphry's resolutions. It is not probable that they would allow him to be there long, so, against he were forced from thence, it's necessary to know if Humphry will allow him to come into his country, should that happen before what is projected from thence, as 'tis likely it would. This you ought to speak freely to Jeofry without

delay, and, if he can say nothing to it without acquainting Humphry, it deserves a courier being sent to him with all expedition. If affairs go on betwixt Arthur and Humphry, this point, and the rightly determining of it is equally their concern, so I need say no more of it, but leave it to you and Jeofry to do in it what is necessary and most advisable, and we will long to hear from you upon it what you agree and think fit to advise.

"Blondale's (Sir J. Erskine's) journey to Bernard gives me no small uneasiness. I know him to be honest, and that he will be far from hurting Arthur or any of his concerns by it, but it is not reasonable to expect that others who know him not so well should think the same way of him. However, by a letter I had from him yesterday, I believe he is gone there. Jeofry, it is likely, may be alarmed at this, but you may assure him that he needs not, for upon my honour he knows nothing that is past betwixt us, and only that Jeofry thought his going to Humphry or his doing anything that way could do no good, and upon this he was stopt. This cannot possibly prejudge either Humphry or Jeofry, should he be the v[illai]n to reveal it, which I have no apprehension of. He has left one with Milflour (Holland), who I know particularly, to carry on the correspondence with Elbore (Dr. Erskine), Simion (Sir H. Stirling) and Johnsone, should it be thought necessary in relation to Tumaux (the Czar), and I'm hopeful it may be of use, but this shall be as Jeofry pleases and advises.

"Johnsone is to send an express to Filmon (Spain) to-morrow to see what is to be expected from those parts, but he is not to ask a reception for Arthur there, in case of its being refused, and 'tis better to keep that in reserve in case he be forced to it, and they would think it harder to force him from thence, were he actually there, than to refuse his coming, which if they should, must prevent his going there. I confess Denison (King of Spain) is in such wretched hands that I do not expect much good from thence, but everything is to be tried.

"I wrote to you already in relation to Rochford and his factor with you in relation to this head, so I need say no more of it now, but I think it were well worth while to send one there (if a right one could be found as sure there may) and the more, as I hear from my correspondent in Milflour, that all belonging to Rochford is as angry at this affair of Duval as is possible. Some Jesuit were the most proper for this expedition in my opinion, so you would advise it with Saunders and *Ingrhame*, and no time ought to be lost in it, not even waiting to hear from hence. My compliments to Ingrhame, for I have not time to write to him to-night.

"Pray write every post, for 'tis from you we expect most of our comfort, and you may easily believe we want it.

"I suppose it is not only Arthur but all his people also who must leave Davaux (France); the last will, I suppose, be done without any other ceremony than some kind of a public order.

"There's one thing that's most certain, and must appear so to everybody, that neither he nor they can go anywhere, without the assistance of Orlando (money), and no small assistance of that kind will it require. Should that come from Edgar, it would

make the world believe that Arthur, underhand, agrees to all, which would look very ill, and from whence else can it come in so short a time as will be allowed ?"

At bottom, 45,69,69,33,64 (*i.e.* Innes).

Postscript.—"If Jeofry send an express now to Humphry as proposed above, it may be back with an answer before Arthur can travel, so you would press him to it, if he cannot give an answer otherways, as I fear he cannot." *Copy.*

M. Rulland, Tailor.

1716, October 20.—Bill to John Paterson for 168 *livres* 11 *sols* with receipt at foot.

Robertson of Strowan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 21. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter received at Cambray, expressing his sense of the eminent services of his Grace, and, as he finds none are put on the Establishment but by his Grace's favour, recommending his nephew who served in his battalion, who, his Grace may remember, carried the first meal to the clans, and on his return made Campbell of Dunnaves and Campbell *alias* Padua prisoners as they were returning from visiting Lord Argyle, Douglas who served with Lord Panmure, and John Drummond of Newton, who was collector in Shetland and Orkney, and is turned out, both in very bad condition in Holland. I wish heartily poor Invernity and George Mackenzie were on this side. I had like to have been taken a third time while a party from Lord Rothes came into the room I was in on the coast of Fife in quest of them and Grange Malcolm.

It is said the terror of the new treaty has cast the young K[ing] into fainting fits. Some think they are the causes and effects of one another, but profound politicians aver that the Whigs of England occasion both to render hereditary monarchy as ridiculous on the Continent amongst Catholics, as they have done in Great Britain amongst Atheists.

J. Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 21.—The day but one after I wrote to you I parted from Paris and made all possible haste hither, but, when I arrived, I found the master and his boat I had to do with were gone over to the other side, and there was no other here I could go off with, so I have sent to Ostend to see if there was any vessel there going over, and expect an answer to-night and shall part to-morrow morning, and, if I find none, I shall hire a boat for myself.

I was not willing to leave matters unsettled here, therefore I consulted with Mr. Gafe (Gough) what was to be done, since the Dunkirk master was not here. He sent for a very pretty seaman, who lives and is married here, who has used the trade for several years, and for whose fidelity and discretion Mr. Gough can answer. He has undertaken the affair at the same rate I was to pay the

other, but with this difference, the boat must be an English bottom, otherwise the vessel will be liable to many inconveniences, so, Mr. Gough being of more experience than I in all these matters and a man of integrity and zeal for Mr. Hardie's (James') service, I thought it very proper to be directed by him about this affair, which is, the man pitched upon is to go to Ostend and go over with me and buy a small bark of about 20 tons, (for no less can sustain the winter storms). He is to return immediately with her, and attend Mr. Gough's orders in my absence, but there is an absolute necessity to give him betwixt 30 and 40 pounds English, to assist him to buy her. Mr. Gough contributes 15*l.* and I undertook to pay him the 30 or 40 at London. If you remit this money to Mr. Gough before I leave Mr. Brut (England), it will make good the credit I have raised to give the master, but in that do as you think proper. It is cheaper than any way else that can be found, for an English bottom is absolutely necessary, and it will cost a great deal to furnish one, and all that Mr. Hardy will be out of pocket is the above sum. I hope he will approve of my conduct in this.

A second brigade of Dorington's regiment is to come here to quarter, and Capt. Maghie is to have the command of them, which will make us very easy here.

I send you a note I received from him. Good God! Are those cursed mischiefs never to be remedied, but that Mr. Hardy must be ruined by a damned vermin, that is good for nothing, but to do mischief! I must confess they are proper inspectors that will squander Mr. Hardie's money on broken shoemakers and periwigmakers, as I am told some of them are. I beg next time you will let me hear how Mr. Hardie is, for there was a rumour he was ill.

Mr. Maghie is charged to know if Mr. Whytlie (Duke of Ormonde) received a letter from Erworbe.

Poor Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) has been so ill, that nobody expected his life, of an imposthume in his throat, but it broke inwardly, and he is perfectly recovered. Mr. Danby (Bishop of Rochester) is every day with him, which I can assure you, as one from him is with me. Mr. Brane was with him when this person came away. You may look on Mr. Whytlie's cipher, and you'll find Mr. Brane. *Enclosed*,

The said note from Capt. Maghie.

Mr. Maighie complains that of the King's subjects who receive subsistence at St. Omer and Boulogne, several go for England, and publish they will soon be in a readiness to be with them, and that the King is making all possible preparations for a new expedition. Lord Stair and Sir James Abercromby are full of this. Mr. Maighie knows some of these people never served the King, and he recommends to have these gentlemen removed from this coast.

Edward Gough to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 21. Dunkirk.—On the same business as the last letter, adding that the seaman proposed was an Irishman.

PATRICK BETHUNE OF BALFOUR, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 21. Leyden.—Informing him of his arrival there, having had the good fortune to make his escape out or prison in Scotland, and that he was leaving the next day for Brussels, where he would remain till he received his Majesty's or his Grace's directions.

HUMPHREY HINDON (SIR H. STIRLING) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, October 21.—Though I know you had an answer to yours of 21 September I would not neglect an opportunity of offering my service. What Meynard (Sir J. Erskine) wrote to you is certainly true, but the only difficulty is how to get the effects transported, for Whitford (the King of Sweden) will by no means hear of any commerce with Davys (the Czar), and the latter, you know, has no dealings with Mr. Kerby (? England) and company, so that the only difficulty is how to get the remittances made. Matters at present are in such a situation between Haly (the Elector of Hanover) and Davys that the factor (admiral) of the former had order to hinder the latter from landing his merchandise in that part of Foster's (the Emperor's) country, where he has for some years had constant dealings, and, though the latter by a stratagem found means to effectuate his design, Haly still threatens to make him remove them, or else to confiscate them, if the parties concerned will agree to support him for that effect. But so little reason has he to expect assistance that way, that Mr. Baker's (King George's) nearest ally (King of Prussia) wrote to Mr. Buckly (the Czar) not to trust Berendahl (? King George) which has so much satisfied him of his villainy that it is impossible they can any more trade on the same bottom. Martiniere (? the Czar) and that ally are to meet one of these days, and, if anything happens worth your knowing, you may depend on having accounts of it.

There is no difficulty as to our correspondence, and Davys wants nothing of Brown (James) by way of previous treaty, so that, if a proper way could be thought of for making the conveyances of the goods, the Harrisons (thousands of men), etc., are at his service. I shall meet with Mr. Nealand (Holland) in a fortnight.

The DUKE OF MAR to MR. CALLENDER (SIR H. PATERSON).

1716, October 21.—The enclosed being left open for your perusal I have very little further to say, only, if the P——p's (Sir J. Erskine's) third brother be gone from you as well as himself, I wish you may find a way of sending the enclosed to the second, (Dr. Erskine) or the nephew (Sir H. Stirling), if he be still in the right place. I had a letter from Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) two days ago of the 9th, giving an account of the agreement 'twixt Haly (the Elector of Hanover) and Crafton (the Regent), etc. with which letter I was very much pleased, notwithstanding that news. I am in violent hurry just now, so pray make my excuse to him for not writing, and let him know of my getting his letter, which is all I

have to say to him at present, only that he should now take more than ordinary care to let us hear often the accounts of all that passes there, and to be as particular as he can, but let him write in English, for you know my French was not good, and I have not had much spare time to improve it. I believe Mr. Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) would be unwilling that the enclosed should be communicated to any but yourself. I am in the utmost anxiety about his going so abruptly, but it is past, and I'll say no more of it.

When I tell you that Mr. Robertson (James) was this morning cut of a fistula *in ano*, you will not wonder that I am in a hurry, having letters to write everywhere upon it. I thank God it is well over, and he out of danger. He endured the operation with all the resolution in the world. I was by, and was grieved with the thing, but charmed with the spirit he showed. The operation lasted about five minutes, and was very well performed by Guerin, a chirurgeon we had sent for from Paris. He had ten cuts of the knife and scissors, but the wound is not deep. Both the doctor and chirurgeon assure us that there is no further danger, and he is as calm and tranquil as possibly can be expected, without the least appearance of any fever. They will report him dead, I doubt not, who wish it, therefore it would do well that you could get a right account of it put into your newspapers. I have wrote to Mr. Preston (London) of it, to satisfy people with him, from whence it will be wrote to Rowland (Scotland).

Since it was God's pleasure he should have this illness, it has not taken him in an unlucky time, for it will give him and his friends time to look about them, before they be sent a travelling, if that must needs come. It will be two months before he be in a condition to go any where, and sure they will not be so barbarous as to force him to it, before it be safe, and before two months expire 'tis hard to tell what may cast up.

In case among other neglects or forgetfulness Meinard should have forgot his cipher, I enclose the words used in the enclosed letters. If Doyle (Charles Erskine) be still with you you'll meet with him immediately, and, if he be unluckily gone, you'll do the best with them you can.

I suppose by this new agreement, not only Robertson, but all belonging to him must leave Nolan (France) and Grimstone (Avignon), so it is lucky Mr. Trotter (the King's subjects in Holland) is not here. When we know any more you shall have an account, and you may be sure nothing but downright irresistible force will oblige Robinson to go to Coppinger's (Italy) country where they would have him.

If you still have my last letter P[aterso]n sent you for Meinard, you may give it to Doyle, if with you, and, if not, you may read it yourself and destroy it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Erskine.

1716, October 21.—" I am very glad to have the opportunity of writing to you, though not a little sorry for the occasion.

Yesterday I had a letter of the 8th from our friend Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) telling me that he was immediately going to Crowly's (England) and that he had not received any letters from me a long while. This vexes me exceedingly upon more accounts than one. He tells me that he leaves Doile (Charles Erskine) behind him to receive the letters designed for him and to forward any that were for Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), and that he has also left some papers entrusted to him with Doyle sealed, to be disposed of as should be directed. The last letter I wrote to him was of the 13th, sent under our friend Callender's (Sir H. Paterson's) cover, and the other was of 25 September, and sent, as he desired, to be forwarded by Mr. Gordon, which I doubt not but he took care of and it might have been with him by the time he wrote that of the 8th, which I have received. I hope both are come to Doyle's hands, and I think I know him so well that I'm sure he will be far from making a bad use of them, but quite otherwise. If he has got them, he will see that I speak pretty freely in stating of his case, and I could not have thought that he would have taken so hasty a resolution of going to Crowly, especially after what he knew and wrote me of Murphy and Hindon, and of the consequence to carry on and improve that affair, which is scarce possible to be done without himself, more than the other correspondence he had settled with a friend of Howard's (the Landgrave of Hesse). He promised, in his last letter save one, to send me a cipher and directions for writing to Murphy and Hindon, but neither has he done this nor said anything of them in his last letter, and in place of waiting my return to his last save one (which he said he would) about which he was in such a concern as to send it by express, he has, it seems, gone away, and left all in confusion, and no light for us how to proceed. His resolution of going so abruptly has been taken since Doyle came to him, and so I must conclude he has been the occasion of it, which adds to my vexation, and I'm afraid they will both repent of it as long as they live. You may easily judge what the world will say of it, tho' they know not anything of the particulars, which, if they did, would make it worse, and his friends know not any one thing to say in his justification which can in any tolerable degree save his honour. The reflection will not be only on himself, but likewise on his friends, and on Brumfield (Mar) in a most particular manner. When he went from hence, he was positive to all who he spoke to of it that upon no consideration would he t a k e t h e 86,50,60,29 64,12,32 o a t h s 18,72,64,12,81 and without that I suppose he can get nothing from Haly (King George). Trueman (James), I told him, would be amongst the last who would have a bad opinion of him, and so he will, but 'tis no wonder if this abrupt departure of his startle him. Meinard will never have an easy minute when he reflects of it calmly; he will find that some folks will be so far from trusting him that they will be afraid of him and avoid him, nor will they believe any one thing he tells them, and the other folks will despise

him and never trust him. My telling you all this will now signify little for I suppose he is gone, but I am so full of it, that I could not refrain, and God forgive those who have been the occasion of his exposing himself so that he will never be able in all appearance to recover it, besides the real mischief it may be the occasion of otherwise. Get what he can get by it, it will be dear bought. Doyle and Hindon have no little to answer for, and they ought to be very instrumental in doing something very remarkable to make amends for it. I have ventured to say they will. If they will make my word good or not, time will try. I take them for honest men, and I shall be exceeding sorry to see them do or neglect anything to make me alter my opinion of them. This affair of Meinard's goes so near me that I want words to express it, but I'll say no more of it at this time. I suppose you have the cipher that Meinard had left with you, so I write by it, and, since he did not send me that for Murphy and Hindon, I am forced to write by it to them too, which I leave to your care how to get it sent safe and how to make it understood, and to settle a correspondence betwixt Hindon and me, or betwixt Brumfield and Murphy, which certainly one or other of them will not refuse, if they were sincere in what they wrote to Meinard and he to me. I take them both to be honester men than to doubt of them, but it will be impossible to establish this correspondence right without one whom both sides can trust to reside with Nealan (Holland). I wish you may be able to stay so long there yourself that you may once see the correspondence fixt, and agree with Mr. Callender how it may be continued.

"The enclosed, which is designed either for Murphy or Hindon, is left open for your perusal, and you'll address it and forward it to any of them you think it safest. Should it miscarry and fall into wrong hands, it could do less hurt being addressed to Murphy than Hindon, but of this you are best judge, and the sooner that one or other of them get it the better. I doubt not but Meinard has left directions how any letters that came for them should be sent safe, and now I believe there will not be great difficulty in sending any safe where they are from Nealan's."

Postscript.—The papers entrusted to Meinard, which he says he left sealed with Mr. Doyle, are to be burnt, all but the cipher, which you will see done and give me an account of it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to [Dr. Erskine or Sir H. Stirling].

1716, October 21.—I received from our friend Meinard (Sir J Erskine) with a great deal of pleasure the accounts you sent him. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) act the part I would have expected from them, and, as it is in the power of the first to be of great use to his country, so I have no doubt of his going on in so good a work and bringing it to perfection.

I laid Meinard's accounts before Trueman (James), who was very much pleased to find Davys' (the Czar's) good dispositions towards him, which he believes are in great measure owing to Murphy's good offices, of which he will never be unmindful.

Nothing will be wanting on his part to improve and cultivate a good understanding betwixt him and Davys, of which he is very desirous, and, I am persuaded, both may find their account in it. It must be Murphy's part to lay down proper ways for getting this effectuated, and I shall expect with impatience to hear further from him. The first thing necessary is settling a correspondence, which may be easily done by way of Nealan (Holland). It is no small trouble to me that Meinard's stay has been so short there, who could have been so useful in this, but it may be done by other of our friends there and Hindon may be of great use that way. I should be glad to know from you what Davys would propose to Trueman. I am sure there is no reasonable thing that Trueman would not go into. If Davys should think fit to enter into a mutual agreement with him, he will send one fully empowered to meet another to be so sent by Davys at a convenient place, when things might be made up to both their satisfaction and advantage, and without any noise or inconveniency to either. If Davys should want to make up matters with Whitford (King of Sweden), who knows but an agreement betwixt Truman and Davys might contribute to it? Truman wishes things were made up between the other two, and, as they might do him effectual service, so might he afterwards get things accommodated to both their liking, better than it is in the power of anyone else to do. Haly (King George), I am sure, never can to either of their satisfactions, and, without the participation of that power of which he is possessed, it can never be done to both their content, nor hold, were it done. I hope Whitford is not ill inclined to Trueman, but, were Truman and Davys once in concert and friendship, he would certainly be the more inclinable to grant Davys what he desires of him, that thereby he might the better be revenged on Haly (the Elector of Hanover) whom, I believe, he has the greatest resentment to. Davys might not only serve himself by entering into measures with and assisting Truman, but also do so glorious a thing that it would make him more famous than all he has yet done, or can do any other way. It would complete the great character the world has so deservedly of him, and Hindon knows how easy it would be to do all that Trueman wants. Ten Herisons (10,000 men) with suitable necessaries for 30,000 more would be sufficient, which would be in a manner nothing to Davys, and Trueman, I believe, could furnish tools (money), which, in that case, I know Crowly (England) would not let him want, so much does he desire Trueman to succeed.

Expedition in this is absolutely necessary, so I'll long with impatience for a return from you, which some of our friends with Nealan can easily get convoyed, and it will be as easy to convoy it to them. If Doyle (Charles Erskine) be gone, Mr. Calender (Sir H. Paterson) is one you may trust.

The affair of Maddin (the treaty) betwixt Frankling (the Regent) and Haly you will have heard of ere now, and, if Trueman do not very soon find a way of doing something, he must be forced of necessity from Simson (Avignon) to Harry's (Italy), where if he goes, God knows only when he'll return. Foster

(the Emperor) and all his people are, I know, as angry as possible at this affair of Maddin, and Nealan, I believe, likes it not, if he could help it. It is as much against Hammer's (the King of Spain's) interest as well as the family nearest allied to Truman (the House of Savoy) as any, and Howard (the Landgrave of Hesse) cannot like it on his own account, so they would all or most be glad to join in what might undo it, if they saw a probable way, which it's in Davys' power easily to make appear, if joined with Trueman. He has been out of order, but the danger is past, though he will scarce be able to travel for two months, and in that time I hope to have an answer from you, on which the manner of his journey will very much depend.

I have only now to recommend to you that our behaviour be suitable to those truly descended of the old stock of the woods, from whom I hope we shall never degenerate, and that you have the same ambition with me in endeavouring to be instrumental in restoring that family to its ancient rights, etc., which I cannot think but any come from the Brumfields (Erskines) must really wish in their hearts, and, if they do not, they are unworthy to be come of that family, but that, I am persuaded, is none of your case.

I hope we shall all live to meet merrily together at old Longhorn's (London) and rejoice over the good effects of our endeavours. *Draft in Lord Mar's hand.*

J. Oliver (the Duke of Mar) to Sir P. Lawless.

1716, October 21.—I wrote to you by the post the 14th, but, lest it should have miscarried, I enclose a copy. I send you this by express, both to give you the certain account of Le Vasseur's (James') being out of danger, and to tell you that the agreement, which I was in apprehensions about in my last, is now certainly concluded.

(Account of James' operation as in the letter to Sir H. Paterson and of the interview between Queen Mary and the messenger from the Regent described in the Queen's letter of the 14th.)

Without Mr. Allin's (the King of Spain's) assistance and that immediately, you will easily see it will not be in Le Vasseur's power to make good his resolution not to comply. You must bestir yourself now, for, if ever they will send Le Maire (money), they will do it now. On that head, Le Vasseur's residence, etc., I can add nothing to what I have said in the enclosed, and I know you will go about it all with the necessary discretion. It will be two months before he will be in a condition to travel, and I hope they will not be so barbarous as to force him to it, before it be safe, though I very much doubt their allowing him so much time, and, if he is obliged to quit Pusole (Avignon) at last, I see not what he can do, not to undo himself, except to get privately to Mr. Allin's country, and remain there at least for some time, for going to Druot's (the Pope's) would undo him, and it would be almost impossible for him to get out of it again, besides the danger he would be continually in there. Sure Mr. Allin would not use him ill on his

coming into his country, and, were he once in it, perhaps he would allow him to continue. Were there any hopes of Allin's coming into measures with him, he would not be the only person of significancy that would, and in that case we know that Le Grand (England) would not let Normand be wanting, but I have so little hopes of that, that I believe it is lost labour saying anything of it. However, if you send me anything encouraging in return, I may say more, and the principal design of sending this express is that you may write freely by him. It will be fit, I believe, that you should ask an audience of Mr. Allin and Duclos (the Queen of Spain), both to give an account of Le Vasseur's condition and of the bargain, which cannot be very agreeable to them, and that without they send Le Maire to him it will be impossible for him to resist, and his yielding must be prejudicial to them as well as to him. The more private this audience be, the better, but as to that, and whether you should ask it or not, you must consult Janson (Alberoni), else, I suppose, it would prove of none effect, but of all this you can best judge, so it is entirely referred to you, and we cannot hear too soon from you of all.

I had yours of the 5th, and am sorry to find you were still confined to your bed, but hope you will be recovered before this reach you. Cursol (Ormonde) has nothing to add to what I have said, only earnestly recommending it to you. We will long for your return to this, though at the same time I dread and apprehend it.

The bearer is Major McPherson, a good clever young fellow, but you had better write fully by him, than trust anything to verbal messages. He is ordered not to let it be known from whence he is come, and the more secret it be kept the better, therefore I make no compliments to young Lusson (Marquis of Tynemouth), and I wish he may not see or know anything of him, for, should he know it, his father would have reason to take it ill if he did not give him an account of it, and it is by no means fit he should know anything of it. *Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 22. Chaillot.—"I was so full of the King's illnesse the last time I writt to you, and concerned about what Mistress Trant writt relating to the surgeon, that I forgott to give you an account of my having told Mr. Vernon (Maréchal Villeroy) the condition that Patrick (James) was in, whicch had hinderd Andrew (Queen Mary) from giving him an account of the state of his affairs at present, and this I desired Vernon to tell Ottway (Duke of Orleans) whicch he has don, and assures me that Ottway is much concerned for Patrick, and approves entirely Andrew's not giving him any trouble at present, nor hereafter till he is in a condition to bear it, of whicch you and Onslow (Ormonde) can better judge then Andrew, but I am sure it cannot be soon. Tho' your letter of the 14 gives me som hopes that the illnesse may not be so bad as was thought at first, whicch God grant, at least is som comfort to me to hear that he suffers little or no peine.

I am glad to hear the express gott safe back to you, and, tho' I did not doubt of your assiduity and great care of the King at this time, yett the assurance you give me of it is of great satisfaction to me, as well as the promise you make me of sending me constant accounts of him.

"Your uneasinesse about the treaty was but to well founded, for it was as good as don when you writt me yours of the 14. Mr. Dutton (Dillon) read to me the other day a copy of a letter he had writt to you upon that subject. The Baron (Sparre) is very positive in his advice to Patrick, and I find it agrees very well with what his friends and countreymen do give him, for I think they are all of a mind in that matter, tho' Mr. Frost (the French) differs from it, and has still hopes (tho' I am sure I gave him none) that Patrick will not expect a downright violence, but all this is now at a stand till Patrick is better, and then I beleeve Ottway will send to him and have the matter explained to him. I told Vernon that I hoped Ottway rememberd he had promised me that he would not take it ill if Patrick resisted, and therefor that I hoped non of his rents would be stopped, which he sayd he was confident would not; but Vernon is a man of honour and a good natur'd man, and realy a good friend to Patrick and almost the only one he has near Ottway, so that he judges by himself, and says what he wishes, but I fear few are of his mind, however, I hope he judges right, and then wee are well enough. The King's illnesse, as well as the treaty lately made and the conditions of it, are so publick in Paris that I thought I could not delay any longer acquainting the Nuncio with both, whicch I did two days ago. He told me he had already advertised his master of the treaty, and that he hoped he would continue of the mind he was som time ago, whicch was that he could not think it possible that any body durst propose to him his sending the King out of Avignon. The Nuncio thinks it may have been don now, but I don't beleeve it, nor that he could hearken to it if he were press't about it; the same reasons that made me tell these two things to the Nuncio should make me writt it to the Vicelegat, for I am sure he has heard both from Paris befor this time; but to shorten my letter to him, and to leave it in your power to tell him as little, or as mucch, as you pleas I shall referr him to you, and send him this letter for you, not daring to send it in the King's packett. I think the Vicelegat deserves at least this consideration from us, and that wee should give him no caus to beleeve that wee want confidence in him. I own to you I was surprised and troubled at what I heard of Sir John [Erskine] but I suspended my judgement till I knew if he had the King's leave for what he did, whicch I fear he has not by what you writt, and I easily beleeve it gives you trouble. I do not hear yett that Lord Wharton is com to Paris, so that the letters I have for him will be of a very old date, but ther is no remedy, for I knew not wher to send them to him. Lord Winton talks of going to Avignon, but I hope to persuade him to putt off his journey at least for som time.

"Not having had time to writt my letter to the Vicelegat by the last post I could not send this neither, so it shall only go by this,

the 24. I have the satisfaction to find by the King's letter of the 16 that he was quitt free from peine that day, but I also find by it that he expected to hear of the conclusion of the treaty, so that I fear you will hardly be able to keep it from him ; if you can, I am sure you will, but, if you cannot, then you may shew him my letters to you that he may see the reason why I did not writt to himself, and that he may be informed of all that has passed in this unhappy affair, at this unlucky time." *Holograph.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 22. Paris.—I entreat you to cause the enclosed to be delivered to Robert Freebairn. I have sent him a bill for 525 *livres* on Montpellier, and, if Powrie or any of our friends be going thither and have money at Avignon, they may depend it will be paid at sight, and will be easier carried than money. You never advised me how his Grace finds the account I sent, and how I am to charge the postage. I have since paid Mr. Douglas 400 *livres*, of which he must give his Grace an account. I shall forward your last to Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson), but 'tis strange you cannot remember the post days for Holland are only Mondays and Fridays, forenoon, so you must calculate accordingly. Pray let me have an account of all the money sent you, and, when his Grace has a spare minute, lay the enclosed letter from my friend, John Duff, before him, who, I am persuaded, will do what he can for him, so I believe there will be no occasion to say anything to the Earl Marischal, except his Grace think it fit. If Will. Erskine be with you, pray chide him heartily for not writing home.

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 22. Bordeaux.—I thank you for your friendship about my affair, which seems not yet ended since Mr. George thinks he is sure of the ship. I forgot to send the Duke of Mar last post the enclosed copy of a letter of the 5th from St. Germains.

Majors Nairne, Hepburn, and Leslie are here, and I showed them what you wrote about them, and will do them what service I can. They design to go and live retiredly in the country. We are much alarmed here about the new alliance 'twixt France and England. Tell Gen. Hamilton I will write to him the next post.

G. J[erningham] to Dr. Ingleton.

1716, October 22. The Hague.—I am under some concern at not hearing lately from Mr. Denison (Mar), because what we have depending is of moment and requires dispatch. This alliance between England and France has strangely alarmed the Court of Vienna. His ministers here are nettled to the quick, and wait with impatience the courier's return to know the sentiments and resolutions of the ministry. In the meantime Cadogan does all he can to soften this affair and endeavours to persuade the parties offended that there is not anything in this alliance prejudicial

either to the Emperor or the King of Spain; but, as this is a notorious falsehood, the ministers of the Emperor here are not to be imposed on, as they were for some time in England by the tricking and lying insinuations of Lord Townshend. This rupture may prove very fortunate to us, if we lose no time in applying to the Court of Vienna. I have had some private conference with that cabal here, and they advise me not to slight this occasion, but to represent to our Court the disposition of this affair, and that it would be extremely advisable to send a proper person to the Court of Vienna, to try if we could not unite our interests, since the emergency of this occasion seems to render them mutual. It is certain nothing could give so happy a turn to our affairs in England than such a change, for the people of our party there in their hearts are naturally Imperialists and not Gallenists. I've given in some measure this account to Avignon, but not in such plain terms, because some friends did not think fit to speak their minds at first on this occasion; therefore I desire you will communicate its contents below. I am assured that the properest person to apply to in that Court, and the most affectionate too, is M. Staremberg, President of the Chamber, and second Minister of State, but in parts and capacity much the first. His interest prevails above Prince Eugene's, who submits to be governed by him. I had your last of 25 September, and have heard since from England that the mistake is rectified.

John Faulkinbridge to James III.

1716, October 22. Brussels.—Declaring his readiness on all occasions to receive his orders, and fulfil them to the utmost of his power. He is at present in the Emperor's service as a lieutenant colonel of foot, and governor of the Castle of Ghent.

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese

1716, Thursday, October 11[-22]. London.—We have so much need of a plot, and so much talking of one and of Bol[ingbro]k and spies in France, and new friendships with that country, etc., that all correspondence becomes not only precarious, but liable to suspicion, though never so innocent, as yours and mine is always.

(About tea, and Epsom and Glauber salts sent by Patrick Guthrie, the salts for the Duke of Mar).

Mildmay (Marlborough) droops daily, his succession will breed fine work, and so will Proby (the Parliament), if Trevor (the Tories) had sense or courage enough. Mr. Bilson's affair (collection of money) is on foot and minded. Mr. Montague's cousin (Sir J. Erskine) is come here safe and goes on the exchange. He is sanguine in his hopes of Kenneth More (King of Sweden) and his brother-in-law (the hereditary Prince of Hesse. As soon as he is settled he desires to see Rigg (Bishop of Rochester).

Mr. Frost and M. Oldfield (Oglethorpe) have mighty hopes, writ, as they say from Jonathan's (James') family. But few comprehend how that can be.

Though Ashburnam (? Argyle) has been inflexible, yet my cousin Will. (Menzies) has desired a near friend to try him again, since you desire it. Mr. Massey's (? Murray's) namesake is in his own country at present.

Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) factor here owns no obligation to Lewis Black (King George) for the late advantage that happens to his constituent.

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, October 22.—Desiring him to inform the Duke of Lorranie of James' illness, of the operation and of his present state, and concerning the treaty between England and France by which James was to be removed.—I cannot think the Emperor and some other princes in Germany will be very fond of this new treaty, but I fear none of them will at present do anything to assist the King. The time may come when they may find it their interest to do it. I have not the honour to be known to the Prince of Vaudemont, so do not presume to write to him, but, if you give him an account of the King's condition, I suppose he'll take it well. I wish you would send me a cipher. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Tom Bruce.

1716, October 22.—Thanking him for the accounts he sent in his letter of the 9th, though little of them were new, and giving an account of James' illness, the operation, and his apprehended removal as in other letters.—I believe the Superior where you are (the Governor of the Netherlands) is far from liking all this affair of the treaty, and I take the express you tell me Cox (Cadogan) sent to him and one of his people further off has been to excuse it. I should be very indifferent of this thing, if your Superior would allow Clerk (James) to come into the country where you are, but that, I fear, is not to be expected, though it is not left untried, though this last is not to be spoke of.

I am obliged to your namesake for what he desired you to tell me of Oswald (Ormonde) and Miln (Mar), but his information has been very bad, for, as they have been long in friendship, so are they now, and have been so ever since they met in this country, and I make no doubt of their ever continuing so. They would be very great fools and much to blame if they should fall out, at this time especially. It is either enemies that make such reports or idle foolish people, so no credit ought to be given to them. However your namesake's giving advertisement of it was very kind. It is not only as I tell you betwixt those two, but nothing but good agreement appears amongst all where they are.

There's a friend of ours at Liége, C. K[innaird], to whom I wrote not long ago. I suppose you write to him sometimes. Pray send him the account of Mr. Clerk's being out of danger. Your cipher is a very short one and no alphabet. I sent a much fuller one to C. K[innaird] from whom you may get a copy. *Copy.*

John Hay to John Paterson for W. Gordon.

1716, October 22. Avignon.—Receipt for 100 *livres*.

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 23. Bourgat (The Hague).—I had yours of the 7th yesterday. Since you say nothing of your being to remove, I hope it may not be so soon. I reckon Dou[glas] would be with you the 12th at farthest, and long very much to have a return to what was wrote by him. I wrote to you likewise on the 9th and last week to John Paterson and sent a list of all our friends in those parts, marking on it those that are in want. I ventured to come here last night to meet Hooker (Jerningham) and the P——pe's (Sir J. Erskine's) brother with whom I am now. The last had letters yesterday from his friend with Mr. Blunt (the Czar), as you'll know by what he writes himself, and that Blunt continues still favourable, and our correspondent there wants very much to have directions from you how to proceed. By what I understand your namesake (Dr. Erskine) seems to have very great interest with Blunt, and will do all he can to serve Robertson (James). By what his nephew writes last it would seem all depends upon Saxby (King of Sweden) to complete Robertson's affair, who is very inflexible still in making up matters with Blunt, who will go all lengths desired, if the other can be brought over. I don't doubt measures are taken with you before now to improve this matter. I am only afraid that Saxby may be brought in by Crafton (the Regent) to the new agreement with Haly (the Elector of Hanover) which, it's plain is not so much his interest as the other. What if Robertson should write of this himself to Saxby and advise him to make up with Blunt, and use such arguments as may most induce him to it? I should think this was not an ill method, and one might be sent express with the letter, who should go straight to your namesake who is with Blunt still in Shiel (Denmark) and that you may likewise let your namesake know of him, that it may give no jealousy to Blunt, and your namesake would fall on a way to get the person you send safely conducted to Saxby. I should think if it is managed, as it must, with caution and secrecy, it may do good. The P——pe's brother here gives you the substance of his letter from his friend with Blunt, and, since the P——pe himself is gone, I will keep him here till we know Robertson's resolutions. If you desire him, I believe he will go himself and meet his friend that's with Blunt, and negotiate this affair, but I am hopeful that resolutions are taken upon what was wrote formerly, so shall say no more. Mr. Hooker has not yet got your letter of the same date with mine, He wrote to you last post and not long before, giving you a full account of affairs at present here. By all we can learn Ingolsby (the Emperor) is highly incensed at this new agreement, and Barry (De Prié), whom he sent lately here, has sent him an express to let him know the contents of it, and the prejudice it will be to him. In the meantime it's said all negotiations are stopped,

and Barry is to go very soon to Lally (Brussels) without doing any business here.

(Suggesting an application to the Emperor through Staremberg as in Jerningham's letter of the day before.) If this and the other point could be brought about, I think we are obliged to Crafton who may come to pay for it.

"Nothing is yet attempted here for our removal. I heartily wish it may be so with you, or, if you are obliged to it, that you may get some place this side of the hills, and, if Ingolsby will prove friendly, you may by him find a much nearer place to come to than any has been yet.

"Since the list I sent Pat. Beaton of Balfour, Albar, Mr. Threpland and one Wilson are come over, and Albar tells me he was with H. S[traton] when he got your letter you thought was miscarried, and he says H. S[traton] has wrote you since by the post and likewise a long letter by one Capt. Innes, who brings you a box likewise from him. These people left all our friends very well in S[cotland]. I had a letter yesterday from London which gives me an account of the things you sent lately here being safely delivered, of which I had an account before from another hand, and desired Pater[son] to let you know it. You friend there is very well, but your daughter has taken the small-pox. This I would not have told you but that I hear she is in no danger. It was then the sixth day of her pox when I heard of it and she was thought to be in no hazard, so I hope you'll not be uneasy about it. Her brother is in perfect good health and a great favourite with many people. The post being just going away, I have not time to add anything else but shall write to you again soon. I had almost forgot to tell you that we have found out a little of Dempster's (Westcomb) managment, so pray take care of him. You shall hear more of it in my next. Excuse the liberty I have taken of sending the two enclosed under your cover."

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 23. Antwerp.—I enclose the paper I formerly wrote of. Perhaps you will be surprised to see it offered in such a dress, but it is really the same as I first designed it. for, when I wrote it at home, I had in view to run the same fate with the unfortunate gentleman I here personate. He was really a Presbyterian, and that amusement perhaps is not useless, but, if you think fit to order this for public view, you may help that with any other amendments you think proper, and, as no doubt it requires much, so I know you have sufficient hands about you for doing it. You will find it very incorrect as to spelling and pointing, but Mr. Barclay or Freebairn can soon help these defects. I was forced to borrow Mr. Walkingshaw's hand to transcribe it, for my own since the inflammation in it, which I got by my horse's fall at the battle, has not been able to serve me as formerly. As to the paper itself the latter part, in which I expose the miserable state of the nation, is the chief aim of the whole, and it was the subject of the declaration I gave you, when I left London, to serve as materials for his Majesty's declaration.

But I have observed in conversing with ill-principled people, that when straitened on one hand they fly to another, and therefore I have extended the paper to answer the common cant of conversation, which is all the books I read, and which therefore must be a good reason for amending this paper by a better hand. However I hope it may be of some use, for, though able and learned men may handle an argument more to the capacity of the learned, yet it is not the learned rogues we have to persuade. They know their own treacherous errors already, and will not amend. It is the middle sort we have to deal with, who are misled by these superior wits, and therefore my capacity and arguments may perhaps be better adapted to their understandings. Generally in the matter of government people are prepossessed, and the greatest labour is to remove prejudices by condescensions, rather than rivet them by stiff arguments. You see I have followed the former. If there is anything of that kind in it offensive, I beg it may be helped, and imputed to this cause. I know very well the appetites of England are more to be reasoned with than their judgements. I have squared myself as far as possible to the former, and Saint Paul would find his labour lost, if he attempted to deal with the latter.

The conduct of the present managers has very much inflamed the nation, and I make an humble offer of my small faggot. If it is thought worth printing, it may easily be dispersed amongst multitudes of our countrymen here and in France and Holland, and perhaps may find its way home.

Nobody here knows anything of this paper, except those who transcribed it, and I beg that nobody with you, except when it is necessary, may know the author, for it might move the spleen of some wicked people against a poor family at home, already very desolate.

Mr. Alexander Barclay was very useful in getting us correspondence with the town of Dumfermline and spent a good deal of his own money while in the army. I left him at Rotterdam in a bad condition, and would help him if I were able. If some small matter could be got him, it would relieve his present necessities.

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 23. Antwerp.—I wrote in my last that the people at Brussels, imagining that the Reg[en]t will oblige the Court at Av[igno]n to remove, have made some motions in the assembly of the nine nations to encourage strangers to come to Brussels, and on the solicitation of some of the inhabitants a declaration formerly published here was inserted to-day in the *Gazette* as follows:—Notice (in French) touching the right of asylum in the Low Countries, dated 25 April, 1716, Brussels, being a declaration by Count Kinigsegg on the remonstrance of the States of Brabant with the annexed request of the deputies of the nine nations of Brussels, and by the advice of the Council of Brabant, of his intention not to infringe in any way the 17th article of the Joyous Entry of the province of Brabant, nor to

prevent, according to the ancient customs and liberties of the said province, foreigners from enjoying the right of asylum and security there, provided they undertake nothing against the service of his Majesty or to the prejudice of friendly powers.

This was published last April on the complaint of some burgesses that some British subjects had been advertised to leave this country as not being a safe residence, and is now repeated at the desire of a deputation from the nine nations. I am informed that some have, underhand, promoted this affair, but, not thinking it proper to be seen in it, have got some of the burgesses to put it going, as a thing which may perhaps occasion some of the highest quality to come hither. It was not thought to proceed further in it, till orders were given about it. If these orders come, what is done is a good preparation, if not, no hurt is done. The progress it has made has put it in the view of some persons of the greatest quality and interest here, and a memorial showing the interest of their country and of the Emperor in promoting some people's residence here, and a good correspondence with them shall be made ready to be handed about privately here, especially amongst these great men, but no one is to see it or hear of it, unless orders come for that affair. If it is thought fit to insist on anything of this kind, it would seem proper, if not necessary, that some person be appointed here for that purpose with a credential from a high hand that what he says may not pass as his private opinion or naked invention. What I mean by credentials is not to be used as an open character, but only to be shown in private, to one or two at most who are men of distinction, already disposed to the thing, and who will be quickened by such an authority. I believe the person of whom I wrote to you formerly and who sends this enclosed for the K[ing] will be very proper for that trust. He asks no appointments for it, but no kind of business can be done here without some expense, and perhaps some small allowance may be proper, but he said he would ask no allowance.

In to-day's *Gazettes* in the paragraph from Copenhagen, we have account that the King of Denmark has ordered a declaration to be published, containing in substance a protestation on behalf of the Kings of Britain, Prussia, and Denmark, touching the miscarriage of the intended descent on Schonen. That they had desired a promise of the Czar to furnish 20 battalions and some squadrons, to renew it against the spring, but had got no answer. That they protested the bad consequences which might arise from these disappointments might not be charged on them. It says further that they expect the Czar's answer, but that in the meantime, his troops being re-embarked, the Danes have placed guards alongst the coast to hinder any of them coming ashore with their arms. People here are of opinion that the Emperor is not well pleased with the new alliance, and it is still said that M. de Prié meets with no great encouragement at the Hague, and is to be soon at Brussels.

I had a letter to-day from Holland, telling me that by good authority they understand, that the King of Sweden is comprehended in this new alliance, but has not yet engaged himself

in it and seems backward, but takes no notice of the objections he has to the articles.

October 24.—To-day's Rotterdam *Gazette* says in the paragraph from London, that the new alliance on the part of France stipulates the demolition of Mardyke, the removing the K[ing] from Avignon, and assistance with an army to support the Hanover succession, in case K[ing] J[ames] shall invade it; on the part of England an equivalent assistance to support the Duke Regent in the throne of France in the event of the King's death, but that to please the Emperor no mention is made of the peace of Utrecht, and that the Roman Catholics and Jacobites say the Duke Regent has betrayed the interest of France for the sake of his own private interest. The same *Gazette* in a paragraph from Switzerland says that the dissensions continue at Avignon betwixt the friends of the Chevalier St. George, who are displeased that the Duke of Mar does all things according to his own mind without advising with them, that M[arquis of] Tullibardine is one of the chief malcontents, that 40 have already left Avignon, and that, if the bad news make any further progress, the Chevalier will very soon be left by his attendants, and that one of them has already made his submission. He gives him a name I never heard of.

As to our private affairs, it is still advised that Mr. Bell (? King George) will not go to Lisbon (? England) this winter, at least not early. Amongst other advantages which Mr. Clerk (James) may have by following his trade at Frankfort (Brussels) he is near his friends, and may not only treat with them about paying his debts, but likewise his creditors, who have a bad opinion of him (being at no great distance) will have frequent occasion to see him, which may perhaps do him service. Also the trading people at Frankfort are very sensible they have in a great measure a joint interest with his creditors in opposition to the East Country traders (? the Dutch), and, if Mr. Clerk during his residence there can make any proposals for the mutual advantage of that joint interest it will not only get him encouragement from Mynheer van Lutsen (the Emperor) and the traders about Frankfort, but it will also be a very forcible expedient to engage his creditors (when they come to a general meeting) to withdraw from the East Country traders, and to favour him, and join in the co-partnery with the people of Frankfort, who will see their interest likewise in it, and who at present seem to be ill used by these other co-partners. A state of that affair shall be made up to wait for Mr. Clerk's direction but, to make it effectual, it seems necessary application be made to Mr. Lutsen, and to his chief tradesman, who has a great interest with him. It is not improbable Mr. Ailison (? King of Sweden) may come into the co-partnery with Mr. Lutsen. He has been ill used by Mr. Bell, and I believe at bottom not well by Mr. Hunter (? the Regent), for, though he has, I believe, a great deal of reason to keep up his correspondence with Leghorn (? France) yet, it's probable, as matters now stand, he will observe that Mr. Hunter's predecessor laid the foundation of that correspondence with Leghorn and that Mr. Hunter has no further managed it,

than to suit with his own private trade, and therefore Mr. Ailison may perhaps expect to make up afterwards his interest and correspondence at Leghorn without any present regard to Mr. Hunter and therefore will at present find better account in dealing with Mr. Lutsen.

I wrote in my last that a friend from Frankfort had in view, if a good mercat offers, a bargain for shoes (ammunition) stockings (arms) and baskets or barrels (ships). The place where they are to be lodged is Havre (Campveer) in Mr. Watson's (Zealand's) house. Mr. Watson is very uneasy with his partners, the East Country traders, besides they have of late overcharged him more than some others of the co-partnery, and he has made some offers to Mr. Lutsen, by which he is satisfied to divert the lodgement and sale of his goods to Mr. Lutsen's mercats rather than to those of the co-partnery, by which Mr. Watson proposes to save a good part of that surcharge, but Mr. Watson has not yet got Mr. Lutsen's answer.

This comes to Paris by Hary B[ruce], who parts to-morrow. He has also the paper of which I wrote to you long ago. Many impediments hindered me from finishing it sooner.

In the said Rotterdam *Gazette* one of the articles stipulated on the part of France is to disband all Irish troops now in France.

I have got copies in print of the papers which passed on the occasion of Count Kinisegg's declaration, and I understand just now this affair seems to take quicker steps than was expected. The people here are so fond of it, that they resolve in a meeting of the States at Brussels next Tuesday to propose that the clauses over which I have drawn a line be left out in a new declaration, and the people of Antwerp talk of having the King in their town and to guard him by their own burgher guard. I believe men of no small note will appear in this matter on Tuesday.

Hugh Paterson to John Paterson.

1716, October 23. St. Omer.—Requesting him to cause him to have such allowance as the rest of the gentlemen there, who are the King's friends, have. "We are here under Mr. Ord's government, an English gentleman, who is very civil and kind, but does not deal with us as his countrymen."

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 23.—I received yours of the 17th this morning, and having the opportunity of a friend Mr. Dobson (Downs) going to Paris, have sent the answer by him, which is safer than by the post. Saunders (Queen Mary) has accounts every post of Arthur's (James') condition from whom I know you will always have it. All goes well with him, the wound begins to suppurate and he is as well as can be expected in his condition, so we have good reason to think all danger is over. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 23. I reckon what I write to Saunders (Queen Mary) or Ingrhame (Inese) the same with writing to Villeneuve (Dillon), because, when there's anything to them concerning him or his affairs, they surely let him know it, and, when I have nothing to say but to acknowledge his letters, for saving writing, of which I have enough, I acknowledge them to whichever of the three I have occasion to write to, and I am mistaken if I have not always acknowledged all Villeneuve's letters to one or other of them.

I agree it is necessary to be cautious of what we write now by the post, and some days ago I wrote on that subject to Ingrhame, which, I suppose, he would communicate to you.

It would appear by yours that Jeofry (Sparre) is not empowered as we apprehended to treat of that affair, but I am very glad to find him so well disposed, as by all I have seen of him I could not doubt, and as little do I of his going on in uniting Humphry (King of Sweden) with Arthur (James).

I have no doubt but Bernard (England) will enable Arthur to offer Humphry his powerful servant Orlando (money) upon the representations already sent there, but to make it sure we have now sent another to him on that and other accounts, the bearer of this. His name is Mr. *Dobson*. I was not before particularly acquainted with him, but he has a mighty good character from all who do, not only as a learned man but as of very good natural parts and integrity. We are to instruct him fully, it being unsafe to send any letters by him, and our friends know him and will give him credit. You may say to him what you think fit to fortify what we have said of the necessity of our friends with Bernard sending Orlando, and their making the offer to Gorbel (Görtz) with Milflower (Holland) would be the most expeditious way, as we have told him, so I am very hopeful Orlando will be sent. Arthur has one who does business for him with Milflower, Mr. *Jery*, whom perhaps you know. He has written to me several times to know if he should have any dealings with Humphry's factor there, but I have never given him any answer, because Jeofry seemed so cautious in letting the affair betwixt us be known by anybody. Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) spoke with Jery, and I believe he knows most of that affair of which I gave you an account. Now you would speak to Jeofry whether he thinks Jery's conversing with Gorbel there could be of any use, and, if he approves, you may send him the enclosed, and write to him yourself what you think fit, I having referred the whole to you, he not so much as knowing that there is any doing with Bernard concerning Orlando. I never saw Jery, but Arthur knows him, and sent for him on purpose from Bernard to reside with Milflower. If you are to correspond with him I will send you the key he and I write by.

As to the draft letter you sent, it is most proper for Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) to be the writer, since it entirely concerns Bernard, so I have given it him, and, as he is to write to you himself, I need say no more.

I wrote so fully to you and Ingrahame my sentiments of Arthur's continuance with Roger (Avignon) that I need say no more now,

only I am perfectly of Villeneuve's opinion of that, if there be no going to some place else than Samuel's (the Pope's) country, to which I want an answer to what I wrote you on that head.

I have been interrupted by supper and Gil——y your friend has kept me too long at it to say more.

At bottom, 34, 68, 61, 69, 64; 41, 33, 60, 44, 41, 31, 37, 44, 33 (*i.e.*, Downs; Jermigame). *Copy. Enclosed*,

Jo. Denison (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Jerningham.

Desiring him to look on what Mr. Dillon, who is to send him this, writes to him as coming by Mr. Robertson's (James') orders. Copy.

The Duke of Mar to Edward Gough.

1716, October 23.—Requesting him to procure a vessel to carry the bearer to London, hoping that Le Brun (Ogilvie) has got well over, and desiring him on this new treaty 'twixt the English and French to be more on his guard with the latter than there was occasion for formerly. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord George Murray.

1716, October 23. Avignon.—I hope you got mine of the 18th safe.—(News of the operation on James as in former letters, and that he was then in a good way of recovery). It is fit you should immediately acquaint the Queen of Sicily of this.

We have but too good reason to believe that the new treaty betwixt the Regent and George is concluded, by which they engage, as we hear, to support their mutual succession to crowns of France and Britain, and, which most immediately concerns us, the Regent engages to send the King from Avignon. This is very cruel on him, and the more that he is not allowed to go to Lorraine, and where is there a prince that will receive him but in Italy, which is where his enemies would have him, and the place for many reasons he has the greatest aversion to go to? We do not yet know when he is to be desired to go. It will be a considerable time before he can be fit to travel, and sure they cannot be so barbarous as to force him before his condition makes travelling safe for him, but, when that time comes, nothing but downright force will oblige him to go, and I wish he were in a condition to resist. Sure this treaty cannot be agreeable to some other princes more than to the Emperor, who, I believe is not at all fond of it, and the King of Spain has no reason to like it more than another on that account, but all that is like to signify nothing. We hear the Duke of St. Albans' son and one of the Duke of Bolton's are gone to Turin, with whom it is likely you may become acquainted, and I doubt not you will do all in your power to gain them to the King's interest, and, by what we see of other young fellows bred up as much in a Whig way, perhaps it is not impossible. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Oglethorpe.

1716, October 23. Avignon.—I had yesterday yours of the 17th and return a great many thanks for all your favours to Mr. Paterson. Since the Marquis de Trivie put him in as lieutenant of that ship and promised to get it confirmed, I hope by your interest it may be done. I have given Lord George Murray an account of the King's condition, etc., so shall not trouble you with a repetition. I saw a letter to-day from your sister Nan, who is very well and in no trouble notwithstanding what you might see in the English news. Mollie is not either in the way told by these news, and your other two sisters are coming back by this time after having done a charitable and commendable work. Concerning the two Duke's sons at Turin as in the last letter. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Downs.

1716, October 23. Avignon.—Heads of what was said to him when sent to England. The messenger sent with two packets of letters, which fully explain the Swedish affair—the King's state of health—the affair of the Czar, Dr. Erskine, and Sir H. S[tirlin]g—the new treaty 'twixt England and the Regent—the King's removal—supply of money—the affair of Schism—Mr. Dillon's letter of the 17th—his waiting on the Queen and Mr. Dillon at Paris. *In Mar's hand.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 24. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters. A gentleman calling himself Capt. Floyd parted this morning by way of Sens. I know nothing of his honesty, but he is too open for a man that pretends to have great trust.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday, October 24.—The enclosed from Abram (Menzies) came by Holland and Liége, and was sent me by C. Kinnaird. I know not why he sends by that far about way, for I do not think that any one of his letters by the direct Calais way has yet miscarried, and so I have writ to him. He says here again that the letter to Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and the letter of attorney to Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) were both delivered, and these, I think, were the two main pieces sent. I cannot but again remind Martel (Mar) that Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor, who certainly means well to Patrick (James), insists still that all our expectations from Kemp depend on finding a sum of money to offer him as soon as possible, and that, unless some active person be sent to follow that close, I see no probability of its succeeding, for Abram, though he means as well as any man, yet is so easily discouraged and apprehensive, that it appears plainly a more active person is now necessary. Andrew (Queen Mary) tells me one is now coming from Patrick of Onslow's

(Ormonde's) choosing. If he pass this way, as I suppose he will, I should be glad to see him, because I think I could give him some light in the matter. I hope he brings with him a line from old Mr. Leslie to Dr. Welton of Whitechapel, which I know may be of great use at this time.

Martel will, I hope, pardon my importuning him on things which, when of any use, will more readily occur to himself.

We hope by to-morrow or Monday to have Mr Guerin's opinion of Patrick's condition.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 24. Paris.—Expressing his impatience to hear from him, as he has received nothing since the 4th, and giving the dates of his own letters and desiring to know the days they arrived.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 24. 10 p.m.—Acknowledging the receipt about an hour ago of Mar's two letters of the 13th and 16th both together and that moment one of the 14th the Earl of Southesk sent by his servant.

Charles Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 24.—Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine) delayed making his compliments, foreseeing that Meynard's (Sir J. Erskine's) affairs would oblige him to visit this place where correspondence to foreign countries is more open. That however would have been of no force with him, had it been in his power to do Mr. Brumfield (Mar) any real service.

I hope Mr. Meynard's letters are come safe to you, so that I shall not repeat the assurances formerly given of Mr. Davys' (the Czar's) inclinations to venture a part of his stock in Mr. Trueman's (James') hand, but I thought it might be proper to let you know that Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) assures me by one received from him to-day, that Mr. Trueman may rely on the sincerity of his intentions, and, if he gets a hint (which it's pity he should want), he'd exert himself *au tel point* that, if it were not for Mr. Whiteford (the King of Sweden) who seems *entêté d'un accommodement* (to make this yet plainer from Mr. Broadstone (a man-of-war) take away the man), Mr. Davys would go as far as Mr. Woods' (Scotland) or Mr. Crowly's (England), if any probable scheme were laid before him, to force, if possible, Mr. Haly (the Elector of Hanover) to clear accounts with Mr. Trueman, which, you know, he most unjustly refuses. However Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) seems doubtful how it can be in Mr. Davys' power to be of great use to Mr. Trueman, unless Mr. Maddin (a treaty) could be interposed, which he thinks will be a hard matter to bring about, but, with submission, the affair ought to be thrown into different shapes, and, if in one view it do not hit, it may be presented in another; and I have reason to believe that Mr. Murphy has that just notion

of Mr. Brumfield's knowledge in those affairs, that his opinion will stand fair to determine all there. To-morrow I shall write to those gentlemen, and, when they shall have explained themselves further, you shall hear of me. Were it possible to reconcile Mr. Whiteworth (King of Sweden) with Mr. Davys, the prospect is promising, and in all events the first will not have on hands so much this winter as he had once reason to expect, and so will have it in his power to do kindness to his friends.

The post goes immediately, so I shall only have time to tell you that a jumble has happened among the Northern allies, that must certainly have influence on the affairs of Europe. The Czar has refused to make the descent on Schonen, because the season was too far advanced, and it was not undertaken sooner, because the Danes had not made the necessary preparations. This offends both parties; the Czar, that he should have come so far to no purpose, and the Danes, because they make no doubt but the King of Sweden will make himself master of Norway, and so play the devil among them. Besides their country is so exhausted that they scarcely can be able to furnish the charges of another campaign, which makes some people afraid lest they should strike up a separate peace.

There is like to be some difficulty about the disposal of the Russian troops, since the Hanover ministers have intimated to the Czar, that, if he goes with them into Mecklenburg, where he designed to quarter some of them, he will be obliged to oppose him, but this, I'm informed, will not stop their going thither, for the Czar seems inflexible, and nothing hinders him from sailing to it but want of a fair wind. Some people talk that Admiral Norris is to have orders to oppose his landing, in which event the war between England and the Czar would be plainly inevitable.

Capt. John Ogilvie and Peter Dun.

1716, October 24. Dunkerque.—Articles of agreement for purchasing a small vessel, whereof Dun is to be master, to carry passengers betwixt London and Dunkerque the better by that means to cover the secret service of carrying packets of letters to and fro for the service of the said Ogilvie's employers. *Copy.*

Receipts.

1716, October 24.—For 300 *livres* paid Lord Panmure and 100 paid Col. Hay.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 25. Chaillot.—" I can never thank you enough for sending me by express the news of the operation beeing well over, and the King as well after it, as could be hoped. The footman arrived here iesterday soon after 3 a'clock. It would be hard for you to guess, and much harder for me to express, all that my heart felt in reading of the letters, but that's needless;

all that wee have now to do is to give God thanks that this great work is so well over, and to besseech him to finish it in restoring to the King his health again. I relye entirely upon you, and am at ease to think that you will keep all company and businesse from him, and even this enclosed letter if you think fitt, tho' it be a very short one. I have not yett had the letter you mention in yours of the 21, and I thank God for it, for it would have putt me in a dreadfull expectation. The King's illnesse has been so publick at Paris ever since the surgeon left it, that I thought I should not delay sending this news to the Regent, so that I writt last night to the M^r^ de Villeroy, and sent him Guerin's original note to shew from me to the Regent, of whicch I shall have an account this afternoon. Mr. Dillon had last night a copy of the same paper to be shew'd to his friend; but as for sending into England, Mr. Inese, whom I consulted last night, could not think no mor then I, of anybody here fitt for that purpos, and wee both thought that his writting by the post to Abram (Menzies) and send him a copy of Guerin's letter as a peece of publick news would do full as well, and render it mor publick, without doing harm to any body. I hope that on second thoughts you will be of our opinion. Mr. Inese will answer your letter concerning our way of writting hereafter. I think what he proposes is very reasonable. He has advised me to keep Champagne two or three days, thinking wee may in this time have mor news of the treaty, whicch I shall do, nothing pressing his going back. I shall be now four long days before I hear any news of the King fresher then what I have already, but, thanks to you, I can now expect it mor patiently, and shall never forgett this new obligation I have to you, but putt it with the rest that are innumerable upon the King's account." *Holograph.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, October 25. Paris.—Requesting him to deliver the encloseds. I shall mind to buy you good tea, if Lord Southesk order me, as no doubt he will. We have just now the agreeable news of the King's being cut of the fistula, and that it's hoped there will be no danger by the operation.

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 25. Paris.—Expressing his joy at the success of the operation on the King.

Postscript.—I have not yet paid my duty to the Queen, for I came not here till 7 last night.

Edmond Loftus to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 25. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 18th with the enclosed for Mr. Dicconson, which Loftus will forward and advise Mr. Ogilvie of its contents.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, October 25.—The King continues in as good a way of recovery as can be expected. He orders me to tell you he is much easier than he could have expected, and this, I hope, will make your Majesty easy too.

I mentioned Mr. *Edin* to you some time ago. I wrote a good deal to Dutton (Dillon) of him in two since, which will give you an account of it. His going to Evans (England) does, I confess, look odd, but I am persuaded he is still an honest man, and he had allowance from Peter (James) to look after his own affair, when he stopped his going further on the errand he had commissioned him. His friends have made terms for him on his discovering and giving up his hidden jewel to them, which, by the by, I believe will not answer their expectation, but what are the other conditions of what they are to do for him, or he further on that account I know not, but I believe there's no oaths in the case, and I am persuaded he will never do anything to hurt Patrick's (James') interest designedly, but quite otherwise, and indeed he would be very unworthy should he not, after the way Patrick used him. However I cannot help being sorry and vexed about it, for it will give people occasion to talk oddly of him, and I know another who will not escape blame on that account, but, were it otherwise than I believe, that person has long been wary of answering for any body but himself, which Patrick knows by several years' experience, and, should Mr. Edin prove ever so base, I am sure he knows none of Patrick's secrets, whereby he could do hurt, not even what has been betwixt him and Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor, though it is pretty natural to think he might have been let into that, but I hope he will be found an honest man, and by what I wrote to Mr. Dutton it would appear he is not changed, and that not only he but several of those nearly concerned in him endeavour all they can to serve Peter (James), but this last part must be kept very secret, else it will spoil it.

I wrote some posts ago to William (Inese) concerning Pocock (Pajot) and what he is concerned in. I long for an answer, for I am now every day more apprehensive of venturing any thing that way, and it will be so cruel a thing that I scarce see how it can be supplied, which must needs be a very cruel thing.

Thinking Mr. *Wright* was on his road hither, Martel (Mar) never wrote to him, as he did to others by Paul's (James') orders, but now we hear he is still with Panton (Paris) and talks at a strange rate of every body except Paul himself. I am afraid he will be angry at Martel's not writing, and yet he knows not how to do it, for he would be obliged to mention his coming to Peter, and it is not to be wished he should, could it be avoided, so he lets writing to him alone.

(Informing her of James' resolution to let Robert Gordon have the ship Capt. George commanded).

At bottom, 1. Gh Qb. Vhgpqmv; Dqmflm (*i.e.*, S^{r} Jo. Erskine; Winton).

Postscript.—I suppose Patrick gave you an account of 30 of the Preston prisoners, whom they were sending to the plantations, having mastered the ship in latitude 31°, and of their bringing her into St. Martin's. He advised them to dispose of the cargo for subsistence for themselves, and let the master dispose of the vessel as he pleased, and that they should disperse themselves in that country.

Since writing it was not thought safe to send what Onslow (Ormonde) and I wrote to Dutton by the post, and therefore this goes by an express. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 25.—I wrote two for you the 23rd and I doubt not Mr. Dobson (Downs), who carried one, will be with you before this. I have since had a letter from Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) giving me an account of another he had from Simeon (Sir H. Stirling) of 29 September (summary of Sir J. Erskine's letter given *ante*, *p.* 34). All this being more positive than the former, I thought it was fit to let you know it, and it is fit too Dobson be informed of it, that he may communicate it to our friends with Bernard (England). You are best judge what use is to be made of it with Jeofry (Sparre) or how far he is to be let into it. I have already wrote to Elbore (Dr. Erskine) and Simeon to cultivate and improve the good disposition in them and Tumaux (the Czar) towards Arthur (James), but will it not be necessary, as Blondale suggests, for Arthur to send one empowered to treat with Tumaux? But regards must be had in that to what Jeofry thinks of it, so, though Arthur has a very proper person with him for that errand, he delays sending him till he hears from you. It would be a lucky thing could Humphry (King of Sweden) and Tumaux make up matters betwixt themselves, and then indeed they could assist Arthur (James) effectually, which might be for their own advantage too, but without that I scarce see how Tumaux can do it, and it will likewise be much the more difficult for Humphry to do, but in the other case there would be little difficulty, and at the same time they would have an admirable opportunity of revenging themselves on Kenrick (King George), whom they have reason to look on as their common enemy. I am persuaded you may improve this with Jeofry, and, as I told you before, Horobe (the hereditary Prince of Hesse), Humphry's friend, thinks positively that he should make up matters with Tumaux, which by another way, I am told, could be done on pretty cheap terms. I will long impatiently to hear from you on this, and pray think well of it, and let me know your opinion what is to be done in it. No time ought to be lost, for, if Tumaux do not find that something can be done that way, he may alter his sentiments as to Arthur and likewise to Humphry, with whom he is just now so desirous to make up.

Our master continues in a very good way of recovery.

Blondale is gone for Bernard, which I am sorry for, because he might have been of use in the affair with Elbore, but he was

necessitated to it and without delay. I am sure he will be far from doing any hurt there, though I know people will talk oddly of it, which cannot be helped. He has left his brother with Milflower (Holland) to settle the correspondence 'twixt Johnson (Mar) and Elbore, which will in a good measure supply his absence.

I do not say any thing from Fitzpatrick (Ormond), he writing to you himself.

It was not thought safe to send this by the post for fear of accidents, and therefore 'tis sent by express. You ventured fairly in sending your last by the post. Had it been intercepted it would have discovered all, and consequently ruined all. This of the unsafety by the post now is a cruel thing, and will unavoidably occasion a necessary great charge by frequent expresses, though they shall be as seldom as we can. *Copy.*

Jo. Brumfield (the Duke of Mar) to Charles Erskine.

1716, October 25.—You will see by mine of the 21st that I was in a good deal of concern on our friend Meinard's (Sir J. Erskine's) account. I was not a little fretted by hearing how oddly people spoke of his going so hastily to Crowly (England) which was the occasion of what I said to you on that head. I have a better opinion of him than to think him capable of doing a dirty thing or ever to alter in what he owes to Trueman (James) who so remarkably distinguished him with his favour, which helps now to the outcry against him. Trueman is only vexed that people should talk so of Meinard, but has not the least doubt of him towards himself, and still speaks of him with a great deal of goodness. I long to know the conditions he has gone to Crowly on, which it is fit I should, that I may know how to justify him to others. I am afraid he will get nothing from Haly (the Elector of Hanover) without doing that towards him, which in my last I told you he said to several here he would not on any account. Should he alter from that resolution, after saying it so positively to more than one, it will give them and others great occasion of talking and indeed with too much reason. He said another thing too to Trueman and Arnold (Ormonde) and perhaps to others, that, if he found he could do any real service to Trueman, he would not mind or go about his own affair, so, when I got his letter, telling of the service he could do, and the very next telling me of his being immediately to go to Crowly without so much as waiting my return to his former, and not sending me the cipher he promised in the first by which I might write to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), it alarmed me not a little, and made me think he had been ill advised, and done a rash thing, which he would repent of when he came to think of it calmly. After this I was well pleased to-day, when I received one from him with the cipher he had promised, understanding at the same time that Doyle (Charles Erskine) was to continue with Nealan (Holland) till my return came there, and so to settle the correspondence 'twixt Brumfield and Murphy or Hindon. This letter has no date ; I fancy it was written before the other of the 8th. I am

exceeding glad to find by it a confirmation of what he told me of Murphy and Hindon, and of Davys' (the Czar's) good inclinations. I can say no more to any of them till I hear from them than what I did in that enclosed in my last. In case it should not have come safe, I enclose a copy. That letter I hope you will lose no time in forwarding, and I'll long for an answer to it with the utmost impatience. Before you leave Nealan, I hope you will fix the correspondence, and then I hope matters betwixt them and us may be right and well adjusted, for which nothing will fail on this side, and I hope Murphy will take care they do not on the other. If this affair go on, it will be a double pleasure to me, by so many of the Brumfields (Erskines) being principally instrumental in it. I wish Davys and Whitford (King of Sweden) may make up their matters together, and all pains are taken with some friends of the last to move him to it, and, if that succeed, I hope both would find it their interest to assist Trueman.

I am afraid Doyle will be gone from Nealan's before I can have an answer to this, and you have my return, therefore I desire he may give my affectionate service to Meinard, and Trueman's thanks for all the trouble and pains he has been at.

If it be possible for Meinard to let me hear from him without great inconveniency after he is with Crowly or Woods (Scotland) I'll be mighty glad of it, and, when he has any thing to say of consequence, I doubt not he'll find a way to let us know it. I wish him all prosperity, and I hope Crowly shall not be much the richer for him, but I will long to know how he gets matters ordered for himself. I know he will do what he can in anything that relates to Brumfield or any belonging to him, and I hope we shall all have yet a merry meeting.

I send an address by which letters are most likely to come safe to me, none as yet having miscarried that way, and it will serve from the other side as well as this, but it is only to my particular friends I would give it, because, if many should write by it, it might the more likely be discovered. *Copy.*

John Barclay to John Paterson.

1716, October 25.—Receipt for 137 *livres* 6 *sols.* received in payment of the prefixed account of disbursements for the Duke of Mar from 12 August to 17 October.

James Maule to John Paterson.

1716, October 25. Avignon.—Receipt for 500 *livres* in part payment of Mr. Gordon's bill.

H[ew] W[allace] of Ingleston, Junior, to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 26. Paris.—Last day having come from St. Germains where I have lived for some time quietly, partly to see Versailles and Marly and partly to retire from noise, I was no sooner arrived here than the gentleman I formerly mentioned

came to the house I was in. I did all I could to know the real contents of this league, and I believe it's concluded with France, but other powers concerned have not yet agreed, which retards its publication. I cannot believe any instances are made for banishing the King's subjects from this country; at least it's denied, and that seriously, though it's certain it has been demanded to remove the King on pretence of the treaty of Utrecht, and that Avignon is understood as within France, though a gift to the Pope. How happy it would be if Brussels could be exchanged! That might be tried.

The reason of this letter mostly is to acquaint you that Sir Harry Crawfurd has made application both to Mr. Cadogan and Stair for liberty to go home. I doubt not he has permission, but judged it proper to write it, having read his letter here, in which he mentions he had written to Lord Cadogan that he was unfortunately and rashly engaged, though never in arms.

My friends at home having pressed me to make the tour of Italy, in case I was to stay longer abroad, and, if I see our friends at Avignon in passing, I hope that liberty will not be denied, though I shall not presume without permission, but pass by Turin. I'm sorry there's no appearance of trade reviving. I dined with the Earl of Southesk yesterday, who is well.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, October 15[-26].—Within this hour I had yours very safe of the 20th, and I believe it will prove a very good direction. That to the bookseller's too has never failed as yet. But, as to the letter to the coffee-house, Whitehall, what in the world can have become of it? No ill consequences have yet happened. Has it therefore perhaps fallen by on your side? I am still in extreme pain, for the sake of the nature of the thing, and the harm this chance may do to it.

I have a noble account to give you concerning Kenneth (the King of Sweden), whose factor has now positive orders, and comes close to the point in every respect.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 26.—I wrote to you yesterday or rather this morning by express. What makes me trouble you again so soon is for satisfying your curiosity as to what is thought elsewhere of your great affairs now in agitation. I told you not long ago of a correspondent I have in Holland, and enclose a copy of one I had from him to-day, by which you'll see this new treaty is like to make strange work, though I doubt much if the Emperor will go on in these sturdy resolutions, though I doubt not of his being very angry. Had there been a new victory in Hungary, I suppose we should have heard of it otherwise ere now. Allow me to remind you of a private affair I mentioned formerly. I asked you if Mr. Cott (the Emperor's envoy in Paris) was gone; if not, I proposed your speaking again to him of an affair you had talked of before, and, if he was, that you should write to him on that

subject, which your former conversation gave a very good rise to. It still seems the more necessary and likewise Arthur's (James') having somebody sent to, and to continue about Rochford (the Emperor), and what Jery (Jerningham) tells us confirms me in that opinion. Let us lose nothing for the trying. I'll expect to hear from you on this.

I wish you would send an address, it being not so convenient always to write to you by your own name.

Your friend Saunders' (Queen Mary's) son recovers as well as can be wished. You will communicate this to Saunders. *Copy.*

Jo. Dennison (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Jerningham.

1716, October 26.—I had yours of the 9th on the 19th, which I acknowledged to Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) on the 21st, and wrote to him again yesterday. To-day I had yours of the 16th, and thank you for the accounts in both which I beg you to continue. I did not at all doubt of Ingolsby's (the Emperor's) taking in very ill part the agreement you mention, and I wish he may push his resentment the length you are made to apprehend. I'm afraid though he'll cool, and that it will not go so far. Could he be brought to favour Mr. Robertson (James) I should not at all be sorry for this agreement; there is no hurt of trying it, and, since Hooker (Jerningham) has some interest with that cabal, he ought to do what he can that way at the same time it is trying at other places.

I am apt to believe that things in the other place you mention may draw to some kind of accommodation, but have very good reason to think that Haly (the Elector of Hanover) is not at all concerned in that, for Saxby (Sweden) and Blunt (the Czar) are equally angry and disobliged with him. I believe the true reason of the stop in matters there is Blunt's being discontented with his partners, and 'tis not improbable he may change his measures but I doubt of his making the visit to Mr. Bourgat (the Hague). It were a lucky thing if Saxby and Blunt could make up their affairs. Perhaps in a little time I may have something to tell you of Saxby, and my namesake you saw lately could tell you all I know of the other, which I suppose he did. I shall be very glad to hear from you often all you learn of these two gentlemen, who being so much nearer where you are than I am, you will probably come to know it much sooner.

I do not doubt Robertson will soon get a summons to be gone, and it has already been intimated to Jennings (Queen Mary) that he was to expect it, though nothing but force will compel him. It would be a happy thing if Ingolsby would receive him, but I can scarce bring myself to have any hope of that, nor do I see anybody else who will, save where he has no mind to go, could he possibly help it.

I have not yet heard from Poordom (Spain) since Landskin's (the treaty's) success was known, though I have wrote more than once thither, but there is not spirit left there, so nothing to be expected from thence.

You say the treaty between England and France is concluded, and that Holland is to come into it. I will long to know the particular articles and how other States like it. I'm afraid Atkins and others will now be obliged to change their quarters.

We have not yet heard of what you write of the Turks being routed before Temeswar, so we doubt of its being true.

The King's cure goes on as well as can be expected, but he will not be able to stir about for two months, and sure they will not be so barbarous as to force him to travel before it be safe for him. *Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 27. Chaillot.—" I received iesterday yours of the 20th with the surgeon's note, whicch would have given me a great deel of trouble if it had com befor that of the 21st, so that I must thank you again and again for the express you sent me. I do not think it necessary to send to the Regent the surgeon's first note, since I have sent him the last, and that the M^l^ de Villeroy assures me that the Regent will have all the regard imagineable to the King's illnesse, and not press him. He knows that I have not so mucch as acquainted the King with the message he sent me, and aproves I should not do it till I think it safe, whicch you may be sure shall not be in haste, so that no doubt wee may count upon two months befor the King can sturr, but the first thing to be thought off is the answer that the King will make to the Regent, when he knows his message, whicch must be carefully worded and sent me in writting to shew him ; for hitherto I have only spoke from myself that I beleeved the King would not sturr without he was absolutely forced to it. I have not seen Mr. Dillon of late, but I beleeve I shall soon upon the letters you have writt to him, and till then I have no mor to say but the assurance of my trew friendship for you."

Postscript.—" I hope to have a letter from you to-morow of the 22 and to hear that the King continues in a good way, for whicch you will easily beleeve I heartily pray, and it is all I can do for him at this cruell distance from him." *Holograph.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 27.—By ill luck in this conjuncture poor Jeoffry (Sparre) has a high fever on him these five days. He is not in a condition to speak and much less to converse with anybody, and I fear will not be for some days. This untimely sickness is afflicting enough for Arthur's (James') concerns, but without remedy. I'll lose no time in taking the measures Mr. Johnson (Mar) prescribes to the best of my understanding.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday, 27 October.—I cannot begin without congratulating with Martel (Mar) and all concerned on the good

success of the operation, the news of which put all our hearts at ease. Andrew (Queen Mary) is extremely sensible of the kindness of sending an express on that important occasion. God Almighty grant that Martel may confirm by every post our hopes that, the worst being now over, Patrick (James) may grow daily better and better till he is perfectly recovered. 'Tis of importance M. Guerin in what he writes to his friends here be well instructed not to give hopes of a very sudden recovery, for his letters, especially what he writes to his uncle, M. Mareschal, will be shown to Edward (the Regent) who will judge of the state of Patrick's health by them, and take his measures accordingly for his removal. So much will depend on Guerin's letters, and 'tis of importance to manage him that he may write to your mind.

I carried Martel's last of the 18th to Andrew, who was of opinion that Charles (de Torcy) is by no means to be spoke to on the point in question, because he being naturally extremely fearful and at this time suspected to favour us at bottom (as I truly believe he does), and therefore mortally hated by Selby (Stair) who has spies upon him, he would be frightened to the last degree if William (Inese) should come near him; for it is well known (though I cannot guess upon what information) that Selby has marked out William in very black colours, and, having a particular spite against him, has got him dogged on several occasions to find out his haunts, which obliges William to be on his guard, but 'tis hard to fence against a flail. Whether Boynton (Bolingbroke) be at the bottom of this I shall not judge, but I know he not long since expressed himself very bitterly against William, at the same time not sparing Onslow (Ormonde) and Martel. William was at least pleased to be put in so good company. I am told for certain that Boynton has been lately at private suppers with Selby, and pretends now to justify himself by saying that Onslow and Martel forced him into his new measures by ruining him with his old friends. To return to Charles, Andrew thinks there is nothing to be attempted that way, and that, considering his post, he would take it very ill if anything were said to him even indirectly on that subject, besides that he is very close and of few words, and so no light could be had from him, and I am entirely of Andrew's opinion. I proposed another method to Andrew, which he thinks will answer all ends, and will neither be expensive nor far about, and yet very safe and secure. Martel shall have an account of it by the return of the courier; he will easily guess why it is not sent by the post.

By two English posts that came together I had the two enclosed Hackets (letters addressed to Mar) and two Abrams (Menzies) of which one came by Rotterdam. I see nothing yet done there nor doing in order to get such a piece of muslin (quantity of money) as Kemp (King of Sweden) wants, and which, as his factor still assures, is what would engage Kemp to make a last effort to serve Patrick. I look on this as of the last importance at present, which makes one repeat it so often. I am sorry Kemp's factor is dangerously sick, which is very unlucky at this time. But as to the muslin, when it is got, it is to be addressed to Kemp's

factor at Hasty's (Holland). Dutton (Dillon) promises to write immediately to Elmore's (the Emperor's) factor as Martel desires, but I am of his mind that it were in this juncture of the last importance to have a person of trust near Elmore himself.

I forwarded Martel's packet with the letters to Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) and Crew (Archibald Campbell) to Abram about the schism, and recommended earnestly to him to deal with all friends to discountenance, and if possible, to crush these seeds of division in the bud, for whatever reasons men of sense of that communion may have to declare against it, of which I shall say nothing, I am entirely persuaded it would be of very great prejudice to Patrick's interest if it went any great length.

Abram sent for Martel Epsom salts of two kinds by Mr. Guthry, a very sensible young man, whose father was killed at Sheriff Muir, and who writes himself to Martel, who, I suppose will order him to be put on the list, for he has nothing of his own. I gave the salts to Appin, he being to part to-morrow by post for Avignon. Martel will mind also Mr. Sinclair of Roslin, who expected long since to be put on the list, but is not yet.

George Morton (Mr. Ord) to Mr. Wiseman (the Duke of Mar).

1716, October 27.—Promising to observe the contents of his letter received that night and all his other commands.

Patrick Guthrie to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 27. Paris.—The Duchess about a fortnight ago commanded me to let you know that she and your daughter are in very good health, and begged you would take care of your own. I went to Westminster School to wait on Lord Erskine. He is the finest and sprightliest young gentleman I ever saw, and is as much the head of all the boys of his party as his father is of the men. He keeps his health very well and learns faster than his masters can teach him. Dr. Friend is as careful of him as if he were his own only son, and designed him for the Archbishopric of Canterbury or the Great Seal. You will suffer me to tell you a reply he made to General Stanhope some weeks before you left Scotland, which perhaps you have not heard before. On a public occasion the General went to Westminster School, and discovering somewhat very extraordinary in Lord Erskine's aspect asked whose son that glorious child was, and, being told he was Lord Mar's son, he went up and asked him if he learned well. My Lord replied he learned indifferently well. "Pray," said the General," mind your book, and learn not to be a rebel like your father." My Lord put his hands in his sides, and with a stern countenance told the General that that matter was not yet decided, who were the rebels.

(Concerning the Epsom salts mentioned in the last letter but one.)

"I hope you will not be offended if I assure you that all parties have a just idea of your merit; that all in the country I left, who

wish well to our master and his friends, have a very sincere love and profound veneration for you. I will venture to assert, from my own knowledge and the assurance of those of all ranks who ought to know best, that nine of every ten in England wish the King home ; that these some months by past he has been dayly expected by the generality, and that great numbers have had their horses in readiness. Sure I am, never people longed more for a deliverance, nor wished more for a King than the people of England do for theirs ; and, were he now upon the throne, I do not believe that ever a prince had more the affections of his subjects than he would have of his. He might say with more reason than his uncle did, where are my enemies that have kept me so long out of my kingdoms ? All his misfortunes have turned to his advantage, for the hellish, and till now unheard of, barbarity that has been hitherto shown towards all those gentlemen who have been concerned in this business by the present administration, has exasperated the people of all ranks against the usurpers in the highest degree, and turned their affections towards their lawful King in as great a measure as his best friends could wish, and the number daily increases. All the ladies are for him, a great part of the nobility, the body of the gentry, the body of the clergy, almost all the inferior people, some of the sectaries excepted. Of 40,000 soldiers the Government has now in pay, five and twenty of the common soldiers wish the King restored, and would, if they saw a probability of success, help to effectuate it. Some are of opinion that, if the King could land anywhere near London with a bodyguard of 5,000 men, he would gain his point. But the wiser sort think ten or twelve thousand men absolutely necessary, with three or four times the number of arms, ammunition, and some cannon. If this could be done, how easily would the King carry his business, put an end to the miseries of his subjects, and restore the golden age. But without this it were madness to make an attempt. Fine schemes seldom succeed ; the plain way is the best, and, unless the English see a body of regular troops able to protect them till they can make a stand against what troops the Government can bring against them in a few days, they will rather suffer themselves to be reduced to the condition of the Irish than rise in arms ; and, to tell the truth, it were to no purpose to do otherwise, for there is not a county, a town, a village in England that has any arms except what are in the hands of the Whigs, who are well armed, for the militia are for the most part downright Presbyterians, and have got good arms. I wish the present disposition the people of England are in could be improved, for the English are a people that do not love to be long in expectation ; besides that the late alliance has sunk the hearts of a great many. The King can never have a more favourable opportunity ; some may project to themselves what great things they please from the divisions betwixt the father's favorites and the son's, or the measures the Tories may take at the end of the next sessions of Parliament, but those schemes have turned to little account these twenty-eight years by past, whereas an invasion with 10,000 men has seldom failed

of success without the present dispositions, and, had the Prince of Orange come to England without an army, he had never got back to Holland to eat butter hams.

"The Tories have been pretty lucky of late, for both the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Argyle, as much as they hate one another, have made their court to their different friends of the party, and offered to bring them in. But, tho' several great men of the Tories are very mean spirited and love to be meddling and to get a little money, yet, hitherto, they have rejected it, because they saw they would be but ciphers, and that the Whigs only wanted them to give a little reputation to their ministry. My Lord Marlborough's favourite, the Earl of Carnarvon, refused to come in alone.

"The most thinking men of the Church of England wish that the King by his commands would put an end to the debate betwixt the Nonjurors and the Established Church. The Government endeavours to improve the difference, and the wisest men of the King's friends do all they can to silence them, because it may prove of pernicious consequence to the King's interest. All parties at home and abroad, like the Whigs, ought to lay aside their particular differences and unite in the main point by using all their efforts to restore the King. There is a great mistake amongst the King's friends, those abroad rely entirely upon his friends at home, and those at home upon his friends abroad, whereas measures ought to be concerted and things tuned. His friends abroad should employ their utmost diligence and activity to get succours and those at home to gain what numbers they can to their party. There never has been a sufficient number of able men employed in England to take care of the King's affairs and to be always upon the catch. Some great men who would, if application had been made to them by proper persons, done the King great service, have been neglected and light-headed fools employed in his business. I have reason to think that, if the English saw a probability of success and could do it with safety they would contribute their purses for the King's restoration. But they are a people that love to be encouraged and see things going well on. Tho' the great difficulty in this matter is the danger of a discovery; all business ought to go in a narrow compass, and it is not possible this should.

"Your Grace, I hope, will have the goodness to pardon the freedom with which I write. I was commanded to do it before I left England, and have told you, tho' not so well, the substance of what Cardinal Richelieu or Machiavell, were they alive and had lived these some years past in England, could have told you, and anybody in England could tell the same."

You will now give me leave to throw myself on your protection. I left the best company in England and gave up 100*l.* sterling a year, out of which I had nothing to take but clothes, to serve my King. I lost my father at Sheriff Muir, and, if I did not lose an estate, it was because it was spent before. Though my grandfather was not killed in Lord Montrose's wars, he received in them the cause of his death. I had an ancestor killed at Flodden, and

several others on other occasions, all fighting for their kings and country. I have never hitherto touched a farthing of the King's money; I wish I could still be without it, but, since I no longer can, I must apply to you in the humblest manner for some. I am come here to save my neck, which I should not have done could I have helped it, and yet, if my master's affairs require it, I am ready to return, and for that purpose, by the gentleman's orders who gave me the salts, shunned seeing our own folks and kept myself incognito. As for any great men that have come over, or others that have trimmed or have not acted with necessary resolution, and now repent, they or their friends have fallen on proper methods to let the King know it.

Edward Gough to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday night, October 27. Dunkerque.—Mr. Le Brun (Capt. Ogilvie) went to Ostend to pass from thence. The 25th I received a double letter for him from Paris, which I sent to my friend at Ostend to be delivered him. Le Brun left Ostend this morning, and the ship touched in our road about 4 in the afternoon. He sent one ashore to see if there was any news for him. I am sorry my diligence in dispatching the letter disappointed him of it, but I did it for the best. He made no stay here, so I am persuaded as the wind holds he will be in the river to-morrow morning. It's given out by Sir James Abercromby here that Sir John Atkins waited on the Prince and kissed his hand. If I had your leave, I'll sign for the future as James Moore. Mr. Le Brun forbade me to send him per the address he left me any double letters. I received just now one for him from Paris, and cannot forward it or what more may come, till I have orders from your Grace or from him.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 28.—Mr. Cott (the Imperial envoy at Paris) parted hence for Brussels about six weeks ago, and left only an under-secretary to receive letters and execute any orders addressed to him till Count Konigseck's arrival who was named Imperial Ambassador. This secretary is gone to Flanders and wont be back till 1 November, so I can't send my letter to Mr. Cott till this man comes, not knowing nor being able to find out where to address securely to him but by his means. 'Tis said publicly that Rochford (the Emperor) is highly displeased at Duval's settlement (the conclusion of the treaty) betwixt Edgar (the Regent) and Kenrick (King George) and 'tis believed Mr. Denison (the King of Spain) is the same, but that ways may be found to remove his resentment considering the ill hands he is in. It will be unlucky if the interest of either does not produce a concern for Arthur's (James') present situation. You'll hear, I suppose, before this reaches you, that Temeswar is surrendered by way of composition, which may enable Mr. Rochford to declare his mind with more freedom.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 29. Chaillot.—" I received last night with as mucch satisfaction as I had expected with impatience yours of the 22 by whicch, I thank God, I find the King was as well as wee could expect or wish. I hope in God I shall hear the same good news for 8 days mor, and then I think I may be quitt at ease as to his health, whicch after all gos nearer my heart then all other concerns. Lord Wharton arrived iesterday morning at Paris, and he came to me in the afternoon. I gave him the 3 old letters, and I was very well pleased to find that he was so well pleased with the King. I did not fail to tell him that the King was very mucch so with him. He has writt already to the minister of that Prince, to whom he is to go, a very good letter, and I hope he may do good service when he coms ther. I saw Mr. Dillon also last night and am very mucch pleased with the thought you have of Mr. Bridges (Deux Ponts) for I think it a very good one now, tho' non of us liked it 6 months ago, and, if wee can but gett Elmor (the Emperor) to joyn with Kemp (King of Sweden) in that matter, and in others concerning poor Patrick (James), wee shall do very well without Ottway (Duke of Orleans) and, if Patrick can go safely to Mr. Bridges, it will be mucch better for him then even to stay where he is, and Herne (Elector of Hanover) will be finely ketched. Mr. Dutton (Dillon) has writt about this matter, as no doubt he will give you an account and has also mentioned another house belonging to Flemming (Flanders), whicch would be as good and better then that of Bridges. I wish and hope for som good answer in this affair, whicch is all that occurs to me at present, besides sending you the enclosed paper, upon whicch you will lett me know at leisur the King's pleasur. The Duke of Ormonde, I think, knows very well those two men ; I know not what reason they have to hope commissions from the King ; I only promised to inform him of theyr pretensions, as I do now by you, and indeed I think these men should not be disgusted nor too mucch neglected, for they may be usefull to the King at one time or another. I do not writt to the Duke of Ormonde of this nor other matters, to avoyd repetitions, for I count you will shew him this ; pray tell him so from me, with my kynd compliments to him as well as to yourself." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 29.—In my last I explained fully the inconveniences of making any application to Charles (de Torcy) about the security of conveying letters. I here set down what appears to me the best and easiest method for securing that main point.

In the first place that Patrick's (James') and Andrew's (Queen Mary's) packets continue to be sent regularly by the usual way as a blind, as if no foul play were suspected.

No letters will be suspected but such as are sent to or come from Avignon. It is therefore necessary that letters of the greatest importance appears to come from some other place ; the place they come from being always marked by the postmaster on the

back of the letter. Lyons must be the place to which all important letters must appear to be sent, and from which they must appear to come. There must be a discreet person of our own people settled there for managing the matter. On his arrival at Lyons he has but to go separately to two or three of the great merchants or bankers and tell each that he has desired his friends at Paris to send his letters under their cover by such a name. This is usually done by strangers and is never refused, especially when money is advanced beforehand for the postage.

The next thing is to settle addresses. I send here three for Paris, which may be used by turns, that too many letters may not come by the same address, which might be noticed, and all three may be used at the same time, if there be occasion.

Martel (Mar) will send us other addresses for Avignon, and the person at Lyons will send both to him and us the names of the merchants there, under whose cover the letters are to be sent both from Paris and Avignon to him.

Letters in the packet, especially if more than one, may be sealed with a wafer, which is as safe and less bulky, and neither the seal nor the hand on the back of the letters must be the same with that of the usual packet.

As to the treaty I cannot yet learn anything certain as to the particulars. Most people say now that what is signed is only a preliminary, and that the Hollanders are to be comprehended to make a triple alliance. This certainly cannot be agreeable either to Elmor (the Emperor), Sorrell (the King of Spain) or Strange (the King of Sicily). Nobody I can meet knows what to make of this last, he being a dark cunning gentleman, who by fair or foul means has hitherto outwitted most of his neighbours. But most think he is at bottom in with Ellmore, and there seem to be good reasons for this. But as to harbouring or helping Patrick, Strange has no bowels, but is governed by his interest, which he thinks cannot be forwarded by Patrick.

If Sorell has really a mind to return hither in case his nephew should fail (which many doubt), this treaty is directly against him, and consequently he should espouse Patrick's quarrel. But then he is bound up by the treaty of Utrecht not to receive him into his country. Besides Sorell is said to be a weak man, governed by his wife, and she by one of her countrymen, who is said to be a pensionaire to Herne (the Elector of Hanover). But as to the state of that family and what may be expected from it, Sir Toby Bourke, who is now with Martel, can give him the best account.,

As to Ellmore, I think there is all imaginable reason to apply to him at this time. He is the first of his rank, and therefore ought to see justice done to those that are next to him, or at least give them protection, when they are so unjustly used as Patrick is. I can see no reason why he should not, unless that he thinks, if Patrick had his own, he would resent the many hardships done to his father and him by Ellmor's father, brother, and himself these last 28 years, or else that he looks upon it as a slight that during all that time they made so little application to his family and seemed still to depend on old Edward (Louis XIV) and his family.

Now all this might be easily answered, and Ellmor will easily see that the usage Patrick meets with from this Edward (the Regent) puts an end to his dependence on that family, and yet this dependence on Edward seems to have been the main reason of Elmor's using Patrick as he has hitherto.

Why then should not an application be made immediately to Elmor by Patrick? If he would not receive Patrick into his own lands, and let him live at Brussels, etc., which would be best of all, he might at least connive at his living at Cologne or thereabouts, which without his leave none of these little princes dare do. But the great question is to find a fit man to be sent. One every way qualified is, I fear, not to be found, but you must take the best you have. A man of any great figure would make too great noise, and therefore were not fit, especially at first. One that could be absent without being missed and that had some pretext of going thither, such as to serve as a volunteer against the Turk, were the best. Mr. Hooke were certainly a fit man, but he would soon be missed, and besides, I fear he would not risk losing what he has here, for asking leave is not to be thought of. Mr. O'Rourke were as fit as any, and perhaps the fittest, because of his acquaintance at that court, and his knowing the language, and I cannot think that his master, Mr. Lumsden (Duke of Lorraine) would refuse him leave in the present circumstances to which Patrick is reduced. If this is not approved, you have a little man with you who makes no great figure, but has very good sense, and speaks Latin perfectly, which everybody speaks in Germany, I mean Mr. Ougan (Wogan). He or any such as he must be addressed to some person there who has credit and is well inclined to Patrick. I have heard often of a Mr. Hamilton who is very well at that Court and is mighty zealous for Patrick. There is also a Mr. Leslie, a Bishop near Vienna, who, I know, has credit with Elmor himself. Both these might be addressed to by letters from Onslow (Ormonde) and Martel and also by a line from Andrew if thought necessary, now that Patrick is not in a condition to write, for I think there's no time to be lost.

Mr. Worsley (the Marquis of Wharton) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 29. Paris.—I came safe hither yesterday, and was very glad to receive both yours. I shall find some safe method of publishing the circular letter, and to that end shall wait M[oor]'s arrival.

Mr. Ross' (James') letter to Sutherland (Prince of Hesse) certainly must have a very good effect, especially since the alliance between Kendal (King George), and Bowis (the Regent), which is certainly concluded. I have some reason to think Sutherland will do what may be proposed to him, because, when such an alliance was reported before, he appeared concerned at it, and spoke to me of it. I shall next post write at large to him on this subject and send you copies of my letter, for, since Mr. Ross has trusted me in this, he may be assured I shall take no step without his knowledge,

and hope he will find by my behaviour in this first affair how sincerely I am attached to his interest. As soon as Kendal returns to Netherton (England) I shall forthwith go to Sutherland. If he makes any stay where he is, as it is said, I will find means of knowing Sutherland's pleasure and dispositions, though at this distance.

Mr. Cranston (Bolingbroke) sent me a compliment soon after my arrival, which I answered coolly and declined seeing him. He recommended a servant to me, and my answer was I would take no espies in my family. He takes great pains with the other young men, but I will answer for them that no report can alter their zeal for the common cause. This was the answer of those mentioned in your letter, when I showed them how kindly you take notice of them.

The way by which Cranston is to return will soon be made by an $\frac{\text{amnisty,}}{\text{uoprkgb}}$ which Kendal is to publish for all those not actually with Mr. Ross. This piece of news is well grounded.

My private affairs will soon be settled on a good foot. I shall take a house here and live in a discreet decent manner, and I believe I shall prevail with $\frac{\text{oweps*}}{\text{mfznk}}$ to live with me, which will be of great use to me on all accounts.

I am extremely glad Mr. Ross is so well after the operation.

I shall next post write to the gentleman and send him a copy of my letter to Sutherland and hope you will give my humble duty to him, and my service to Mr. Cruchton (? Ormonde).

John Blaw to John Paterson.

1716, October 29. Bordeaux.—Requesting to be provided for as those in the same circumstances as himself, as when he had the good fortune to escape from Scotland, he could not bring money with him. Robert Freebairn or George Keir can inform him about him.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 29. Bordeaux.—I had a letter two weeks ago by the Queen's order to cease all further charge and that Robert Gordon had sought the use of the ship for 8,000 *livres* he had advanced, and that it was answered the same was granted me before. Having no orders from your Grace to countermand the same, I'm now freighting her to the West Indies. Should I delay, the freights falling daily and the season expiring, we should get none at all, for she can't go to any of the British territories. The property must be in a naturalized Frenchman's name. I hope to get the officers and some of the crew kept on board.

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* Probably a mistake for Owens, n, the real letter, having been put for p, the corresponding cipher letter.

Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 18[-29]. London.—I am this minute with Mr. Mackqueen (Menzies) and have delivered my small cargo of Holland (letters) to him safe, and the muslin (? letter) to Mr. Primrose (Earl of Oxford) all safe, and as soon as ever I can buy up a small pack that will turn a penny I shall delay no time. Mr. Mackqueen will be very assistant to me to hasten my small trade. Mr. Primrose is well, and, I believe, was never better satisfied in his life. The next post you shall hear more at large.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese.)

1716, Thursday, October 18[-29]. I told you on Monday I had yours of the 20th very safe and that it is a good address. Now your friend Walter (Menzies) has that of the 24th, and that is a very good way too.

We are very anxious to hear more of Mistress Jean's (James') health.

I told you Kenneth's factor (the Swedish Ambassador) speaks very home and plain here.

Pains are taking as to Bilson and the linen trade (collecting money). The factor conjures silence as you do. But the same thing is writ to forty people here from your side. Mr. Frost and God knows how many had it all three months ago very fully, so it is ten thousand to one if it is not ruined.

Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury) being come from the Bath, I am called to meet him in the country at Mistress Watson's (Lady Westmorland's) and am just going.

The secret treaty with the Regent is still a secret here too as to the particulars, which are very variously reported, as well as with you. The body of the Whigs do not like it, nor any closer friendship with France. It is giving up the best feather in their wing, and their fundamental favourite cant, France and Popery, and they wonder how the ministry should ratify the peace of Utrecht, which all good Whigs have been railing at these five years as scandalous and destructive to England, especially without any new reason, and that now the Regent is so embroiled at home and appears to all the world a poor weak creature, no way to be dreaded. We shall have a rare work in our Parliament.

Our Court has grown mighty thin.

Just now I hear Honyton's (Earl of Oxford's) messenger is arrived. I have waited for that before I write to Mr. Morris (Mar).

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese).

1716, Thursday, October 18[-29].—The enclosed is the greatest freedom the Tories now dare take in anything to be publicly told. It has something too of our late blazing dispute about the schism, which is so unseasonable, that the wiser Jacobites are very angry at it. Whilst Dr. Hickes lived, he kept all snug, though he was very strict in his own principles, in his own breast, but since his death they have been wild and imprudent.

It is hoped that Leighton (Leslie) will write a wise letter to Hartley's (Hickes') successors to knock down unseasonable folly.

I was to have gone out of town this evening, and wrote to Samuel (Inese) this afternoon, but having a note from Mr. Honyton's (Earl of Oxford's) messenger, who is just arrived, I delayed everything and am now with him, and have received the cargo that was for my care.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, October 29.—Mentioning the letters he had received from him and those he had sent him.

I enclose a copy of part of a letter I had to-day from a friend in Flanders to let you see people's speculations there. I have little to add to those I wrote to you as above, but I cannot keep myself from again recommending to you the trying of Rochford (the Emperor) and without loss of time, while the iron is hot. Had we not waited your answer upon it, we had found a way of sending one there ere now. It should be represented to him and his people, that, even if he has no mind to fall out directly at this time with Kenrick (King George) or to declare openly against him, yet he has an opportunity in his hand of humbling him so that he will be at his beck by but conniving at Arthur's (James') going to any place belonging to him. Were this argument right enforced and by a proper hand, I am confident it would have effect, and sure it ought to be tried out of hand, though with great secrecy. I'll be in the utmost impatience, till I hear what you have done in this, or what you think is practicable or advisable in it, and how to be most prudently gone about and by whom. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, October 29.—I hope you got mine of the 22nd safe. Since then we hear that the Emperor, as I expected, is mightily dissatisfied with the new treaty 'twixt England and France. (Summary of the news on this subject in Jerningham's letter of the 16th and T. Bruce's of the 18th given *ante, pp.* 86, 96).

I hear too that Lord Stair and the Emperor's minister at Paris do not now so much as converse together. This treaty so much changes the foot the affairs of Europe stood on, that 'tis hard to tell the consequences it may yet have. We saw how angry the Emperor was at Queen Anne for the peace, and has he not now as good reason at least to be angry with George for this new treaty? What harm can the Emperor's favouring the King (underhand at least) do him? and by doing it, and but conniving at his residing somewhere in Flanders he has it in his power so much to humble George that he may bring him to his beck without an open rupture with him or England, and, should they fall out with him, they and their new confederates cannot nor will not at this time hurt him, and cannot he make such terms with the King that would be more to his advantage than ever it will be in his power

to do with George or his family? and in that case the King's restoration would be an easy work, and in a short time. I know the public give out that George has some hand in accommodating the affairs of the North, and some may think him considerable on that account, but I know and am sure there's no such thing, and time will show that George has more to apprehend from those princes than he has to expect from them.

I know your real attachment to the King, and that you would be glad to give him any light in what could be for his service, and I have no doubt of his Royal Highness wishing to see affairs turn favourable for him, therefore I could not but mention these things, and you know how far it is proper to mention them to him, and I shall be very glad to know your thoughts on them, and if anything can be made out of them for the King's service. I need not tell you the vast consequence it would be to the King's interest to have the Emperor but in the least to countenance him, and I do not think it at all impossible at this juncture to bring it about, but his Royal Highness could give the best light of anybody how to compass or go about it. We are trying it another way, but, if his Royal Highness pleased to meddle in it, which I have no orders to propose, he would surely be the best canal to go by.

Whatever is done, there's no time to be lost, for by all appearance the King will soon be pressed to go from hence, and it will be a cruel thing on him if he have no place to go to but Italy, so I'll expect to hear from you soon. One thing I am persuaded of, that, if his Royal Highness should not find it fit for him to meddle in anything of this kind himself, he has more regard for the King than to do anything to interrupt it, or make it more difficult. I know he has measures to keep with the Regent as well as with the Emperor, but I'm sure he'll do it with neither at the King's expense, and I cannot but think it were his interest to see the King succeed.

All this is only of myself, the King not being yet in a condition to be spoke with of business, but he grows daily better, and is out of all danger. Were he himself in a condition, I am sure his Royal Highness and Prince Vaudemont would be the two he would chiefly consult on this occasion, and, if you talk to them of it, as of yourself or on my writing to you, I cannot think they would take it ill. I know it was with a great deal of regret the King could not follow their advice in a thing he consulted them in when last with him, but there was a thing that made it in a manner impossible for him.

Postscript.—Besides other advantages, should the Emperor appear any way favourable now, it might turn the face of the affair we used to write of and make it easy. *Copy.*

The Right Honourable James Stanhope to Lord Lovat.

1716, October 29. Gohre.—Acknowledging his three letters and thanking him for his expressions of kindness.—Your intention of going into Scotland will no doubt be of service to his Majesty, if any ill designs are carrying on there, of which some suspicions have

been and intimations given. I am perfectly ignorant how you came not to receive the 200 *guineas* his Majesty ordered last year, but, if you think proper, I shall be ready to lay before the King any memorial you will transmit to me for that purpose.

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 30. Paris.—Forwarding enclosures and mentioning he had forwarded several packets for Mr. Callander (Sir H. Paterson) and delivered two to the Marquis of Wharton.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Friday, October 30.—I have little to add to what I wrote yesterday. I sent Martel's (Mar's) letter to Mrs. Morris (the Duchess of Mar) by Abram's (Menzies') new address. The enclosed from H. Straitton is of an old date ; it came only last night. The letters he mentions of 6 and 25 September never came to me, but I believe were sent by an old address of Mr. Nairne's, as I am sure the first was, but I know not if Martel received the other of the 25th.

I believe Martel will not be troubled with E[arl] W[inton], who is persuaded by Andrew (Queen Mary) not to go down till we see how things go. Appin and Struan are also resolved to wait here, at least till they hear from Martel.

Thomas Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 30. Paris.—Declining the proposed association of himself and Dr. Abercromby for writing a complete History of Scotland with his reasons for doing so.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 30. Amiens.—You will be pleased to hear your family is in good health. We saw the Duchess of Mar several times and the day we parted, who was in perfect health. The young lady had the smallpox, but the danger was over. Lord Erskine did us the favour to dine at home, and drank your health, though he believed it high treason. He said the prettiest things in the world on that subject, and wishes himself mightily with you. I never saw a finer child in my life ; he will at least be heir to your good sense. I believe the government can't take that from him. We arrived but last night. My sister gives her humble service to you and Monsr. de Mez[ieres]. The affair that was chiefly the cause of our journey is finished as luckily as the thing in itself could be done. We had the satisfaction of seeing many of the King's zealous friends. Madame de Mez[ieres] saw the lions of the Tower at their desire. The oldest of them has been very ill, but, when we came away, was perfectly recovered.

George Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 30. Bourgat (the Hague.)—The business of Mr. Hopps (the States of Flanders) is come to nothing, and Mr. Barry major (de Prié) goes to Mr. Lally (Brussels) in a day or two. He has taken his leave of Mr. Gould (the States General) who continued his business some days longer than usual on this account, but finding Mr. Barry not disposed to any compliance Mr. Gould is discharged, during which time many difficulties and divisions arose about embracing Mr. Landskin (a treaty) with Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) and for refusing that with Holmes (England) and Nolan (France). These affairs are left undetermined since Mr. Gould has not as yet done anything in conjunction with the other two. They sent to Mr. Barry yesterday two of their dear friends to desire he would stay a few days longer, and they were with him from 6 to 11 in close consultation, the secret of which will easily be known. When I was last week with Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) at R o t t e r d a m 29,26,12,12,37,29,38,41,24, he wrote Mr Denison (Lord Mar) the sentiments of Mr. Trotter (the King's subjects in Holland who were of his army) and other well wishers, and 'tis to be hoped Mr. Ingolsby will be provoked into the interest of Mr. Robertson (James). Cobler (Cadogan) labouts in vain to lay the wind here, and, if Mr. Haly (King George) proves as unsuccessful in the express he has sent to Mr. Corbett (Vienna), Mr. Beans (a friend at the Emperor's court) may do great service there for us. It is now positively said that Mr. Blunt (the Czar) designs a visit this way within three weeks, and that he has publicly notified the same. Mr. Humphry (King of Denmark) and he cannot set their horses together, which makes others very jealous; yet the advances towards Mr Gibbons (peace) with Mr Saxby (the King of Sweden) are very slow, which seems to proceed from Saxby's having refused the mediatorship of Mr Crafton (the Regent). Mr. Hooker is extremely obliged to Mr Dudley (Duke of Perth). I delivered the letter myself to Mr. Monot (Meyers), who; I am confident, will do his utmost to serve Mr. Robertson. Mr. Trotter and others are in great pain for the ill news that runs here of him, but by a letter of Mr. Denison to the brother of Sir John [Erskine] we hope the best. Mr. Dempster (Westcomb) knows nothing of Hooker but from his own invention. I employed a friend to ask Mr. Richards (H. Walpole) here, if Dempster did not sometimes see him, who said he had been three or four times with him, but he being a person of ill character he did not much mind him. However Dempster has always denied that he had any acquaintance there which conduct is very foolish, if not worse. Mr. Richards of late has deprived me of his civilities.

Brigadier F. Wauchope to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 30. Barcelona.—Acknowledging his letter of the 16th and thanking him for representing to his Majesty the contents of his letter of 22 August, and for writing to Lieut.-

General Dillon recommending its contents, which he hopes will be sufficient to oblige him to act with the diligence an affair requires on which depends the bread of so many worthy gentlemen. Mr. Meacher, the lieutenant of my regiment, declared to me in the presence of many officers that he would inform the Inspector and Intendant of my presenting these gentlemen to their employments without commissions, which Lieut.-General Dillon was acquainted with, being then in Barcelona, who told me I ought to chase this Meacher out of the regiment. I am exceedingly glad to understand from you that the dissatisfactions in England against the Government still increase, and no less sorry to find the difficulty and the only means wanting towards profiting by such a favourable occasion is a number of regular troops. I not perceive that the present state of affairs is such as to the princes from whom such assistance might be expected as might hinder them from the most glorious of undertakings, the Emperor being so deeply engaged at present, but, as we are not in an age where honour only prevails with all potentates, especially when there is question of entailing a war on themselves, without proofs or at least great probability of the event being favourable, the great point is to show such princes as are most disposed and able to give assistance the probability of succeeding and the interest they'll reap by it, this last point being that which prevails against all others.

As I was often on this subject with the Count de Castelblanco, I remember being surprised at the small sum (in comparison to the undertaking), that he told me a sufficient number of troops would cost with shipping and provisions for their embarking, and that without the assistance of any foreign prince. This appeared so singular to me, that I did not come to a further explanation. However your writing to him on the subject can be of no prejudice, if you think it convenient, the rather that he receives often considerable sums from the Perow (Peru), and the King's confidence will oblige him to leave nothing in his power undone to be accessory towards the success of such a glorious undertaking.

I understand that the Court of Spain is no less timidous than that of France seems to be, all depending, as I believe, on the fear and uncertainty of success. Major-General Lawless is the person who can give you the most light. He got a fall from his horse lately which strained his foot and swelled his leg and thigh.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, October 30.—I was honoured last night with your Majesty's of the 22nd and 24th. When it was late the Vice [Legate] sent his secretary with it. The Duke of Ormonde told him some days ago of the message you had, in order for him to give an account of it to his master, but we thought it was enough to tell it him in general, and not necessary to say anything of troops to be employed. He took it mighty well, and I am to wait on him this evening to give him an account of what you referred to me.

The King gave me yours of the 25th this morning, it being in his packet, so that he read it, but there's little danger now of his knowing anything that concerns him, for he is every day better and rested very well last night. He believed the treaty to be finished before the operation, which has made him so inquisitive ever since, that it was not possible to keep it secret from him long without making him believe it was worse than the message you had really was, and he was pretty well prepared to receive it, so I could not help giving him an account of what you wrote me two or three days after I got it, and it did not at all surprise him. That being done, and somebody having told him of the Vice [Legate]'s Secretary being to inquire for me late last night I thought it was to no purpose to conceal from him what was in it, when he asked me this morning.

Though I now speak very little to him of business, I was glad to give him an account at the same time of a letter just received from Mr. O'Rourke, of which I enclose a copy, which I thought would help in some degree making it easier to him, which had the effect I designed. Before I had this letter, I had written to him what very naturally occurred to me on the present situation of the King's affairs of which I also enclose a copy, which I hope can do no hurt, but may perhaps do some good, at least the two people mentioned in it cannot but take it well.

As I wrote before, this affair runs much in my head, and, now that Elmore (the Emperor) has had more success, I think it is the more probable to succeed, and, even if he should not think fit to do all that's to be wished, he may very probably not discountenance the affair of the plantations as he formerly did, and I believe a bare connivance in him would prevail with the gentleman most immediately concerned, when it pretty much appears the lady has a mind to it herself.

It is civil at least in the Regent to approve of your delaying to impart his message to the King. It will be in reality a long time before he be able to travel or safe for him, were he willing, so the longer you can get his next message to him put off the better ; time gained for this and other reasons is a great matter, and of all things that he should not have any reason given him to suspect that we have any hopes, thoughts or expectations of anything favourable from Elmore.

You do me too much honour in your two last. What I am capable to do for the King's or your service is but my duty, and I hope God will not always punish me in making my endeavours unsuccessful. Notwithstanding the low appearance of the King's affairs at present, I have a firm belief of his being restored before many years, and I think it is with reason.

I had no letter to-day from Mr. Innes, but suppose I shall next post. Since no fit person could be got to send to Evans (England), I hope his writing and sending a copy of the paper would supply the loss.

The King has just now sent Mr. Nairne with the enclosed for your Majesty, which I know will be no unpleasant sight.

I enclose my letter to Lord Winton that you may judge if it be fit it should be delivered.

Since writing I have a letter from Oldcorn (Ogilvie) from Mr. Dun's (Dunkirk) of the 21st, where one from Oliver (Lord Oxford) was to meet him, so we were mistaken in thinking, as I believe I wrote, that he was got to Evans. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Winton.

1716, October 30. Avignon.—After the King heard of your coming into France, he for a long time believed you were on the road hither, which was the reason he did not order me sooner to congratulate you on your happy escape, but, hearing now from the Queen that you are still at Paris, he has ordered me to let you know how sensible he is of your services, and his satisfaction at your being safe. He would have been very glad to have seen you here, but now that he is so uncertain where or how to dispose of himself, if he be driven from hence, that he thinks it were wrong to put you to the trouble of the journey, and that it is better you should wait in or about Paris, till he be sure which way he is to dispose of himself, and, when it is known where he is to reside, you will be the better able to judge what is fit for you to do. I know you will be glad to know of the King's recovering so well of his late distemper. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. H. Bruce.

1716, October 30. Avignon.—Acknowledging his letter of the 8th, advising him to delay his journey to Avignon and to wait at or about Paris, till it be known how the King is to dispose of himself and where he is to reside, and requesting him to tell Struan and Appin, if they are with him at Paris, that the writer thinks it most advisable for them to do so too. *Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 31. Chaillot.—"I was frighted at first on Thursday, when I heard of a courier from Avignon, but, I thank God, I was soon quietted and overjoyed when I read yours of the 25 to find the King continued so well, for which I bless God with all my heart. Mr. Inese was with me when Kerby arrived. I gave him your letter and I resolved to dispatch Champagne this morning back to you, but Mr. Dillon, to whom I had sent your letter, of whicch I could understand nothing at all, came last night to explain it to me, and to tell me that his friend was still sick, but that he had hopes to speak with him this day, whicch he has not been able to do of a long time. If he dos, he will answer your letter to-morow, and Champagne shall be dispatched on Munday morning, if it be possible, but he must be kept till your letter can be answered, for you judged it very right that it was not fitt to send it by the post. I shall referr all that matter to Mr. Dutton (Dillon), and putt off all others till the footman gos, as well as a letter for you from William (Inese), whicch he left me open to send to you by express and cannot be venturd by the post;

but for the Ml. de Villeroy's letter to me and the *brouillon* of mine to him, I send it you here enclosed, and hope, after this coms to you, the King will be soon be in a condition to have letters read to him and talk of businesse, tho', having non but what is very disagreable, I think it ought to be kept from him as long as 'tis possible. I hope he will excuse it if I don't writt to him to-day. It is the eeve of a great feast, and I have nothing mor to say till Champagne gos, but I shall never ceas to besseech God to bless him and preserve him to us.

"I had iesterday by the post yours of the 23, and Nearn's packett with the Roman letters." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

Queen Mary to [Maréchal de Villeroy.]

" *Je viens de recevoir des lettres d' Avignon du* 21 *par un courier expres, par lesquelles on me mande que l' on avoit fait l' operation au Roy, mon fils, le matin du* 21, *tres heureusement come vous le veues par le propre billet du chirurgien qui lui l' a fait, et que je vous envoye, a fin que vous le fassies voir à M. le Regent de ma part, si vous le juges à propos. Je me flatte qu' il prendra un peu de part à ma situation presente, qui n'est pas assurement des plus aisée; il faut encore du temps avant que l' on puisse aprendre au Roy, mon fils, des meschantes nouvelles, et encore plus avant qu' il puisse estre en estat de faire des voyages, ainsi j' espere qu' on ne le pressera point. Je me fie sur vostre amitie que vous n' omettres rien pour nous obtenir à mon fils et à moi la continuation de celle du Regent, et vous prie d'estre bien persuadé de la mienne pour vous tres sincere. Plust à Dieu qu' elle put vous estre aussy utile.*" *Samedi au Soir* [*Octobre* 24]. *Chaillot. Draft or copy in the Queen's hand.*

Le Maréchal de Villeroy to Queen Mary.

I am leaving the Regent this instant, who has read the letter your Majesty honoured me with and that of the surgeon who performed the operation. " *Je puis assurer V. M. sans aucune complaisance, que S. A. R. s'est attendrie, en lisant ce que je luy ay remis, et qu'il est entré dans tous les justes sentimens de douleur de V. M., en m'ordonnant de l'assurer, qu'il auroit toute l'attention que V. M. pouvoit desirer pour ne pas commettre le Roy vostre fils dans l'etat ou il estoit, qu'il ne faloit point que V. M. se hasta de luy rien mander qui pu augmenter son mal, que le Milord Stairs luy ayant dit hier que le Roy vostre fils estoit fort mal, qu'il luy diroit demain qu'on luy avoit fait la grande operation tres heureusement, et que cela le mettoit hors d' etat de sortir sitost du lieu ou il estoit, afin de preparer cet ambassadeur au cas qu'il fallut promptement executer le traité, que le Roy d' Angleterre ne pouvoit estre en etat de quelque temps de changer de lieu. D'ailleurs . . . j'ay ordre de S. A. R. d'assurer V. M. de tout ce qui peut luy persuader de son veritable attachement, et combien il s'estimeroit*

heureux s'il pouvoit aporter quelque addoucissement a ses malheurs. Voila . . de mot a mot ce qui m' a esté ordonné de vous faire scavoir . . J'auray l' honneur de rendre compte a V. M. de tout ce qui viendra a ma connoissance de ce qu'aura repondu le Milord Stairs a S. A. R." 1716, *Octobre* 25. *Paris.*

Thomas Southcott to Queen Mary.

[1716], October 31.—I would not have troubled your Majesty on a busy day, only in hopes of gaining the courier, that my hands might be untied the sooner. You know how long it was before I had any orders to move in the business of money and how soon after I was forbid again. Notwithstanding the King's illness, the alliance and the orders sent to England for nobody to be trusted but such as have something to show, and my orders to my friend to lie still, I shall produce very good effects, if allowed to proceed. I conceive it of the last consequence if the King can be subsisted without the Regent, and a sum be raised to be applied in a certain place, which I believe still feasible. What I proposed about Mr. Ewers and Mr. Crawley is proceeded in. Capt. Morgan lately wrote to me to know whether it would not be good service to help in the article of money at this juncture, offering his own mite and to send a friend of his to England. My friend, whom I sent, is very uneasy to be at liberty to act, and every post gives me fresh encouragement, though he has nothing to show from anybody but myself. He has already done something considerable and can do a great deal more, if named by your Majesty or the King as a person trusted for the purpose, only to take off the rubs in his way from the orders to trust nobody but such as had credentials. If the same could be done for Capt. Morgan, it might be of very good use. My friend in England has sent me a proposal from a French gentleman to the Regent to bring over 250,000 *guineas* in specie on condition that he will give him 20 *livres* a guinea, and has promised, unknown to the Regent, the greatest part of his advantage for the King's service. The first part of this memorial I have laid before the Regent, but know not yet his answer. The reason why the Regent may accept this offer is, that, besides the advantage of bringing so much bullion into the country, by stamping every guinea into a *louis d'or*, there is about nine pence gain, the intrinsic value of a guinea being so much more than a *louis d'or*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 31.—Jeoffrey (Sparre) is a little eased of his fever, and I have some hopes he will be in a condition to speak about affairs to-morrow or the day following at farthest, for which reason and greater safety I prayed Saunders (Queen Mary) to delay sending back the courier till able to write at large. Villeneuve (Dillon) received yours and Mr. Fitzpatrick's (Ormonde's) packets of the 23rd and 25th. He will follow exactly the

directions prescribed. Jeoffrey's sickness in this conjuncture is very unlucky, but such accidents cannot be foreseen or prevented. Mr. Dobson (Downs) arrived here the 29th and parts to-day to pursue his journey. He appears to be a judicious discreet man. I instructed him the best I could according to Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) desire.

Edmond Loftus to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 31. Paris.—Enclosing a letter received the previous night, and hoping his Grace will soon hear from Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie) from the other side.

L. Charteris to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 31. Rochelle.—Mr. Ramsey returned on Tuesday sennight, and I am wind-bound at Rochelle, and cannot get to La Gillion (L'Aguillon) where the ship lies. In this affair I have met with a great deal of difficulties ; first in persuading them to liberty, and afterwards keeping them in possession of it, and was obliged to lie twenty three days on deck without any other canopy but the heavens for fear the sailors had changed the ship's course. After I had rendered myself absolute master by punishing some and flattering others, I brought her to France. But, when Mr. Ramsey was gone, they, thinking he would not return, formed a party against me to assassinate me, which I quelled by calling the heads, man by man, to fight me singlehanded, which they refused, and I have been obliged to sleep with sword and pistol by my side ever since. Even Mr. Ramsey, whom I thought my own and whom I honoured with the message, will not lie aboard without I be with him, which is rather a trouble than any service. I have sent ten of the most troublesome gentlemen to Charron, which belongs to M. de Sevelles, Seigneur de Charron, Pays d' Aunis, and I am with the first fair wind to sail to the West of Ireland with the prisoners to land them there handwinked with the assistance of Lockhart's men and the Highland men, who are the only soldiers. Ramsey and Hardwich I leave at St. Martin's or where they please to go. Some, in fine all, I debarqued are not with (? worth) ammunition bread. When I return, I'll sell the ship and demonstrate to you my honesty, for all I seek is honour and recommendation to foreign service, if the King has none for me, and the more dangerous the business is I'll embrace it with the greater frankness, but, if you knew how I have been seconded by those people, you would pity me.

Postscript.—Mr. Seggins is the only man that has been serviceable in this affair, and I cannot end it without him. I assure you of the necessity of my doing this, having nobody but him that durst risk anything but myself. They would have all the profit, but risk nothing, and not one of them knew of my design the night before I put it in execution. I will be with your Grace as soon as I return from Ireland and Lockhart's men and the Highlanders, for it is a great ease to be free of the rest.

I gave them 40 *livres* a man. Dalmahoy has had 75, Ramsey 400 and Hardwich as much.

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores.
Non vos no vobis etc. (sic).

Lord George Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 31. Turin.—Acknowledging his letter of the 18th and expressing his sorrow at the King's illness.—The King of Sicily stays some miles out of town, which is one reason I see him but seldom, for nobody goes there but those having particular business, and, should I go often, there are Whiggish gentlemen here who would not fail to represent in England my being frequently with his Majesty. Another reason why I don't desire to speak much with him either of my own affairs or any other he might talk to me of (for he is very inquisitive) is because I don't understand the French enough, but I hope very shortly to be pretty much master of that language, for I not only have a master, but am always with gentlemen who speak nothing else. I also take care of my behaviour here, for there is nothing in town that does not come to this prince's ears, and I shall take care he shall have no reason to think amiss of me. He comes to town in a fortnight.

I am very much obliged to you for letting me know your sentiments of this treaty 'twixt England and France. People here are very much convinced that the Regent concludes it on his own views and interests without considering that of France, and most believe it's only with a desire to enable him to settle the Crown of France on himself and family which, if true, must occasion a general war in " Yourop." If the Regent fails, which I think is most likely, Hanover will find England too hot for him.

If I can be instrumental in settling a correspondence between your Grace and one of the ministers of this Court, I shall go about it with pleasure and diligence.

The Duke of Ormonde told me he knew one of these ministers. I would be glad to know his name, for, if he be here and not in Sicily, I shall certainly know him, and any one who had the honour of his Grace's acquaintance would be glad to be able to do him a service.

Lord Garlies stays here some weeks. He is a mighty pretty gentleman and entirely loyal, and, if ever the occasion offer, will venture his life and fortune in his Majesty's service. The enclosed is from him to his brother-in-law. I hope you will excuse my sending it thus, but neither my brother nor Lord Marischal have sent me any direction. I have sent my brother a very easy way of transmitting that money to me. I am almost every day at the French Ambassador's. You may ask a character of the Ambassadress from Mr. Bagnall, who cannot speak too much good of her.

There are here at present of English the eldest son of the Duke of St. Albans and the youngest of the Duke of Bolton, at the academy one Fortescue and General Webb's youngest son.

[Capt. John Ogilvie] to [the Duke of Mar.]

[1716, October ?]—It's believed some miscarriages happened in the late affairs of Scotland betwixt the King and the Regent, by not letting the latter into the secret of a private treaty made with Louis XIV. But, whether that be so or no, it seems reasonable to make one at present, the success of which is not so difficult as perhaps it appears. The methods must be thus:—

1. I am informed that the Regent is governed by Marshal de Besons and his brother, the Archbishop of Bordeaux, who have brought into the ministry M. le Blanch, their nephew, who, I am told, is a person of so distinguished a merit, that he has made himself so esteemed by the Regent that no man has more access than himself, and he really loves the King to my knowledge.

2. It appears that, the King's sending a person of note to this minister with a letter of credit to treat with him privately, by that means a treaty may be carried on with the Regent without any of his Councils having the least knowledge of it.

3. The treaty must be begun by giving to understand, that the Whig party is but a worthless scum of people that will always sacrifice the Regent to the Holland and Imperial interests.

4. That they don't make the third part of the people of the three kingdoms, and that they and their King will be kicked out by the people at last.

5. The Regent must comprehend that, if he does not accept in time the King of England's offers, he may get on his throne without his succour, and may perhaps prove an enemy to him, if ever the Crown of France comes in dispute betwixt him and the King of Spain.

At least, if this business has not the success expected, it will make no noise, and by this you'll push the French to a definitive answer and have no more to manage with them. (See *ante*, *p.* 43.) *In Capt. Ogilvie's hand.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716,. Sunday night, November 1.—This will be the third packet I send to Martel (Mar) by this express, who on Dutton's (Dillon's) account has been detained some days longer than was intended. I send here two hackets (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) and 2 Abrams (letters of Menzies) that came to-day, and shall impart to Dutton what Abram says in his last of Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) factor.

I had this morning a visit from a Baron Wallis (Walef) or such a name. He is a Liégeois and well known to Onslow (Ormonde) under whom he served the last campaign in Flanders, and with the troops he then commanded followed Onslow when he separated from the army of the allies. By this Onslow will easily know who he is. He seems mighty zealous for Patrick's (James') interest, and spoke sensibly enough on the subject. Amongst other things he insisted on the necessity of his applying immediately to Elmor (the Emperor), which he thinks the present

juncture requires, and believes it will be with success. He offered himself for this message, and said he had good acquaintance at that Court, and was intimately known to Prince Eugene. As he is quite a stranger to me, I said very little, but only heard him, and promised to inform Andrew (Queen Mary) of what he said. Martel and Onslow will be best able to judge whether he is fit for such a message. He desired his proposal should be a great secret.

Col. Arthur Elphinston to John Paterson.

1716, November 1. Blois.—As he hears he is not on Mr. Gordon's list of gentlemen to whom the King has ordered a subsistence, asking him to let him know what he may expect. His company cost him 500*l.* besides 50 guineas to Middleton and some other expenses. He has been near two months at Blois, a very agreeable place, but would not have stayed so long except he had an excellent master who takes a great deal of pains to teach him French, for there are so many strangers there that one cannot get a reasonable pension.

Charles Kinnaird to Mr. Morice (the Duke of Mar.)

1716, November 1. Robertson (Liége.)—I deferred answering yours of the 9th received four days ago, expecting to have had something by the post from Howard (England) worth writing to you. I most heartily congratulate the good agreement you mention, and am confident Mr. Anderson (Mar) who well knows of what consequence it is, will ever contribute his best endeavours to cultivate it, and, if Alexander (Ormonde) and he keep well together, you will not only find the good effects of it where you are, but also in all your concerns with Messrs. Howard and Hewit (Scotland) and also with Hughs (France) and Hardy (Spain) and what others you may have occasion to deal with. I shall let our old friend you inquire about know as soon as possible how much he is obliged to you. You have done him but justice, and, let that person say what he pleases and whatever ill conduct was in that matter, it is really rather to be imputed to him. This is a long story ; you shall have it truly in detail when you please, but you may on good ground continue your good opinion of him. Mr. Elford (Sir W. Wyndham), I imagine, got Mr. Knight's (James') letter in due time, and I doubt not has or will give an answer to it and fully answer Mr. Anderson's expectations, whose advice in that matter was just and right. When I was at Mr. Howard's, poor Elford came and saw me thrice. I had not seen him for a long time, not since I saw Mr. Anderson, and it was b y n i g h t / s m x v u w a. He discoursed fully about everything, and I cannot say but on the main he satisfied me. I heard that the person you name also blamed Mr. Carse (Kinnaird), but assure yourself he saw neither. You know the man, so I need say no more. As for Armestrong (Bolingbroke) every thing is as you name it, and, altho' his friend

at first seemed not to believe anything of the matter, yet, after Randel (Mr. Murray) had shown his own hand, justifying all, he seemed satisfied as to f a c t s / o l r a b. Randel, who is improved since you saw him, has dropped Bumbery (Bolingbroke) and so has Daws (Lord Lansdown). I also believe that all the company will do the same. I believe Elford will not risk any thing with or for Armestrong, and Randel told me positively that he would not, and owned he had been deceived by him, and would not have any more dealing with him. About four months ago, when your friends Kemp (Kinnaird) and Carse were fully convinced of the truth of all that which you insist most upon in your letter, they stood amazed, and the latter immediately took the resolution he has since happily put in execution, seeing the bills (memorial) which he himself had actually accepted from Anderson were by Armor's (James') order put into Armstrong's hand. It is Anderson's business to get up the original bills, and I entreat to know how that matter stands, for I am engaged to let either Kemp or Carse know fully how it stands. Though some say that Duntroun (Lord Oxford) has reason to apprehend unfair dealing from his old friend, yet Carse seems not to do it, but is damnedly apprehensive of Bumbery's broker (secretary). (Concerning James' health and how letters to the writer are to be addressed). I delivered your commission to your kinsman who is well and very easy. I have writ by a friend to Tomaso (Thomas Bruce). I have not seen him. I saw Haly (Mr. Maule) and heard lately from him, as also from Callender (Sir H. Paterson). I expected to have seen both ere now, but they have changed their mind and wait where they are to see Mr. Oran (Sir D. Dalrymple), who received me lately very well but would not see S i n c l a i r / B v x r z t v c, of whose story and other things you shall hear in a very few days.

My last accounts from Rhind (J. Menzies) which I sent to Rankin (Inese) were not very pleasant.

Charles Forbes to John Paterson.

1716, November 1. Rotterdam.—I am glad to find by yours of the 11th that my Lord Duke has not misunderstood me. I shall be careful to do nothing to incur his displeasure. I hope he will not think the worse of me for my plain way of dealing, since he knows me to be no flatterer. I cannot but be very sensible of his kindness in desiring me to acquaint him of my straits. As for the King's money it shall be the last shift I use. You know I had my colonel's commission written besides promised by the King many a day ago, and, since there is an establishment made, I would be glad to be ranked as such, that it might be of use to me when fortune turns more favourable to his Majesty's affairs.

I speak several times with De Ruiter, who assures me both of his service and secrecy. Both arms and ammunition can be had

here with ease. We are in good hopes here that the treaty betwixt F[rance] and En[gland] will blow up, though the best thinking people never wish the K[ing's] affairs to depend upon the R[egent]. The Czar of M[uscovy] is expected here in two weeks, and, it is said, is soliciting for a pardon to all the Scots attainted as well as unattainted. I hear it said Mr. Callendar (Sir H. Paterson) is to get his remission, with what truth I know not. It is certain George is to return to E[ngland] very soon. Rotterdam and Leyden have protested against the alliance. I hope to get a copy of the treaty George made with the Dutch before their troops marched to Scotland, which is the most scandalous thing ever done by a pretended sovereign, and what they dare not even let Parliament know. Cadogan's clerk gave a copy of it to a Dutchman for 10 guineas when it was writing. Our news both from E[ngland] and Scotland confirm the growing aversion the people show to the Government to that degree that the assistance of the most insignificant foreign prince would work our delivery.

James Ogilvie of Boyne to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 2. Paris.—Expressing his joy at the good news of the King's health.—Nothing is done yet about my pension, but I have good hope to get it done at last. Since I have no way now to subsist but by your protection, I hope you will order some means for me till I get my own. Next week I intend to observe your commands by going to Rouen, if I have as much money as will clear me of this place.

I am informed my son's name is on the list of those to be subsisted by his Majesty. I doubt not but your Grace has ordered his subsistence according to his character and rank having a commission from you of lieut.-colonel.

Mr. Brisbane to J. Paterson.

1716, November 2. Bordeaux.—A friendly letter written in very flowery language enclosing one for the Duke of Mar which he requests him to seal and deliver.

Mr. Brisbane to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 2. Bordeaux.—Letter similar to the last, informing him that they had got there the night before, and that the money the King had given the writer was near gone, the Canal of Beziers not going obliging them to double expense.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 2.—I received to-day your letter of 21 October by the person you charged with it. I have been since with Janson (Alberoni) to discourse on the contents of it, but, as this is his post day for all parts, he put me off till to-morrow afternoon.

I will not fail then to press him in a lively manner on the essential points of your letter, though I have but slender hopes of succeeding, because I am almost sure he will never hear of Mr. Le Vasseur's (James') coming to lodge with Mr. Allin (the King of Spain), and apprehend likewise that he will pretend, as he has always done of late, that Mr. Alin wants Mr. Le Maire (money) so much himself that he can hardly spare him. I shall know more of his mind to-morrow and hope I shall find him in a more favourable disposition than I expect. Nothing shall be left unacted on my part to engage both Mr. Allin and him to act generously by Mr. Le Vasseur on this occasion. Whatever the result is, you shall have a full account of it by the same conveyance that brought me your letter.

(Concerning James' health).—You need be in no pain about anything you confide to me, for neither old nor young Lusson (Berwick) nor any other person shall ever have power enough over me to oblige me to divulge anything regarding Mr. Le Vasseur's interest, unless he orders me to communicate it.

Thomas Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 2. Antwerp.—To-day I had yours of the 22nd. It is not above five days since I heard of Mr. Clerk's (James') illness from a gentleman at Leghorn (? France) and the same day I had it from Holland, where the account had come very quick from Mr. Short (? Stair) to Mr. Cox (? Cadogan) that he was at the last extremity. Yours gives no small comfort on that head.

I had for some time expected that he would be inclined, both for the sake of his health and business, to live at Frankfort (Brussels), and by what I find in yours I presume you will not think the labour lost which I wrote of in mine of the 23rd and 27th, touching all which your orders will be necessary. In mine of the 23rd I gave you a hint of a memorial to be offered to show Mr. Lutsen's (the Emperor's) interest in entering into co-partnery with Mr. Clerk, but, because nothing of that kind can be directly offered without instructions, in the meantime another memorial is making ready setting forth the joint interest betwixt the merchants at Frankfort and those of Lisbon, (? England), from which those of Frankfort, finding that the East Country company, (? the States General) by means of Mr. Bell, (? King George) have got the start of them, will think of a co-partnery with Mr. Clerk, and those of Lisbon, finding a prospect of a more beneficial trade with those of Frankfort, will perhaps, if it is well managed, at their next general meeting, propose some new bargain, and give some uneasiness to those which they have already made with the East Country company.

The heads given in toward that memorial are chiefly these :— 1. What was the course of trade in former times betwixt Lisbon and Frankfort ? 2. What time and by what means that trade has been interrupted ? 3. What were the duties in former times on the Lisbon goods and what now ? 4. How far the

joint trade betwixt the merchants in Lisbon and those in Frankfort are prejudged by the late bargains with the East Country company? 5. How far that company may stretch these bargains in time to come to the further ruin of the Lisbon trade? 6. What expedients may be offered by the Frankfort merchants towards engaging those at Lisbon into a new co-partnery?

I presume you will think this affair closely managed may do well, and may produce other good consequences which cannot be moved in without a higher management.

My namesake is mightily pleased with his disappointment in the advices he had, and is now of opinion that it was only a second part of the former story. He gives his best wishes to Mr. Clerk with his most humble service to Mr. Miln (Mar) and desires him to give the same to Mr. Oswald (Ormonde).

As for news we expect M. de Prié leaves the Hague to-day, *re infecta*. We are told that the chief occasion of the high words that passed betwixt him and Cadogan was what had passed the day before betwixt Cadogan and the Bishop of Antwerp, who is very earnest in obtaining a reparation of the grievances of the Barrier treaty. Cadogan having told him that the States of Brabant and Flanders must pay up the arrears of the 500,000 crowns, which by that treaty are payable yearly to the Dutch, and of which nothing has ever yet been paid, the Bishop answered they would not do it. Cadogan told him, if they did not, they would be rebels to their own sovereign, the Emperor, who by that treaty was bound to that performance. It seems that the Bishop having given account of this to M. de Prié, those warm expressions passed betwixt him and Cadogan. By this it would appear that, if Cadogan thinks them rebels to the Emperor, his minister thinks otherwise. A gentleman on the part of the Elector of Bavaria is expected at Brussels to meet M. de Prié at this juncture. The people here are daily making their invention where to find alliances for the Emperor, whom they look on as quite deserted both by the English and Dutch. Sometimes they give him the Swede, sometimes the Czar, at other times they give him both with the King of Poland. My business does not allow me to mind these matters, but I hear the people in the coffee-houses talking daily of such affairs. A Portuguese gentleman, whose father I have seen frequently at your house at Lisbon, when here about two months ago spoke very much in praise of Mr. Bayly (? Bolingbroke) as a man of very good judgment in trade and of entire credit. This gentleman went from this to the Hague and in his return toward Leghorn stayed here two days, and gave us quite another character of him, that his credit was not only lost, but that he had broke with the full hand and was removing from Leghorn to Lisbon, having been all along in correspondence with Mr. Short, who has helped him to carry off his effects. After this I shall not trust my own brother further than absolute necessity requires, and I wish others may take a lesson by it.

J. Le Brun (Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 22[-November 2]. London.—I advertised you last post that I had delivered my small cargo to the merchants'

hands to whom they were assigned without being damaged either by salt water or otherwise. I shall mind all your commissions and buy them up at the cheapest prices I can, and, as soon as I can have a parcel of goods brought up that will turn a penny, I shall dispatch to make my market. I am uneasy to know if Mr. Hardy (James) be content with my conduct in the affair Mr. Gough and I wrote about.

Pray let Mr. Whytlye (Ormonde) know I shall neglect nothing he charged me with. I can assure you Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) will be found the prime merchant on the Exchange, and there is not a man on earth more affectionately yours.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese.)

1716, Monday, October 22[-November 2].—I told you in my last that Mr. Onslow (Ogilvie) was come to town in good health and well every way. His cousin Will. (Menzies) is every day taking care about what he brought from the country, and no time will be lost. He has sent already several expresses for some of Mistress Jean's relations (James' partisans) who were in the country. Time is precious in love matters.

(Concerning the reports in London of James' illness and danger, which has strangely terrified and confounded the Jacobites and which has been in the *Gazette* and all the newspapers, and hoping that Inese will write by every post what is really in it.)

H. S[trato]n to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 22[-November 2].—By my last of the 9th I gave you a full account of what passed betwixt Mr. Willson and me concerning the gold Masterton (Mackintosh) left with him. I now send two papers, a letter from Willson to Mastertoun and a copy of Will. Mackintosh's order to his brother Duncan and his endorsation to Mr. Baillie, with a copy of Willson's letter to Duncan and in the last place Baillie's letter to Willson, which will give you some further view of matters.

If what Willson writes is true, Duncan has either mistaken his measures or trusted the wrong man, perhaps both. However I think, though Baillie threatens, he dares not prosecute Willson, for he cannot but know that the Commissioners of Inquiry may catch the bait from both and Baillie run some hazard besides; but of this I must say little to Willson till I consider the Act constituting that commission and find the term elapsed that gives encouragement to discoverers, and then I may speak with a little more freedom, for the havers and concealers of effects after 1 November next are liable to very high penalties, which, I suppose, may reach Baillie as well as Willson, and which I think may contribute much to make both more easy to be treated with, and it's very possible there may be collusion betwixt them. Mr. Gray (Duke of Gordon) is so ill that most think him in a dying condition, so I have not yet troubled him on this subject. In the present circumstances nothing but soft and gentle methods

are to be used, and I will act with as much caution and discretion as I can and will give you true accounts and faithfully follow your directions. In the mean time it will not be amiss to satisfy Willson that Masterton write both to Baillie and him as he desires.

All that have Mr. Kirkton's (James') letter to Brewer (Bishop of Edinburgh) are extremely well pleased with it, and it cannot be doubted but it will be most acceptable to other honest merchants that are to see it.

I am not able to go abroad and have not yet seen Mr. Mobranch (Macleod) so can add nothing to what I formerly said concerning Mall's (Sir J. Maclean's) affair. Mr. Hammond (Lord Huntly) is still in Elizabeth's country (Edinburgh Castle). I can give you but little news but what you will find in the English prints, only it is writ from London that the judges appointed for Carlisle were unwilling to go, and so much shifted it that they were ordered to attend the Council, and some pretend the reason they did so was, because they thought it an infringement of the Union to judge Scotsmen in England for crimes committed in Scotland. However that may be, it's now confidently said that the Scots prisoners at Carlisle are not to be tried till about the middle of December, and it's now told for certain that Logie Drummond is to have a pardon for life and fortune, but the Marquis of Huntly has not yet received his remission, and it is now told that it is to be clogged, that is, the Government designs to chop his lordship of his superiorities. How that can be done in due form, unless he be forfeited or one way or other convict, let lawyers define. *Enclosed,*

J. Willson to W. Mackintosh.

Expressing his surprise at his having given orders to his brother Duncan endorsed by him to John Baillie, one of the clerks of the inquisition there, and his greater surprise that he had given posterior orders to C[apt.] S[traton], and stating that, as his brother had been so far in the wrong as to give up the letter of which the enclosed is a copy to Baillie, who swears he'll do all he can to ruin all and bring it to a public lawsuit, the writer had obtained some weeks to get an answer from Mackintosh, and requesting him to write to Baillie to entreat him to give up the order and letter, and then his orders to C[apt.] S[traton] shall be obeyed as far as the writer has effects, and, if Baillie refuses, to advise him what to do. Baillie swears he is engaged for 7,000 merks *on Mackintosh's account:* 1716, *October,* 18.

William Mackintosh to J. Willson.

Order of 20 *December,* 1715 *to Willson to deliver to his brother Duncan the sealed bag he gave him at Leith, with endorsement by Duncan dated* 7 *August,* 1716, *ordering its delivery to John Baillie. Copy.*

J. Willson to Duncan Williamson in the Fleet.

As to what was recommended to the writer by Williamson's friend, requesting an order to his brother or some other confident

to get the thing from the writer or else to let him know how it shall be transported. 1716, *May* 19, *Edinburgh.*

J. Baillie to J. Willson.

Sending a copy of his order and Willson's letter, adding that he was that day threatened to be put in prison for 200*l. sterling of these gentlemen's debts. Copies.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 3.—Informing him that Jeoffry (Sparre) was not in a condition to entertain Villeneuve (Dillon) till that morning, and that he had been with him three long hours, and that he is most willing to do all that depends on him for Arthur's (James') service.

James Moore (Edward Gough) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 3. Dunk[irk].—As I am persuaded Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie) got over the 28th, I daily expect to hear from him of his safe arrival. I received this instant your letter of the 23rd by your friend. There are two occasions here bound for London with the first fair wind. I hope he may pass on the first that parts, yet we must not seem pressing, to avoid being taken notice of. (Concerning the report of James' illness).

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 3.—I gave you an account by last night's post of Major McPherson's arrival and of the little hopes I had of succeeding in what you ordered me to represent by your letter of 21 October, which are now past all manner of doubt.

I had this morning a conference with Janson (Alberoni) about its contents, and found him in so great a passion at the Major's coming here post in so public a manner, that he would hardly give ear to anything I had to say. He told me after a very violent way that Mr. Alin (King of Spain) had an account the post before that such a person would be sent from Pussole (Avignon) and very much admired at it, whereas any thing that was requisite to be represented here might be done in a much safer and privater manner by the ordinary post than by alarming those with whom he has so great measures to guard, by sending couriers. In fine he told me plainly that, if I did not immediately send the Major out of town, he would be forced to do it himself, for fear it may come to Mr. Dumont's (the English ministry's) knowledge that such a person is here. I did all I could to appease him, and show him his apprehensions were groundless, since it was not possible that anybody could know whence he came, nor upon what business, since he knew nothing of the latter himself, but all was to no purpose, for he would hear no reason on that subject, but told me he must go away immediately, nor would he even consent I should desire an order for post horses for him for

fear it should come to Dumont's notice, so I am forced to send him away on hired mules to Saragoza, in hopes he may get post horses there, for none will be given nearer than that place without an order from the Secretary of State, and Janson would not permit me to speak to him of the matter. You may infer from this how little hopes there are that Mr. Le Vasseur (James) may be welcome to Mr. Allin's country, and I believe that the dissatisfaction they show at the Major's coming is principally designed to disabuse Mr. Le Vasseur of any such thoughts.

As to Mr. Le Maire (money) Janson told me that Mr. Allin had lately sent all he could to Mr. Vallin (Queen Mary) for Mr. Le Vasseur's use, but that, had he been able to send much more, it would not be possible for Mr. Le Vasseur to remain at Pussole, since Brisson (the Regent) has engaged to oblige him by force to leave it, if he will not comply otherwise, and he thinks it is vain for him to resist. I said nothing to him about Mr. Le Vasseur's thoughts of coming into Allin's country, if he was forced out of Pussole, because I evidently saw that he would not receive him, and am equally persuaded that he will not come into any measures with Le Vasseur, as you propose, for Janson does not believe this a proper time to enter on any such matter. He desired me to advertise Le Vasseur that M. Basville is informed of all that passes at Pussole, and that there is no security to treat of any affairs that regard him, unless matters are carried on with more secrecy than hitherto. He also told me that Mr. Le Vasseur should find in due time that he has his affairs more at heart than he can show at present, and that experience will convince him, when a favourable occasion offers, that he has not a more zealous servant than he is, though an unfortunate chain of affairs renders his good intentions for him useless at present, and would ruin Mr. Allin's in this conjuncture, if he acted otherwise than he does. The Major is pressed to depart, so I shall not enlarge on these disagreeable subjects at present. I will only add it was not his fault that such a noise was made here on his arriving by post, for there is no possibility for any body to come in that manner without giving a great deal of curiosity, especially to the ministry and all foreign ministers who immediately send their emissaries at his heels to know what his business is, etc. It was impossible for him or for me to take more precautions, but all would not do, nor satisfy Janson till he sees him gone.

I gave Mr. Janson an account of Mr. Le Vasseur's being cut of a fistula, and past all danger, and desired him to acquaint Mr. Allin and Du Clos (Queen of Spain) of it, since he did not think it convenient I should demand an audience of either, and he seemed very much concerned for his indisposition.

The Marquis of Wharton to James III.

1716, [November] 4. Paris.—Expressing his gratitude on receiving his Majesty's letter of 11 October and promising to neglect no opportunity of serving the cause, particularly in the affair he mentions.

It being very certain that the Duke of Hanover will not return till the spring to England, and the affairs of the North being in great confusion by this late difference between the Czar and the King of Denmark, I thought no time should be lost in making application to the Court of Cassel, and to that end I have prepared a letter to the Landgrave which I have enclosed to the Duke of Mar, which (if your Majesty approves it) I think to send in Mr. Sparre, the Swedish ambassador's, packet. I shall have a good pretence to give him this trouble, because I was particularly acquainted with his brother, who, I believe, is still at Cassel.

I am extremely rejoiced that the Whigs are disappointed of the hopes they had formed on your illness, and that your recovery is so prosperously advanced. I hope your health will be the better for this operation, and that providence will take under her immediate care a life of such consequence to all Europe.

I am settling my private affairs in a very good way, which will enable me to serve you with more ease, and shall make use of Mr. Panton's advice whom you mention in your letter. *Misdated December 4, but endorsed November 4, which the context shows to be right.*

The Marquis of Wharton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 4. Paris.—Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have prepared to the Landgrave of Cassel, on which I beg to know his Majesty's sentiments as soon as possible.

Bolingbroke continues unwearied in his endeavours to debauch the young men, but I believe he will be much mistaken in his politics, for they are all honest and will continue so. Ford, a creature of his, who returned to England by his orders is now come back here, and I suppose brings him further instructions from his new masters.

The talk of the alliance is as hot as ever, and frequent expresses arrive from England. Last Sunday three came at once, which made us all hope something extraordinary had happened, but the contents are kept very secret.

Two Hanover gentlemen just come, Gen. Darlevil and Mr. La Forest, have assured me that George does not think of returning till spring, and that he is very much embarrassed what to do with the Czar. *Enclosed,*

[The Marquis of Wharton] to [the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.]

The acts of kindness of your Most Serene Highness to me during my stay at Cassel encourage me to address you on a matter which concerns Europe in general. You always appeared to me to take a keen interest in every thing that concerns England, and I am convinced that interest and compassion will induce you at least to desire the restoration of the old Government of that country. The ruin of our liberties will infallibly

put the Duke of Hanover in a position to pursue actively the plans he seems to have formed against Sweden and all her allies, and the misfortunes of a Protestant people, who have so often defended not only their own liberties, but even those of Europe will always affect a Prince as generous and charitable as yourself.

You are too well acquainted with foreign affairs to be ignorant of the different acts of absolute power, which the Prince that reigns among us exercises every day.

The Septennial Bill and that empowering the King to have criminals tried where he pleases are but trifles compared with the rest, though the one abolishes the third estate of the kingdom, and the other renders the King absolute master of the life and property of all his subjects.

The number of creatures he introduces every day into the Upper Chamber entirely corrupts it and makes it contemptible.

But all this does not come up to the different things he has done without the consent of Parliament and directly contrary to the laws, as transporting to the West Indies as slaves a great number of persons, several of whom belong to the oldest houses of the kingdom, who have never been convicted, as declaring war against Sweden contrary to the Act of Succession, and several other things, of which your Most Serene Highness is aware.

You may judge with what grief I should recapitulate the misfortunes of my country, did not I hope that the same providence, which has always defended the nation, will not abandon us in this miserable condition.

Almost all my countrymen are of opinion that the restoration of our lawful sovereign, King James, is the sole means of saving everything, and I thank Heaven his affairs have never been in a better state, since the Parliament, the fleet, and the army find it difficult to maintain his rival, so strongly does the feeling run against the latter.

As soon as the King learnt my design of returning to Cassel, he honoured me with the letter of which the enclosed is a copy, and of which M. Sparre has seen the original, whereby your Most Serene Highness will see the esteem he has for you, and the warmth with which he asks for your friendship. I should be very happy to be the channel of a correspondence between two such illustrious persons, which cannot fail to be of the last importance to Europe in general and to the Protestant interest in particular. I venture to promise that his Majesty will give you every kind of assurance on the question of religion, and am convinced that in everything else you will be perfectly satisfied.

The King, thank Heaven, is a Prince who has the best qualities in the world, and joins to a charming wit a probity and justness of soul to stand the test of everything that the most adverse fortune can do, and is justly admired by all who have the honour of approaching his sacred person.

I beg that your Most Serene Highness will keep this letter secret.
Draft. French.

T. S[outhcott] to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 4.—I showed her Majesty yesterday some letters received lately from England of a very promising beginning my friend has made. In one he goes so far as to assure me he does not doubt of success for so considerable a sum as may answer both for the King's subsistence and to be applied elsewhere, if he has but any thing to vouch for his acting. He lies entirely quiet by order, and shall not stir till fresh orders. If the end be answered otherwise, I should be glad to have leave to call him back by reason of the expense, or, if you think him in danger of interfering with others, you are best judge and your orders shall be punctually obeyed. I only beg, if his Majesty thinks it proper for him to proceed, I may hear as soon as possible, and that he may have something to show. There appears to me a great readiness in people to contribute their might (*sic*). This is an article that would puzzle the Regent in his preliminaries, having, as I imagine no other way to remove the King but by holding his hand, and, as I perceive, the alliance does not advance so fast as was expected. Some think the Parliament here will take cognizance of the article of Mardyke, which the French in general exclaim against as scandalous, as well as what relates to the King's removal, and I am assured by a very good hand yesterday that the Hollanders positively refuse to come in, being influenced by the Emperor. Baron Walef is extremely desirous to be sent to Vienna having the advantage of being very well with the Emperor's confessor and Prince Eugene, notwithstanding what happened the last campaign. Capt. Morgan wrote to me to know if he could not be serviceable by contributing his mite, and offers to send over a friend to some particular acquaintance from whence he has a good expectation.

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 4. Turin.—Acknowledging his letter of the 23rd and expressing his joy at James' recovery.—Marquis Melass sent by the King of Sicily to visit his ship is returned. I have waited on him and he has promised to speak to the King in behalf of Mr. Paterson, who is now first lieutenant, the King having dismissed the first. As soon as the Admiral comes, I shall remind the King of his promise and don't doubt he will be confirmed. Lord George Murray is gone to the Venery to acquaint the Queen of the King's recovery.

Charles Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716. November 4.—Mr. Brumfield's (Mar's) of 25 September and 13 October to Mr. Maynard (Sir J. Erskine) and also those of the 20th and 25th came safe to Mr. Doyle's (Erskine's) hands. "The enclosed for Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) shall be sent off with all possible dispatch accompanied with a proper landscape, such as may be expected from so coarse a hand; and by a conversation

on Tuesday last with Nedson's (Stair's) uncle (Sir D. Dalrymple), who was then just arrived from Prescoat (Hanover), the painter chances to be furnished with a description that naturally suggests a stroke not unlikely to hit their eye. The disgust Mr. Davys (the Czar) thinks fit to show by withdrawing his stock has raised such resentment in Mr. Haly's (King George's) breast that the gentleman I now mentioned said he was willing to abate somewhat of his pretensions upon Mr. Whiteworth (King of Sweden) and assist him in making all his good against Mr. Davys, his mortal enemy. I can't allow myself to think such an [? offer] will be accepted of by Mr. Whiteworth; however, Mr. Brumfield may not perhaps think it amiss to watch it, especially considering the interest Frankling's (the Regent's) friends may have with him; and I shall take care to apprize Murphy (Dr. Erskine) of it, who, I doubt not, will improve it to advantage. I'm sure the last accounts from Hindon (of which you have the substance in a former) were such as give ground to believe that nothing will be wanting on that side. It happens luckily, I hope, that Messrs. Davys, Murphy and Hindon have promised about a fortnight hence to lodge with Mr Nealan's (Holland); the incourse (*sic*) between friends will be free, and an evening may dispatch more than many posts. If they stand to their appointment, Mr. Doyle designs to throw himself in the way, tho' he perceives there are eyes upon him, and Mr. Haly's acquaintances here begin to enquire at a distance into the causes of his stay. However, in all events, he'll write again to Mr. Brumfield before he stir from where he now is. Mr. Hooker (Jerningham), I know, writes this post; from him you'll have what news are worth writing, and therefore I shall only add that by some old acquaintances in this place I find Mr. Nealan's does not at all incline suddenly to give in to the affair of Maddin (the treaty) betwixt Frankling and Haly. As to Mr. Maynard and his friend, whom Mr. Brumfield seems to blame for his sudden departure from Mr. Nealan's, I can offer nothing so strong in their defence as simply to relate the whole affair as it stood, with the motives and conditions of the agreement, and leave it to Mr. Brumfield to determine where the error lay, and whether Maynard's management hitherto can be of bad consequence to those whose interest he pretended to espouse.

"Doyle never so much as mentioned to any mortal, as if he expected Maynard's friends should apply in his behalf, believing it was impossible to bring it about with his honour, without which circumstance he affirms he'd rather be hanged than advise him to it. But when the glaring story was first set about at Mr. Langhorn's (London), Slingsby (Lord Townshend) and indeed Mr. Haly were so full of it that Mr. Johnstone (? Haldane of Gleneagles), was sent for, who, to add to his former merit, undertook to find out what was in it, and in pursuance of this undertaking wrote to Mrs. Maynard (Lady Erskine) to inform his patrons what knowledge she had of it and rely on Haly's generosity; if she did not comply, her family would

be treated with rigour. But, not being able to prevail upon her nor to find out with any certainty what was really in it, they resolved to set about it in earnest, and to that purpose ane order of enquiry was making out when Mr. Nash (Campbell of Monzie) with the help of Mr. Nedson's uncle threw Mumples (the laws about mines) in their way, which, tho' it stopt the Carier for a little and gained time, was not however able to stand before their eagerness, for they at last resolved to proceed as at first they intended and commence a process of outlarie 18,67,86.71,50,63,37,29, against the owner, but still being tossed by hopes and fears that without Maynard or some of his confidents they might miss of their aim, Slingsby proposed to Mr. Nash to make Mr. Maynard's acquaintance again with Mr. Wood (Scotland) (*i.e.* get Sir J. Erskine to return to Scotland) and at the same time desired him to prevail with Doyle to make him a visit. When he was introduced and asked what information he could give of that affair, he answered that, since he understood that the discovery of that affair was to be a condition of the favour offered to his friend, till such time as that was adjusted, he begged to be excused. However, not to trouble you any further with the foolish circumstances of the management, at last they agreed that Mr. Crafton (the Prince of Wales) should give a protection and Mr. Slingsby promise to give the finishing stroke when he came to Mr. Crowly's (England), upon this single condition that he should discover what he knew concerning the mistress they now seemed to love so dearly, which Doyle knew was no more possible to keep secret—five hundred knowing it besides him—than to cover her bed with his thumb.

"It was expressly told them that noaths 20,18, 85,50,86,12,65, were to be expected nor any questions 80,89,32,81,64,13,85,20,65 concerning any thing but the mistress sought for, and as expressly consented to, nor have they broke their engagements, as I understand by last post. But by no means would they delay the commission 47,18,17,93,37,81,65,13,85,20, till Maynard should have time to give an answer, and the very day Doyle set out for Mr. Nealan's, one of Prescoat's family, bred up to that kind of employment, set out for Mr. Wood's, with full powers to others joined with him, two of whom were Mr. Johnston and Mr. Duddell (? Drummond), in great earnest, as I'm informed, to serve their friend Mr. Haly in that affair; and I have reason to believe that, had those entrusted been able to make their report before Maynard got as far as Mr. Crowly's, the favour had either not been granted at all or clogged so as he would never have accepted of it. This was the case when Maynard and Doyle met at Mr. Nealan's. If he put off his departure, he must have given up all hopes of the agreement; and, if he had an allowance for anything of that kind, as he told me he had from Trueman (James), I'm sure it was not to be got on easier terms. And, since Murphy and Hindon made

such professions of their goodwill towards Trueman, he was of no further consequence in that affiair than to forward the correspondence, which I undertook, believing it required no uncommon address. One thing further I must take notice of, that, had he broke with them, if there be anything in that story, it behoved to have turned to much greater account to Mr. Haly, Maynard's friends having no further access to puzzle the affair to them when all possession was once taken out of their hands, which was the first thing designed, and now I know Maynard will be able to make it of small or no account. All I shall further add at present is that Mr. Brumfield may depend on the truth of the above account to a tittle. If there were any particular reasons why he ought not to have accepted of that offer, he told Doyle nothing of them, nor did he meddle any further than to represent the affair as I have done at present."

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 5. Chaillot.—" I am in a great hurry to-day, going to St. Germain mucch against my will, but reason must take the place, since every body thinks that it will prejudice my health if I stay here in winter. Since I writt to the King I have had yours of the 28 and 29, and I must chid you for making excuses for writting often to me, whereas you should have had great caus to make them, if you had not don it all the time of the King's illnesse, for you know that I asked it of you, that you had promised me to do it, and, indeed, I expected it from your good nature and your friendship for me, as the greatest marke you could give me of it and the greatest service and pleasur you could do me on this sad occasion, for whicch I do again give you a million of thanks, now that I begin to be at ease, for the ninth day being past, I hope in God all danger is over. I am realy vexed that Champagne is not yett dispatched, but Mr. Dutton (Dillon), I suppos, has informed you of the caus of it, whicch when you know, you will see that it dos not lye at his door nor mine, but I hope to send him to-morow without fail, and therefor I need make this letter no longer, for I shall writt freely and fully by him, and that is the reason I don't writt to the King now, for I am confident Champagne will be with you befor this, but I only writt it for fear of any accident to him, or of his beeing putt off again, neither of whicch, I hope, will not happen." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Thursday, November 5.—This I think is the fifth and I hope will be the last I shall write to Martel (Mar) by this courier, who is at last to part to-morrow morning

The delay was occasioned by Dutton's (Dillon's) being put off by Kemp's (King of Sweden's factor), who is but just recovered of a great sickness. The two enclosed of the same date came together yesterday. I am glad Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger is arrived and that letters go safe.

Baron Walef has been with me again. He has very odd extravagant notions, and does not appear a solid man, and consequently I believe Onslow (Ormonde), who has known him long, will scarce think him fit for the message to Elmor (the Emperor), which he is very full of, and for obtaining which he says Mr. Southcott, who is his friend and, I believe, sent him to me, has written to Martel and Onslow. A fit person is not easy to be found, and yet I think it absolutely necessary somebody be sent out of hand. Could not some Italian Abbé be found about the Vice-Legate that would be fit ?

I have seen some of these abbots very adroit insinuating people, very fit for such a message. Elmor himself and all his family speak Italian, and such a man could deal both with the Nuncio there and the Confessor. I think this point the most pressing of all at present and that it admits of no delay, so it were better to send a less fit person immediately, so he be honest and docile, than to delay in looking out for one more qualified, who may not be found till the occasion is lost, for now is the time while Elmore is angry at this treaty, and the *ordonnance*, mentioned in the article of Brussels in last week's Paris *Gazette*, is a great encouragement to hope for success, if no time be lost.

In a former letter I put a query whether by virtue of this *ordonnance* Patrick (James) could not go thither incognito by way of skulking and under a new name. But in that case Elmor behoved to be advertised, and told that his enemies pressed him so much that he was forced to part before he could have his answer. If this were resolved, Patrick must not stay till he is forced away, for then he would not be master but must go where they would have him, but must depart before the order came, and in the most private manner that could be thought of, for Selby (Stair) had rather he stayed where he now is than that he should go into any of Elmor's territories, and consequently Edward (the Regent), who is now governed by Selby, would take all imaginable means to stop him.

Edmond Loftus to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 5. Paris.—Enclosing a letter just received from Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie).

William Fisher (Father Archangel Græme) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 5. Calais.—Apologizing for his want of news and sending a list of the English passengers arriving at or leaving Calais between 24 October and 3 November, on which day young Craggs, son of the Post Master, arrived from Paris where he had been ten or twelve days about some message or other of Lord Marlborough's. An English gentleman came here from Avignon about a fortnight ago. He was attended all along the road by one of Stair's spies, and with much ado got rid of him after arriving here together. The day after he arrived he went for England.

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 5. Lunéville.—I have communicated the contents of your letter of 22 Oct. to the Duke who expressed a very feeling sense of the King's situation.

The new link between his enemy and his friend is the heaviest blow he could receive as affairs stand. His fate is the more rigorous that the two great mediums which must co-operate in his restoration, foreign succours and a full disposition at home to receive him, have flattered his hopes separately and by turns but never concurred. During perhaps 20 years he never could have missed of a fleet and body of men capable to free his people, if they or the major part were willing to declare for him, and now these two or three years past that a sense of their misery and folly, if not of their duty, has spread among them such an universal desire to receive their lawful King, all human means are wanting from abroad, to benefit by their zeal, which is likely to become more fatal to them and more useless to his Majesty by his removal. As to the affection of his people, I believe it very indifferent whether he be there or in Italy, having not the choice, but the great misfortune is to be at such a distance, and, though resistance may avail nothing, I am of opinion he ought to use it to the utmost that all Europe may see his going is no voluntary act, and that the authors of that inhuman proceeding may appear in their lively colours and bear the ignominy of it in the eyes of the world. The Duke's opinion is they will use no exterior violence to drive him from a place where they can pretend no right, but will come to their end by stopping the Queen's pension in case of resistance, and, if they did, he believes they would never settle again the same allowance. We hear the small remnant of the King's Irish troops in France is to be broke, which, to say nothing of that cruel usage to a body that served so long and so well, will be an effectual loss to his Majesty. I sent a translation of your letter to the Prince de Vaudemont.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6. St. Germain.—" At last Champagne is going and I hope nothing will oblige Mr. Dutton (Dillon) to stop him at Paris, for he promised me to have all ready for him this day. I hope he has a good account to give you of his friend who seems to be very heartily the King's friend, and therefor I beleeve his advise may be relyd on, but I leave all that matter to Dutton and shall only tell you that I was mightily pleased with your letters to him, and to hear of a new friend wee are like to gett, of whom I had not the least hopes. Dutton shewd me also your friend's letter from the Hague, whicch is very comfortable, and here I send you another from him whicch is yett a stronger. I own to you that the hopes of gaining Elmor's (the Emperor's) friendship revives my drooping spirits and that, if it can be compassed, wee may comfort ourselves for loosing that of Ottway (Duke of Orleans), from whom, by the way, I have no other message but what you know already; but by way of parentasis

I must tell you that our weekly payments, whicch went on regularly for 12 weeks, have now been stopped entirely these last eight weeks, but I will hope it is not in good earnest, and that they will soon begin again—at least my friend Vernon (Villeroy) did promise it to me, but I can answer for nobody nor for anything. Now to com to Elmor again, whicch is certainly the best string the King has to his bow; no doubt sombody must be sent to him and imediately, but wher to find a fitt person is the question. Mr. Inese sends you his thoughts; for my part I like yours better of sending one Joddrel (Jerningham) to another, but I know not one proper for it. I think an Italien would be mor proper then an English one, but I have neither, and a French one cannot be proper at all. If our good friend, the Vicelegat, could find any little Abbé of good sense, but that should make no great figure, for he cannot go to privatly, I am sure, to pleas Elmor, or som religious man that were a sensible man and discreet, he would never be suspected and might do as well and better then a layman. The Baron Walef has it in his head to go, but he appears to me to be a very hott man, and I should doubt of his discretion tho' not of his honesty and affection, but is it possible that in all those that are at Avignon of our people or of that countrey you cannot find one fitt for it, for the quickest way is to send straight from Avignon, and give him ther the instructions? I have made one step towards that affair, but it is a great way about, and wee have no time to spare; however it is good to trye mor ways then one. I have therefor writt to Cardinal Gualterio on that subject, as you will see by the enclosed, whicch I hope the King will approve. I thought myself so sure of it that I venturd writting as I have don, for if it dos no good, at least I am sure it can do no hurt. I send you here Lord Wharton's letters whicch I advised him not to send by the post, becaus of that letter to Cassel whicch realy is a very sensible one, and I hope may produce som good effect. This young man writts and talks mucch better then most people can do at his age. I hope Mr. Panton's advice to him will moderat his warmth and increas his discretion; but for his attachement to the King I am persuaded it is very sincere at present, and I hope will continue so. He has writt a very good letter into England, of which, I suppos, he has or will send you the copy. As to Lord Winton, I find him not only very zealous for the King, but so reasonable that I am surprised at it. I have heard Mr. Inese say that he talks oddly somtimes, but a man of his temper may be sooner forgiven then another, and I think the best way is to take no notice of it, unless I can find an opportunity, whicch I will do, of giving me (? him) good advice. In the meantime I wish you might writt to him by the King's order as you have don to others, that he may have no caus to take anything ill. The King's illnesse is a good excuse for your having not don it sooner and, if the King leaves him liberty to go to Avignon, as he has reason to expect it, I will after that do all I can to keep him from going as long as it is possible without disobliging of him quitt, whicch I think should not be don after all he has don for the King. He has allready promised me he wont go to Avignon till I think

it proper, and I still putt him off on the account of the King's illnesse, as I did Mr. de Castel Blanco, but I think he is now gon. He is truly zealous and affectionat to the King; he gos with a duck in his mouth from Ker (the King of Spain). It is but a little one; however it is better than non, and I hope mor will follow. I hope befor this comes to you the King will be in a condition to hear of all sorts of businesse, and that you will have shewd him my letters to you and the message I had from Ottway, but I say nothing of it to him becaus I will be able to say with truth that I have not yett acquainted him with it, and putt off doing it as long as possible, for it is theyr businesse to press and ours to gain time, in hopes to have som good answer from Elmor or Kemp (King of Sweden) whicch God grant, and that you may soon see the King happy and in a condition to make you so; but for me, if it is not very soon, I fear my old carcasse will not hold toguether to behold or at least to hear of that happinesse."

Postscript.—"Mr. Buttler will part for Avignon next week in the chaise that brought Mr. Downs, and by him I shall writt to the Duke of Ormond, whicch is the reason I dont writt to him to-day. Pray tell him so with many kynd compliments from me. I must not forget to mention a letter from Mr. Southcot which you have here. He tells me that he is sure he can gett 50 or 60 thousand pounds, if he may be permitted to act. He presst me to give him a credential for the man he employs, but I refused it, the King having forbid him to act in that matter; however, I cannot but wish and so dos Mr. Dillon that he were permitted to act and trye to get a sume, which is so much wanted at present, but I think the best way were to referr him to Abram (Menzies) as you did F.[? ather] Plow[den], and see with those that have power from the King if this money can be had.

"This letter about printing of pamphlets was written to Lady Bute. This Willis has written som very good ones. Lett me know if the King aproves his proposal and if I shall encourage him to writt and sett up a press at St. Omer, whicch no doubt will cost money; the question is whether the advantage will be worth the expence as he thinks it will fully." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

"*Car, quoique M. Orroy* (*the Regent*) *ne me presse pas a present sur cela, et qu'au contraire depuis le premier message qu' il envoya à M. Raisin* (*Queen Mary*), . . . *il convient que dans l'etat ou se trouve a present M. Robert* (*James*), *non seulement il ne faut pas le presser mais même qu'il ne faut pas lui mander aucune nouvelle qui puisse lui faire de la peine, cependant, tost ou tard, cette affaire se doit finir, et Robert descamper. Il est vrai pourtant que l'on m' a assuré encore hier, que les trois marchands qui se joignent contre Robert ne sont pas encore entierement d'accord, et que M. Houdin* (*Holland*) *craint de déplaire à M. Espinois* (*the Emperor*), *s'il prend le parti de M. Orroy, et certainement il a raison de le craindre et il me semble que Herman* (*Elector of Hanover*) *devroit*

le craindre aussi, cependant je crois qu'ils passeront par dessus. Cela étant, ne pouvoit on pas esperer que M. Espinois etant malcontent de ces deux messieurs il pourroit, ou par chagrin contre eux, ou par compassion pour M. Robert, luy permettre d'etre á couvert dans une de ses maisons. Je ne puis trouver astheure (a cette heure) les noms de ses maisons, mais il y en a une, qu'il faut passer Deux Ponts pour y aller, quoyque celle la ne soit pas tout a fait á lui, parceque M. Saurois (King of Sweden) y a aussi sa part, que nous avons lieu d'esperer qu'il cedera à Robert, c'est a dire qu'il lui permettra de l'occuper, et j'ai pensé, que, si M. Parton (the Pope) vouloit faire voir à Espinois, qu'il a à cœur les affaires de Robert, et exhorter Espinois de luy donner une simple passive permission de demeurer dans la maison dont je viens de vous dire que je ne scait pas le nom, ou bien dans une de ses maisons de Falsbourg (Flanders) qui seroit encore bien meilleure, Espinois faisoit un acte eroique, et encore plus chretienne, qui seroit certainément approuvé de toutes les honestes gens, et Parton auroit le merite devant Dieu et devant les hommes, de le luy avoir proposé; je vous prie instament de parler à M. Gramont (? Gualterio himself) de cette affaire, a fin qu'il en parle à M. Parton avec son zele et son eloquence ordinaire. Je n' ai pas encore informé Robert de cette pensée, mais je luy manderay astheure qu'il se porte mieux, et je suis si sure qu'il l'approuvera que je croy que M. Gramont peut en parler de sa part à Parton, ou de la part de Raisin, ou comme de lui même, selon qu'il le jugera plus apropos, car je suis si persuadé de la sincere amitié de Gramont pour Robert que je suis sure qu'il fera tout ce qu'il peut et tout ce qu'il y aura de meilleur pour luy."

Postscript.—"*Je ne puis m'empecher d'ajouter encore, que si M. Parton veut bien demander, et peut obtenir ce que l'on souhaite de M. Espinois, il empechera de grands maux qui pouroit arriver, et contre Parton même, en cas qu' Orroy use de violence contre Robert, ce qui tombera aussi sur Parton, et qui brouilleroit ces deux hommes la ensembles encore plus qu'ils ne sont déja, et aussi contre Robert, qui se brouillant par sa resistance avec Orroy sera peutetre entierement abandonné de lui, au lieu que si Robert peut se refugier chez Espinois, il sera d'avis qu'il quittera la maison ou il est sans même qu'on le lui demande d'avantage, et peutetre le feroit il. En voila ce me semble plus qu'il n'en faut, pour porter Parton à ecrire, ou à faire parler fortement par son homme d'affaire à Espinois sur ce sujet.*"

Endorsed by Queen Mary, "Copy of an article of my letter of the 2nd November, to the Cardinal Gualterio, and a Postscript."

Thomas Willis to the Countess of Bute.

Giving reasons to show the importance of influencing public opinion in England in favour of King James by means of books and pamphlets. Books and pamphlets deceived the people to the ruin of King Charles I, in Cromwell's time they undeceived

them again and restored King Charles II. By pamphlets the Whigs gained both the army and people and deposed the late King, and by continual writing they confirmed the people's prejudice, established usurpation and opened the people's pockets to maintain the sword that guarded the throne against him and the present King.

Willis knows a printer on the other side who will undertake anything in the King's favour, if his condition be what it was when Willis left London.

Though France be hostile, it may be done at St. Omer, unknown to the Government, for there is a press with English letters, and he presumes the fathers will gladly contribute their labours. The works may be sent in the night from Calais without difficulty by the owlers (woolers), who run goods secretly into both nations, and will assist in getting them safe to London when landed, for Willis has already settled the matter at Calais and proved it easier than might be imagined. He has already proposed the carrying and dispersing of them when printed to one who will undertake it, and seems every way qualified. It may be well that the writer be placed at St. Omer, where he may be overlooked by the fathers, that nothing be written to the King's disadvantage. Besides the place can furnish him with books for his purpose and such occurrences from England as may be necessary to write upon.

A small book in England sold by all booksellers shows the days and places whence coaches and carriers go to all parts of England, and a friend in London gave Willis a list of persons in most towns proper to send pamphlets to at the printing of his "Church of England's Advice to Her Children," who, he is sure, will do the same when required, so by his help the pamphlets may be dispersed through the kingdom in one week. 5 pages.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6.—Acknowledging his order to pay Mr. Loftus 400 *livres* quarterly in advance for Mr. Ogilvie from last Michaelmas, of which the first quarter had been paid by Mr. Inese to Mr. Ogilvie when he was in Paris.

I perceived by a letter from Capt. George to Mr. Inese he had not yet had your orders about the ship, which hindered employing her, and may continue the charge of the equipage. Though I wrote several times to him to discharge the crew and sell the provisions which were bought for Scotland, I informed him he must have orders from you to dispose of the ship itself.

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6.—Expressing his satisfaction at the good news of James' condition. This league between France and England makes a great noise here, and every body talks loudly against it. However I believe it will go on, and I hope be no loss

to us, for I hear the Emperor is enraged at it, and his minister here expresses himself to the same purpose. I persuade myself you will not neglect him. All our friends here think he should by all means be caressed. Lord Wharton is here, and is as right as can be wished. It were not amiss that somebody about the King would write to him to keep some measures with our enemies and not to ruin himself to no purpose, for, if he continues talking as he does now, he cant fail of being soon in our condition, which were a great pity, for, when occasion offers, if he were at home, he would do the King considerable service, for he has a great deal of mettle. I got him yesterday with much difficulty to go and see Stair, who let him wait half an hour amongst his footmen, and then sent him word he was asleep. That lord has got, I'm told, a notion that I am here about some other business than my own, which makes me laugh very heartily. There is a certain head of a clan here who always acted a shuffling part, who, I believe, continues to do the same. Brigadier Ogilvy has the same suspicion of him. He has been these eight days pretending to go away every day for Avignon, but still stays and talks much of an indemnity. I should be glad to know your opinion of Moor, for the people speak differently of him.

George Dallas to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6. Paris.—Requesting that he would provide for him as for other officers who were concerned in the cause, Mr. Inese having informed him he was not on the list, as he has lost his commission, and his father has a numerous family and but a small fortune.

Charles Carnagy to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6.—[Received]. Praying his protection and advice. He was in the Dutch troops, but, as soon as he heard his Grace had taken the field, he threw away the bread he had and went immediately to Scotland, where he was lieutenant and adjutant to Lord Panmure's regiment. After the retreat of the army he went to the hills and lurked till hope was over, and Provost Doog caused 50*l.* to be proclaimed over the crosses of the bounds of Angus to any man that could give an account of him.

Capt. Alexander McDonnell to John Paterson.

1716, November 6. Lyons.—Recommending his very good friend, Capt. Floyd, who will deliver him this, and requesting him to introduce him to the Duke of Mar, and supposing he got his letter from Bourbon.

Dr. Harry Murrogh to John Paterson.

1716, November 6. Montpellier.—Concerning some casks of Muscat wine he is sending by Capt. Legh's orders for the Duke of Mar and the Duke of Ormonde, and also 1½*lb.* of Bohea tea,

price 35 *livres* a lb. he is sending to his Grace and to Paterson, and declaring, after the loss of a father, prisoner from Cork in London, and two uncles in France, his ambition to shed the last drop of his blood in his Majesty's service.

Edward Gough to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6.—Informing him that he had embarked his Grace's friend on a small hoy that sailed immediately for London, where he hopes he will arrive to-morrow, and that Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie) got safe to the other side.

Lord George Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6. Turin.—Giving an account of his waiting on the King and Queen of Sicily to inform them of James' indisposition and of his being cut and of the concern of both at his illness, and their pleasure at hearing the danger was over, and begging his Grace to let him know how James recovers.

I am heartily sorry to know the Regent designs to force the King to leave Avignon.

I pray God to give him resolution as He has hitherto done to undergo all his misfortunes, and, though at present there be no visible way for things being better, yet I believe a very little alteration in the affairs of "Yourop" may settle him on the throne.

I have been as sparing as possible of the money I had, yet it is almost all spent. I can scarce desire more of the King, for I know he has very many worthy gentlemen to maintain, but, if it cant be well spared, I shall be in very much want.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6.—Expressing his joy at Mar's letter of the 25th concerning James.—Mr. Barry (De Prié) having prolonged his stay to the middle of next week from some advances made to him by Mr. Gould (States of Holland), it was immediately whispered that the scene of affairs was going to be altered, and that Ingolsby (the Emperor's) party would gain their point, which I find entirely groundless, for, if Barry has the power of giving this turn, he has no inclinations at present that way, but Mr. Gould is too deep with Haly (King George) to go back, and Cobler (Cadogan) but yesterday sending for two to Mr. Gould told them that Haly was surprised those goods were not packed up, and that he demanded a prompt dispatch therein. This delay has partly risen from the divisions amongst Mr. Nagle (the English ministry), for Haly endeavouring to avoid giving offence to Ingolsby in Mr. Landskin (the treaty) with Mr. Nolan (France) refused to add that article stipulated at Mr. Howard's (Utrecht) to his prejudice, but Mr. Nagle insisting and inserting the same, Mr. Haly yielded, but has sent to Mr. Corbett (Vienna) to soften that affair. Mr. Makensy (the people of Holland) being willing

to see the result of this message have deferred their part, and to amuse the tappy (? *tapis*) the mean time, they sent Mr. Landskin to Mr. Low (States of Zealand), Mr. Frost (States of Guelderland) and the rest, to desire their concurrence, which they refused to sign till Mr. Gould took the first step; thus the cause has been puzzled, but not lost to Holms (England), as some have been disposed to think. We may count that the same disposition, which we hope may prove useful to us, continues at Corbet, for Mr. Barry yields to nothing here. I wish Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) had Mr. Denison's (Mar's) directions in these matters, for I have made friends here that have disposed Mr. Barry to think well of Mr. Robertson's (James') business. I am under some apprehensions that Haly by his large offers should gain Saxby (King of Sweden), who, 'tis said, proffers to drive Blunt (the Czar) from home, if Saxby will give up an acre or two to Haly. Therefore, if this prove true, and you find it expedient to send anyone thither to secure that interest, Mr. Denison has full power over Mr. Hooker's life and chattels, who has health and resolution to go through the difficulties of the season and hardships of such a journey. Mr. Blunt is still expected at Bourgat (the Hague), but such a visit appears to be to so little purpose, that, till I see him, I shall scarce believe that he is here. Mr. Drummer (Hamond) passed last week through this place from Mr. Tunstal (Hanover) to Mr. Hall (Lord Stair), but made no stay. Mr. Demster (Westcomb) talks of leaving this, for which reason I take the liberty to observe what ill consequence it is to affairs to employ persons of a known ill character. The fault is of himself, for coming to Mr. Holmes and into those parts, about the season that Mr. Lumley (Ormonde) was expected there, he went directly to the house of a near relation of Mr. Hooker, a Mr. Sly B l u n t 40,23,13,25,12, who was very capable of giving that information he came for, but Sly refused to see him, and was too cautious to put his credit at the mercy of a man he knew was of such a profligate character, so he returned *re infecta*, and represented Mr. Sly as disaffected to the interest, which is entirely false. He is a person well qualified in all particulars and capable of doing great services, but, as he is a person of estate and fortune, he has measures to keep, and will know with whom he acts. I beg you'll restore this piece of justice to him, and let Mr. Robertson be acquainted with it. He is lately retired with his family to Mr. Hopp (Flanders) and, if he is capable of doing any service to Mr. String or to Mr. Robertson while there, you may depend effectually upon him.

Postscript.—Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) writing this post, our letters will have the same date, and we would willingly know which comes first to hand.

Letters to-day from Mr. Holmes to the Ingolsby cabal here mention great divisions, and that a considerable party are for disposing of Mr. Simple (the army). Mr. Richards (H. Walpole) is gone from hence as one disaffected to Cobler and some add that he is to be a witness against Mr. Pen F r a n c i a. 36,29,41,25,39,21,41.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 6.—Acknowledging his letters of the 21st and 25th, which came both together, and thanking God that James is so well and out of hazard.

So soon as I got yours I went to Bourgat (the Hague) and met Doyle (Charles Erskine) and Hooker (Jerningham) to whom I spoke as fully as I could concerning what you recommended in yours, as I suppose you'll know by what they are both to write you by this post. "I gave Doyle both his with that to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) which will be sent to him by first post with what more can be said from this, and you may believe all care will be taken in that matter that's in my power that the correspondence may be right settled, and, if it hold what they tell us of Blunt's (the Czar's) being to be soon at Bourgate, I doubt not but Murphy will come with him, and I will hope to see him. They are by this time I reckon at Temple (Hamburg), so I hope we will soon have a return to yours. I had it told me the other day from a very good hand that Haly (King George) was making offers to Saxby (King of Sweden) to come into measures with him and Shiel (Denmark) and that they would oblige Blunt to restore all Saxby's goods that he had taken from him. No doubt by this bargain these two would keep what they are in possession of, which it can never be for Saxby's interest to consent they should. However I thought it fit this story should be wrote to Murphy, for it should no doubt make Blunt the more frank in agreeing with Saxby and, at any rate, to make up matters with him, and I wish to God these two could be got to agree exclusive of the others. Blunt, no doubt, must be highly provoked at this which everybody believes is the chief thing that Haly is now taken up about, and that keeps him in these parts, where, it's believed, he will continue this season, and, should he be balked in it, it could not well miss to produce good effects. I doubt not but you have taken all measures to see to persuade Saxby to this, which must plainly be so much his own interest, and it will both give him a very good opportunity to be revenged on those that have used him so ill and at the same time put it in his power to do a glorious thing. I proposed to you in my last that one should be sent directly to him and the way how it might be done, and whatever resolution Mr. Robertson (James) takes about it I humbly think there's no time to be lost. I believe Saxby takes much of his own will in these matters, and ministers may have often byviews of their own, so that application made by Robertson directly to himself may perhaps have better success and more affect him. I was very well pleased with yours of the 21st to Doyle, for it will be a spur to both him and his friends and make them exert themselves. That to Murphy, I am persuaded, will have effect upon him also.

"Since Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) went away so suddenly, the next best was done by Doyle's staying to settle matters, tho' I wish to God he had rather done it himself. Doyle, I think, is now concerned to see everything right done, and I doubt not he will

at least continue here till he have a return of Murphy's and what he now writes you, but I suppose you'll know that from himself. I suppose you'll get a full account of the state of business here from Hooker by this post, so I most refer you to him for that, since he knows it better than I can do. It's still thought proper that Robertson should apply to Ingoldsby (the Emperor) and I named you one in my last who was thought the proper person at that place to be applied to. Several friends of Ingoldsby now at Bourgate advise this to be done, and that it's now a proper time. That person is certainly now very ill pleased, and, could he be made have a right impression of Robertson's affair, you know of what consequence it would be. By Barry's (de Prié's) stay still at Bourgate it seems Ingoldsby and Gould (the States General) are like to come to an agreement, and it's certain that the last has not yet gone into the Landskin (treaty) with Crafton (the Regent).

"It's very unlucky Robertson should leave Grimston (Avignon), could he help it. I pray God send him the recovery of his health wherever he go. No doubt they will allow him some time upon this that's happened to him and the more can be got the better, at least till he see what this turn to. I suppose others at Grimston will not think of continuing there, were they allowed, and I am very hopeful they may still be easy and more useful if some of them come to Hopp (Flanders), though perhaps it may not yet be so convenient for any of those most remarkable to come there. One has promised to talk with Barry of this, and to know how far they may depend on being made easy in Hopp, and of this you shall know as soon as I can learn it. Coal (Liége) may likeways be a proper place for some to go to, and not much out of the way, and many other places may be thought on that will be more convenient than Coppinger's (Italy) on several accounts, even though they should be obliged to leave Nolan (France) which those about Cobler (Cadogan) give out they all will, and that Robertson is to go to Bologna in Coppinger's. All these people put great confidence in Crafton, who, they say, is to come entirely into their measures. The first account of Robertson's illness came from Mr. Hall (Lord Stair) to Cobler and they give out that Hall gets an account of everything that passes at Grimston. This I thought proper to let you know that the best use may be made of it. Mr. Trotter (the Jacobites in Holland who were in the army) has not yet met with any uneasiness and some tell us he will not; it may perhaps not be till they find he is endeavouring to recover his goods again, or that they have some other pretence to make him uneasy, and then no doubt they'll endeavour it. If Blunt and Saxby's affair can be adjusted to satisfaction, Trotter and others may have a good occasion to trade that way and to improve Robertson's stock by it, but no doubt they will first receive Robertson's directions about that. There is one here from *Brughtoun* that's a well wisher to Robertson and who has friends there, and talking to him the other day of Robertson's removing he was of opinion that, if right application was made, Robertson might get gone there. He says, though those of the

one party there should refuse this, yet he is persuaded that by the interest and persuasion of *Mr. Finick* the others there would agree to it. No doubt this has been already tried, but I thought I could not do less than write it and, if that could be obtained, it would be a far better situation than Coppinger's. This person has wrote to some friends of his at Brughtoun of it and pressed it to them. His father is a chief ruler among these people. I do not doubt but Finick may have much to say with those of his persuasion in that place, and I think this should be pressed home to him to exert himself about it, and, if he do, that it may be a good pretence to those for doing it who no doubt have good enough inclination to it of themselves.

"Sir D. D[alrymp]le passed here last week from Tunstall (Hanover). I did not see him but Mr. Harrys (H. Maule) did, and Doyle was witness to what passed, an account of which he promised to give you. That person still complains of the measures that are taking, but continues still otherways in his former way of thinking in other matters. He proposed that Harrys and others should apply to Mr. Nagle (the English ministry), but gave no assurance that, if they did it, they would be heard. In short he seems not to be trusted by the present managers nor in any of their measures, and by what I could learn knows very little of what is designed by them. He says that Hally's return is uncertain, and that he and those now about him are for more moderate measures, if Mr. Nagle can be persuaded to it. He expressed a great deal of concern for Trotter. He is now gone for Preston (London) by way of Hopp.

"I find there are none here at present that incline to take that advice which he gave. I hear two or three of those at Lally (Brussels) have by his advice writ a letter either to Cobler or some other, to which they have got no return, and all they'll get will be, I suppose, to expose themselves by it. No doubt it were for Robertson's interest how many got back to Rowland, providing they behaved as they ought to do, but there seems not the least disposition in Nagle to that, and, though there were, I think none ought to presume to do it till Robertson is acquainted with it and they have his approbation. For my part I never expect to have it, it my offer from them (*sic*), and I hope yet to see the time when they will be making applications. I have had no very late accounts from Preston or Rowland (Scotland). I am hopeful you have and that your little friend is out of danger, for she was believed to be so when I wrote to you in my last of the 23rd of it. By all I can learn Hally and his people are resolved to rule by the strong hand, and I was told this day by a very good hand that they have just now a project carrying on to carry over some thousands of Palatine and other foreign beggars to plant our country with. This, I hope, will not be very acceptable even to those now left in it, who will not well like such neighbours. This story is so well founded that it leaves me no reason to doubt it, and we are plainly now told here by Hally's friends that they are resolved to extirpate *La Nobless de Ecossois*—that is their words. We are taking some pains to let our friends on the other

side know of this fine project and what neighbours they are to get, though perhaps it may not be so proper that it should be known that the account of it comes from us lest some will not believe it."

I wrote last week to Mr. Dickeson (Dicconson) and sent him a note of Mr. Trotter as you desired, and another to you enclosed to J. P[aterso]n, but the one to Dicconson is fuller, and I desired him to send you a copy of it.

Mr. Drummer (Hamond) came here from Tunstall with Sir D. D[alrymp]le, and was a day or two at Bourgate. He is now gone back this way, as I am told, to Rawly (Paris). I could learn nothing about him nor what his business was. Demster (Westcomb) is still at Bourgate, but talks of leaving it soon. Hooker (Jerningham) has written to you what we heard of his being so often with Mr. Nevil (the English minister in Holland), though he denied it to us, which does not look well. He may perhaps be honest, but he is very open in what he does. He made me a visit here some time ago and talked of a great many projects and things, to which I made him little answer, and a little while after he wrote desiring me to come to Bourgate, for he had several things of great consequence to speak to me about. I wrote back such an answer with an excuse that I should have been glad he had shown it to Nevil. I got a return from him and since that have not seen him, nor do I desire it. If he keeps any correspondence at Grimston, the less he knows of Hooker or Trotter the better, for he may have it in his power to make them uneasy by it. Please add the two names sent in this to your paper, for you may have occasion for them. If you hear from Hooker of this date, let me know whether his or mine comes first, and afterwards letters shall be sent the way you get them soonest. It is fit you write to our friend Mr. Harrys, but say nothing of your knowing anything of his seeing Sir David unless he write it you. *At bottom*, 11, 13, 21, 11, 11, 37, 29, 23, 41, 25, 38 (*i.e.* Swisserland); 12, 34, 37, 27, 26, 27, 37 (*i.e.* The Pope). 7¼ *pages*.

J. Hopeson (Sir J. Erskine) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 26[-November 6]. Mr. Longhorn's (London).—You cannot conceive the uneasiness all your friends are in here for not hearing, and Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) in particular, whose agreement is fully perfected with Haly (King George) and signed, sealed and delivered; but now it's five weeks since he wrote his last and not a word to that nor any preceding, and especially hearing very odd reports about Truman (James), which though he does not believe. He saw Mr. Allin (Lord Arran) at Mr. Humphry's (Bishop of Rochester) desire, and told him the story which Brumfield (Mar) heard of from Mr. Nealan (Holland), because being obliged by contract to do a job in Mr. Wood's (Scotland) he was necessitated to be gone, and, lest the way of writing relating to it might not be so clear, he reckoned it necessary to put them a little *au fait*, but it's to go no further till they know it from other hands. It has certainly put them to their mettle more than otherwise they would as to

Mr. Toole's (money). Meinard t'other day saw Mrs. Brumfield (Lady Mar), who is very well and both her children. For reasons it was not very soon nor often, but she was not offended. At first Mr. Crowly's friends (people in England) were very angry with Meinard and believed him a rogue, but that is over.

The Duke of Mar to Capt. David George.

1716, November 6.—Sending his Majesty's orders that the ship shall continue where she now is till he send his directions about her. *Copy.*

James III to Mr. Walkingshaw of Burrowfield.

1716, November 6. Avignon.—Credentials empowering him to negotiate with the Emperor or his ministers conformably to his instructions. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 22.

The Same to the Same.

1716, November 6. Avignon.—Instructions.—You are to go forthwith to the Court of Vienna and reside there till further orders.

There being two factions or parties there, you are to endeavour to get acquainted with some of each, that you may know which is best affected to our interest.

You are to do all you can to get some of the ministers there to embrace our interest, that they may influence the Emperor and the rest of that Court to do the same. For this end you are to use the arguments most likely to induce them to espouse it privately, if not above board, as the justice of our cause, the advantage of the Empire by our restoration and of the House of Austria in particular, the great probability of the Elector, while in possession of our throne, engaging in the interests of those opposite to that of the Empire and House of Austria, as is evident by his engaging with the Regent and States of Holland in this new treaty for supporting the treaty of Utrecht, which must be chiefly designed against his Imperial Majesty, and of its being our interest, when restored, to be in perfect friendship with, and to support the House of Austria.

You are to inform the Imperial ministers of the aversion of the generality of the people of Britain and Ireland to the Elector's person, family and government, and the little credit and interest those he employs have with the people there, that they are now obliged to govern by force, which cannot long hold in countries so fond of their liberties, nor can their continuing this Parliament make it much otherwise, as the members for preserving their own interest in the country will be soon obliged to follow the sentiments of the people, as was seen in the long Parliament in the Prince of Orange's time. You are likewise to represent to these ministers the love of the people towards our person and of its having increased by the declaration we published, the daily

new causes of aversion they have to the present Government by their cruelties and alterations of the laws, and their seeing no other way of getting free of these oppressions and preserving their liberties but by our restoration.

You are to give them assurances of our good inclinations towards his Imperial Majesty and his august House, and, if he can be brought to incline to espouse our interest, that we are willing to enter into treaties with him for our mutual advantage.

Now that we are likely to be forced from where we now reside, you are to endeavour to get the Emperor to allow us to reside in some place of his dominions, or some of the countries depending on the Empire, especially in Flanders, which seems to be for his interest as well as for ours, he having it by that means in his power very sensibly to affect the Elector, and bring him to what terms he pleases, without being obliged to break with him and his Government in England unless he himself had a mind, and by our being so near England as Flanders the Elector's affairs in Britain would soon be in such disorder that he would not be in a condition any where to give his Imperial Majesty any trouble.

You are to endeavour to get acquainted with the King of Sweden's minister at Vienna, who will probably assist you with and give you lights as to the Imperial ministers. You are also to endeavour to get acquainted with the King of Sicily's minister and the other ministers at Vienna.

You are to correspond with and give account of your procedure and of what intelligence you can learn to our principal Secretary of State. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 23.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 7. Paris.—Sending an enclosure from Clackmannan, who also delivered him a packet to be sent with it, but being too large for the post they will be sent by Count Castelblanco or Lord Andrew Drummond who part to-day or to-morrow: and adding that his friend at London advises that his Grace's last letter came safe and was duly delivered, and that Mr. Rait was returned from Scotland.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday night, November 7.—Since my last Mr. Kelly, an Irish priest and doctor of the Sorbonne, has been proposed to Andrew (Queen Mary) as fit to be sent to Elmor (the Emperor). He has lived above 20 years with the late Elector of Treves, and accompanied him everywhere through Germany and knows the language and probably knows Elmor's confessor. He is well known to Dr. Ingleton, who gives him a very good character and thinks he will be very glad to be employed. He is now at Treves, and since the Elector's death has no dependence on anybody, so he may go to Vienna without giving the least suspicion of his errand.

The difficulty will be how to give him sufficient instructions without calling him to Martel's (Mar's) house, which would both lose too much time and give suspicion. Martel will consider whether sending him a well informed person with such instructions and letters as may be necessary may not do.

Andrew himself will, I believe, write more fully by next post, and meantime ordered me to give Martel this short account, and, if Patrick (James) be well enough, Martel may impart it to him. Perhaps Patrick may remember seeing him with the late Elector at Lunéville. I think the Elector or his brother proposed him to Patrick to be named bishop, if so, Patrick will remember him.

Alexander McDonnell to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 7. Lyons.—I wrote some time since in favour of the Dutch gentleman who pretended he was capable of rendering his Majesty service, but having heard nothing of him since do not know what judgement to form of his advances.

There being a gentleman here that has correspondence with Lord Stair's emissaries I acquaint you therewith, first that Lord Bolingbroke for his good services has obtained pardon of no (*sic*) crimes committed against the Elector, but must remain in France for form's sake till the Parliament sits. The private treaty on behalf of the Regent for himself and against all others, as the French generally of good intelligence here call it, will not effect without civil war in France, which God grant here or in any other parts. However, Mr. Stanhope, kinsman to the great general, who is here, says otherwise, and that he believes the Regent has made good promises for the further safety of his master to endeavour to remove his Majesty and the Court from Avignon.

Bill.

1716, November 7.—Bill for cloth, buttons, etc., amounting to 106 *livres* 7 *sols*.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, November 8.—Enclosing letters to be delivered to various persons at Avignon, and asking him not to delay longer in sending the account of how he bestowed the money sent him, and to tell his Grace he had delivered to Count Castelblanco the packet addressed to his Grace by Col. Bruce [of] Clackmannan.

The Duke of Mar to W. Dicconson.

1716, November 8.—Directing him by the King's orders to send immediately to Mr. Walkingshaw, who is sent to Vienna, a letter of credit there for his subsistence and also a bill or credit to Mr. Gough at Dunkirk for 35*l*. with the enclosed letter. *Copy. Enclosed,*

The Duke of Mar to Edward Gough.

1716, *November* 8.—*Directing him to apply the accompanying* 35*l. for purchasing the boat as Le Brun* (*Ogilvie*) *and he concerted, and to send him any letters he may have received for Le Brun, it not being safe to send them over. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, November 8.—I received yours of the 3rd this morning and am very glad Jeofry (Sparre) is recovered. I told you of one going to Rochford's (the Emperor's). I enclose the cipher with him, and what you have occasion to write to him being sent with the enclosed for Vienna will be kept safe till he call for it, so I hope you'll write to him and send him some recommendations there. You will give Mr. Dicconson the enclosed that some credit may be ordered him as he had no more with him than would carry him there. *Copy.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, November 9. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter and sending an enclosure for the Duke of Mar. I am glad Major Arthur has written. His friends are in great pain about him, for they have had him dead in Scotland as well as his brother.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, November 9.—I shall forward Martel's (Mar's) letter to Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) by to-morrow's post. I send one from her and one from Abram (Menzies) who must have got mine on the first news of the operation's being so well over with a copy of the surgeon's first letter. I have written twice since a full account of Patrick's (James') recovering so fast for the satisfaction of friends on that side. The third letter is from Mr. Kinnaird.

We expected Dutton (Dillon) here last night, but he is not yet come, so we know nothing of what passed between him and Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor. If he stay one day longer, Martel will know that whole matter before Andrew (Queen Mary) for the courier parting last Saturday will probably be with Martel to-morrow.

I hope Martel will think of settling correspondence by the way I proposed or by some other, for I received a packet of 30 October which had certainly been opened, though Andrew perceives no such thing in his, nor I in any of mine till now.

J. Walkingshaw of Barrowfield to John Paterson.

1716, November 9. Lyons.—Giving an account of his arrival there and his intention to go to Besançon, and post from thence to the Danube as there is no established post in Switzerland and the roads are very bad.—I was with some French officers from

Paris last night, who say that the Irish troops are to be broke with orders to the French to entertain four men in each company, if they desire it, and that the officers are to be reformed upon the French corps.

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, November 9. Bordeaux.—I had yours of the 26th and communicated the contents to the gentlemen therein mentioned. What I understand by a vendition in form is that Mr. Aberdeen should give me one or an assignation in due form to the vendition given him when he entered on board this ship at Havre as George's mate or lieutenant. I received a letter yesterday by Mr. Ramsay from the Duke of Mar desiring me to give him and some that came over with him some subsistence. I desire to know how much to advance Only Ramsay and another called Dalmahoy are come here yet. I long for orders about the ship George commands, for she will go to ruin if she lie much longer here.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 9.—Giving an account of his interview with Alberoni on Major McPherson's arrival to much the same effect as his previous letter of 3 November (*ante*, *p.* 171).

J. Menzies to Mr. Morris (the Duke of Mar.)

1716, Monday, October 29[-November 9].—I had yours of the 10th and took care of what was in it. Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) is very well and both the children.

Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) is extremely pleased with Mr. Lamb's (Leslie's) letter to Mr. Noland (the Nonjurors) and indeed it is a masterpiece very much *à propos* at present against that foolish dispute which bids people keep off who were running to them, as if men were to be persuaded by a box on the ear. Some *boutefeux*, hot heads that spoil all society, are the bane of all good designs and all good measures of the wisest of men. Mr. Crew (Archibald Campbell) disowns all share in it, and very much blames the young fiery turbulent pragmatic busybodies.

I had all yours too by Honyton's (Oxford's) messenger, and have been since so busy in obeying them that I could write but very little, and, as I waited for their coming, so now I wait for the messenger's return ; but his sloop is not yet bought, and he has been quite lame which has hindered him in everything.

I had the success Jeremy (James) desired in bringing both Mr. Rigg and Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury) to be willing to deal even immediately with Mr. Howe (Oxford) which was no easy point some time ago, but the consideration of the common interest prevailed. I hope he will deal with them to their satisfaction in the plain fair way. At the same time they are satisfied that the use we all proposed chiefly in him was the influence he ought to have had with David Clerk (the French ministry) and Edward

(the Regent), which now, it seems, proves to be very small. However, he is still a good judge of the various turns of trade, and knows this country, and his private opinion may be of use when he gives it with candour and the fair sincerity of good sense.

Mr. Shrimpton is daily more and more valuable in every respect and enters frankly into exerting himself with vigour, now that the opportunity comes closer, and things cease to be in speculation only and remote. He will help with his money as well as his advice. Mr. Rigg has not as yet made any direct use of the factory (power to collect money), till which there can be no actual touching though there are a good many promises, which I would very fain see reduced into performance.

Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) factor here is spoke to that he may be thinking how the muslins and linen (money) may be transmitted immediately as it is received here, and not to wait for the whole but to send it in parcels as it comes in, that so his friends may be set to work immediately and go on by degrees as fast as possible, it being the opinion of the best of our friends, that, if the affair be delayed to the spring, it is as good as lost for ever, for Edgbury's (England's) cousin Falconer (fleet) will be first in the market and entirely prevent what Kenneth could do.

As to the Russian merchant (the Czar), your cousin Meynard (Sir J. Erskine) of O'Neal's (Ormonde's) list told all that matter to the directors of our company, who do not know what to say of it, that is, if first it will not interfere and be inconsistent with Kenneth's undertaking, secondly, how its service to us can be practicable. Still it is agreeable to have new offers of friendship.

You will see that literal Downes, who arrived yesterday, does not bring any new thing but what is dismal, and what perhaps may give some damp to the linen trade (collecting money). It was the present prospect that quickened ; the spring perhaps may cast cold water, but all care will be taken to prevent it. The people here are the least upon earth framed for dismal news.

The measures too already taken for sending in parcels are the same he recommends, nor could the thing be well imagined otherwise.

One thing I beg you to distinguish as to Kenneth's factor here. He has no commission to make any proposal directly to Jeremy Brown (James) nor indeed to his immediate family at all. He was ordered only to speak to some of Jeremy's principal friends in town here, that so they might think on ways and means for so good an end, so he is not in the least to interfere with the other factor in Falmouth (France), and it is hoped you will do what you can to prevent the least mistake or misunderstanding, those measures being very nice amongst people of their profession.

Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore) is come to town from Bath on Mr. Shrimpton's and cousin Will's (Menzies') call, and will be hearty both in advice and money. It is begged your uncle John (James) may write to him on the accounts I have often given of him, and if cousin Patrick (Queen Mary) would send me a line to his wife.

It would be of great use too, if John (James) would write to several others of which more in my next.

The Marquis of Wharton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 10. Paris.—The advice of all my friends and Mrs. Smith's (Lord Southesk's) commands prevailed with me to visit Mr. Buchanan (Lord Stair) soon after my return hither. My first visit was received *cavalierement*, but he sent next day a most obliging message to excuse his rudeness on which Mr. Mansel and myself went again to see him, which visit he returned. I have received two invitations to dine with him to-day, which is Mr. Ker's (the Prince of Wales') birthday, and, as all the English, not one excepted, intend to go, I am forced to comply for two reasons; one that I may in some measure soften my relations, and the next and greatest is that I may not put it out of my power to serve Mr. Ross (James) to whose interest I have attached myself, and by which I am resolved to stand or fall, and I hope that you and he believe that I would willingly cut those dogs' throats with whom I am forced to dine.

I hear from England that a great promotion of Dukes &hszk will soon be made, for which reason I desire you will use your interest and press as much as you can that Mr. Ross will let a pat[ent] be passed for me before any body can be put over my head by Kendal (King George). Though Mr. Ross has taken a resolution which I take to be right, of disposing of nothing where he is, yet, as every person now preferred to that station jumps over my head, I hope he will not decline doing that for me which was actually begun for my father and which my loyalty is the only reason that hinders me from.

David Ogilvy of Cluny to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 10. Bordeaux.—I attended the battalion till they surrendered, and went to the coast of the Low Country expecting to get hasty passage, but was so hotly pursued I was glad to take passage for Norway, where, by the villainy of a servant, I was apprehended by an order from the King of Denmark to seize any of our people that should land in his countries, but narrowly escaping have the good fortune to come here.

Mr. Moray of Abercarny to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 30[-November 10].—I had yours with no small satisfaction, whereby I understand you imparted mine of 4[-15] April to my master. The fears of being a useless burden to him since my recovering my health has been much a stop to my disposing of his goods entrusted to me, though there has been joined to it the expectation that these may shortly be disposed of to better advantage in this country than anywhere else. The consideration of these circumstances has hitherto determined

me to continue my parcel as they were when I wrote to you last, till I should hear again from you, which I most earnestly beg, not only for understanding how my master is pleased with my conduct, but to know whether I shall continue the goods as they are, if I can (which I much doubt), and, if I cannot, how I shall dispose of them. This method I have taken as the best for my master's advantage, and, if I be mistaken, I shall be heartily sorry, for my having done as you expected would have prevented my undertaking a most uneasy task. Moreover the hazard of my particular loss is considerable.

I hope it will not be misconstructed that I acquaint you there is as much reason to take care with you as there is here of what and to whom anything is said concerning my master's goods in this country, and therefore very few here, and none but yourself and one other there know anything of my parcel. At first I was not a little surprised at your advising a friend of mine not to come for some time where you are. On his having an opportunity of making a representation I am confident he would exonerate himself, and in this I cannot doubt of your seeing him have justice, nor that he is now with you. The other person you made friendly mention of is in much the same condition he was when you inquired of me last about him, but there's a change expected soon, and my thoughts of him are much the same with your own, which is no small concern to me.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, November 10.—I had your large packet of the 6th this morning early, much to my satisfaction. I gave Arthur (James) an account of it, who, though he recovers as well as can be expected, yet by lying so long a bed and very thin diet besides the pain, is not yet in a condition to read letters or to hear long details of business. He desires you to make his compliments again to Jeofry (Spaar) and to thank him for his zeal.

I wrote to Elbore (Dr. Erskine) some time ago, and will now again, who, I hope, will be of singular use, and I'll follow Jeofry's advice in this as in other things, and beg you to make him my congratulations on his recovery. I'll long to hear from you again, and the more that he promises to let you know what Gorbel (Görtz) writes him in return, till which time I can say little more to you on that affair.

As to the messenger to Rochford (the Emperor), my last will tell you what is done, and I need say little more, but you and Ingrahame (Inese) will take care how to get him recommended there. Arthur has not written to any particular body by him, there being difficulties in that, and besides he is not in a condition to do it, but he gave him a credential and instructions.

I am not very well and have not been for several days, of an indisposition in my stomach, which is no very rare thing to me. I hope Ingrahame on this account will forgive my not acknowledging myself his five letters I had to-day. His salts came in good time for I wanted them much. *Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Sacripanti.

1716, November 10. Avignon.—On account of the attachment shown to his mother and himself by Monsignor Salviati while Nuncio to France, and his zeal during James' residence at Avignon in carrying out the good intentions of his Holiness towards him, most strongly recommending his interests to the Cardinal, and begging him to use his good offices with his Holiness to procure for Salviati on his return from his Vice-Legation the office of Maître de Chambre or some other equivalent employment, adding that he had requested Cardinal Gualterio to do the same. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 185.

James III to Cardinal Imperiali.

1716, November 10.—Similar letter on Salviati's behalf. *French. Ibid. p.* 186.

L. Charteris to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 30[-November 10.]. St. Martin's.—Saturday sennight I wrote to you of my design to land the prisoners in Ireland, because I did not then think it safe to leave the ship and them in it, the sailors being determined not to stay in the ship behind me, but, when I went on board and was going to set sail, they all mutinied and nobody would go along with me. At last I prevailed on the sailors by the interest of Mr. Murray, son of a parson in Cheshire, who had great interest in them, to propose to carry home the ship and arrest her for their wages. They all went into it, and I made them swear secrecy to one another and made them a present of 40*l.* sterling, and made it appear to them that they would have their wages paid in England by the owners, and that they should unanimously deny having had any money from me. They sailed yesterday for Dublin, and I carried them myself to sea as far as Isle de Dieu, and ordered them to take much westing towards Ushant, so that, the wind having been all last night and to-day S.S.E., they could not return if they would. All our people are safe ashore and disposed of. Most of the gentlemen are gone for Bordeaux. I very shortly shall see your Grace to give an account of my stewardship and to beg a recommendation to some foreign service.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 11. St. Germain.—"Finding that Mr. Buttler is not like to begin his journey so soon as I thought he would, I will not putt off any longer accusing the receits of your letters of the 3rd, 4th and 5th, and thanking you for the peines you have taken in writting so often to me, of whicch I am not so unreasonable as to expect the continuation now that the King

* Probably dated old style, and certainly subsequent to the letter of 31 Oct., given *ante, p.* 161. The latter is endorsed as received at Avignon, 5 Nov., the former as received 24 Nov.

grows well and able to writt himself, whicch is indeed a great ease and comfort to me, and will enable me the better to bear all other crosses. I have little to adde to what I writt to you by Champagne, and, if I had, I durst not do it by the post. Lord Winton came hither iesterday and I gave him your letter, with whicch he seems well pleased, and very well contented not to sturr as yett from Paris, wher he gos again to-morow and says he will writt to you from thence. I forgott to putt in my letter to the King that Lord Ed. Drumond had thoughts of going to him now upon his recovery, but I take it upon me to stop him as I shall do all others till wee see what the King is like to do himself, for I beleeve it is his intention I should do so. However, pray lett me have this from you or from himself. I shall send the two officers the answer that you and the Duke of Ormonde proposes. I hope Champagne is with you by this time and that you have a full account from Dutton (Dillon) of all that belongs to his province. I have not heard one word from him since I came to this place, whicch is a week to-morrow. I have found no change in my health by changing of my quarters, nor shall you ever find any in my friendship and esteem for you in whatever place or condition I may be in." *Holograph.*

George Kerr to John Paterson.

1716, November 11. Orleans.—Hoping that his Grace will consider him, as he has been very hard put to it since he left Avignon, and the money he got from Sir W. Ellis had enough ado to hold out till he got to Orleans, so he is in debt for four months' eating and lodging, and he had the misfortune to be almost murdered by the way, which occasioned him a sore sickness for six weeks that put him to a great deal more charges.

James Wright to John Paterson.

1716, November 11. Rotterdam.—Reminding him of his Grace's debt to him for claret and sherry which amounted to 18*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and not doubting his Grace will pay it when he knows of it.

J. Clark (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Coatsby, Jun. (the Marquis of Wharton.)

1716, November 11.—I had yours of the 4th and of 29 October yesterday. I read what was enclosed in the first to Mr. Ross (James) who is very well pleased with it, which I return and hope it may have a good effect. It is unlucky Windrame (Lord Wharton) cannot go immediately, but, till Kendal (King George) has left his present habitation, it would look too remarkable, so there must be patience, and I believe Windrame would dispense with going there at all provided Kendal never removed, but I hope he may be sent back in a little time for good and all with some more of the kind.

I am very glad those young gentlemen stand so firm. I followed your advice as to those at Turin, but I'm afraid nothing will be made of them. I heard 'tother day from Brussels that Mansel Ovpkzq had passed again there who is now as angry with Cranston (Bolingbroke) as ever he was pleased with him.

Ross recovers very much, but it will be a long time before he be in a travelling condition.

I fancy there is a mistake in our cipher of letters, therefore pray send me an exact copy of that you have that I may make my copy correspond. *Two copies, one in Lord Mar's hand and the other in Paterson's.*

J. Barroy (the Duke of Mar) to T. Southcott.

1716, November 11.—I had yours of the 4th yesterday, which I gave M. La Tour (James) an account of, and am directed to tell you he will give no further powers as to the affair you wrote of than he has given, but it may be the same as to you, Morgan, or any others whom we are sure to be trusty friends, who can be useful that way, so you may write to your friend with M. Del Cour (England) that he should speak with one Abraham (Menzies) of whom Duffoy (Inese) can inform you and he will give him full satisfaction, and this will be equal to a power given you from hence. You may also let honest Morgan know of this way. La Tour is very sensible of the Baron's good intentions, which you will let him know, but thinks it not convenient to go into his proposal of that journey just now. He hopes he'll yet have occasion for him, and, whenever an opportunity offers, will let him know.

Since your friend has such good hopes with De Cour, you will lose no time in writing to him as above, and I'll be glad to hear again when you have his answer. Du Bray being to write to you I need say no more. La Tour recovers very well. *Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 12.—Villeneuve (Dillon) had nothing to inform you of these five days nor can he say much at present. I am told, however, by good hands that the late infamous Duval (treaty) is to be signed 'twixt Davaux (France) and Bernard (England) with the exclusion of Milleflower (Holland). Mr. Young (Stair) and his creatures agree to this, and to Rochford's (the Emperor's) dissatisfaction, which, I believe, will not be displeasing to Mr. Johnson (Mar) by so much the more that it's strongly presumed the different interest of those potentates can never be fully reconciled. I suppose your friend with Milleflower has already given you a more particular account on this head.

In my humble opinion no time should be lost in sending to Rochford in order to engage him in Arthur's (James') interest. The conjuncture seems favourable and must not be neglected. I hope you have found a proper person. He must be both intelli-

gent and very secret. If either of these qualities be wanting, the message can't well succeed. If you find none fit to be sent, Arthur may write without delay as mentioned in my last. The Italian Cardinal, his friend, will take care to have his letters delivered safely, and I don't question but Samuel (the Pope) if addressed too would second his request. It's most certain, and we see daily proofs of it, that interest alone is the surest guide of sovereigns, so, if Rochford thinks it his, the above mentioned letters may produce due effect and sending him an improper person may do more harm than good.

By what I hear and perceive Zachariah (Bolingbroke) is quite unmasked and of good intelligence with Mr. Young, so there is no great doubt of his having done what mischief lay in his power and in all likelihood he will continue doing the same.

Will Fisher (Father Græme) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 12. Calais.—By my letters received from England both yesterday and to-day the loyal party, though still by far the more numerous, seems so very much cast down by the fear of falling under the lash of the present tyrannical Government and by the news of the league's being signed between England and France, that it is thought, unless timely encouragement be given, it will be absolutely impossible to keep them right, every one being tempted to think of his own safety out of a panic that begins to seize them. Mrs. Brinsden, wife of Bolingbroke's secretary, who went to England two days ago, will undoubtedly alarm them yet more, for she says it's most certain that the King is to remove farther off, that all his subjects who have come abroad on his account are to be turned out of France, and that the Irish troops in the French service are absolutely to be broke. I can't tell what may be her business but she comes and goes very often this way and has her remittances on a merchant here, who is employed by Stair. Some of the King's friends were startled to see Sir John Erskine about a month ago walking publicly in the streets of London with a Parliament man, but it seems they knew nothing about the silver mine being found in his lands and of his being pardoned only because of it. Others are frightened out of their wits because they pretend the Duchess of Ormonde was heard to say that the King's affairs could not be in a more desperate condition than they are at present. I am heartily sorry to send such bad news, but it is my duty to conceal nothing from you, and I can't make my correspondents say more than's in their letters without betraying my trust.

Mr. Hamilton of Pemfersten (Pumpherstoun) with a cousin of the same name arrived here from London six or seven days ago. The first was at Preston and the last at Perth. Both were at Dunkirk above two months ago, and went to England privately, I suppose about their own concerns. They are gone to Paris, hoping to learn there how to dispose themselves. Capt. Bailieu (Bellew), a nephew of the Irish lord of the same name and a captain in the Emperor's service, landed here last night. He came from Ireland

by London where he stayed some days ; his account of the loyal party there agrees with my letters, for he says, if the face of affairs does not change, there, will not be so much as one Tory found in the whole kingdom before a year goes about, though just now he reckons them five to one.

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 12. Nancy.—I made it my business on receipt of your letter of 29 October to get a close and leisurely audience from H.R.H. I explained its contents and reasoned on the matter with as much force as I could becomingly do. " I found him in a disposition to enter (as much as he can do it with safety) into all the expedients that may contribute to the King's present interest. I perceived he is nettled that the Regent chose rather George than the Emperor for to secure his new right of inheritance, the latter being plainly in a better way to contribute to it than the usurper of Great Britain, who is at a distance, upon an uncertain foot, and bound up by all the restrictions a Parliament may cast in his way. The Duke would have found as much comfort in an union betwixt the Emperor and Regent as he will find dissatisfaction and trouble in their being divided, but what makes this new plan of affairs more uneasy to him is to see the English Government (by an unusual maxim) take on with France to the prejudice of the Emperor, etc. ; he does not doubt of the Emperor's resentment, but he judges (and it is plain) the Emperor must dissemble ; the pill must go down with him until he can give affairs a more favourable turn ; upon this principle it is very clear the Emperor will give no present refuge to our King in any of his dominions, it were absolutely declaring against George, whom he will seek to draw back rather than irritate, the King's restoration (which he has all manner of reasons to wish for) is in his thought such a difficult work and his means to contribute to it so small, that his council would look upon it as the height of imprudence to espouse that cause or even countenance it in this juncture, nor does the Duke believe that the Emperor would willingly imitate the French maxim (as he calls it) to shelter the King merely for to come sooner at his own ends with George, and make his protection to his Majesty as it were a scarecrow to frighten that usurper into a complaisance for his interest. All thoughts of residing in Flanders at present are groundless in the Duke's opinion. I proposed to him to take in French a draft of such parts of your Grace's letter as relate to that point, and to send it to Vienna by way of giving an account of such news as he gets, and, if he did not think fit to act the mediator, he might at least act the part of a free correspondent, *relata refero*, and so slide into that ministry the King's proposal, which (if not accepted) can never be offensive. He did then consent to this ; upon further reflection he judged it more suitable to the present juncture and to the humour of those ministers to throw in a proposal of protecting the King as a thought of his own, without making any mention of his being

solicited to it. He says, if any answer they make to that point, it will be by going thus to work, for that a proposal of that kind ushered in by him in his Majesty's behalf would reduce those politicians to silence, or at most to a fulsome compliment that were no better. I must confess I found that too judicious not to approve of it, and so much the more that the Prince of Vaudemont (with whom H.R.H. conferred above an hour, M. de Craon and I present, upon the whole matter) likes the method; it is still more than I expected he would do, and indeed he appears to be very frank in the matter. I shall be watchful to know if any answer comes, and exact to inform your Grace of it. In the meantime the Duke writt a good long memoir explaining his sentiments upon the King's present circumstances, and his opinion of the course his Majesty ought to steer if forced from thence, as infallibly he will be by cutting short his subsistence. I must own to your Grace I go along with him in this too, after a free debate upon it with the Prince of Vaudemont, whose judgement and experience I revere very much; the King's settling unexpectedly in the Venetian territory approaches him to the Emperor's protection; if from a civil division things degenerated into a falling out he might benefit by this situation, and at least he avoids (as much as in him lies) the malicious end of his enemies to render him odious to the mob. More than that, the Duke's maxim from the beginning is that the King should always thwart his enemies as much as he can, put them out of their play, and reduce 'em always to take new measures. His advice to his Majesty when last at Commercy was grounded upon this principle, that that he gives now is, I believe, the best the King can follow as affairs stand. He is very apprehensive that at present letters will be looked into upon the road, and the person that secured your correspondence in France hitherto can no more be looked upon as a sure hand. This ticklesome point requires new cautions, and they are not very easy to take. I send here enclosed the Duke's memoir, and will be very impatient to know that you have received it." I do not send my catalogue of supposed names, but will, as soon as I can. Compliments from the Duke and Prince of Vaudemont.

Postscript.—I do not believe, though I go along with the Duke in it, that Sulzbach's marriage is so near being concluded. I shall let you know anything I have from my correspondents about it.

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 12. Louvain.—Conform to your orders of the 22nd I wrote to Charles K[innair]d and have got the paper you bid me ask of him.

Yesterday Mr. Trail (Sir D. Dalrymple) arrived here. I have not seen him, but by his wife I understand that Mr. Arles (King of Sweden) and Mr. Brown (the Czar) have at length agreed their lawsuit. She cannot justly tell what Mr. Brown gets, but he engages to get restitution to Mr. Arles of all the goods taken from him by Mr. Beton (King of Denmark) or any others of his partners.

This bargain was finished last week and actually signed by their two lawyers empowered for that purpose. This has so far alarmed Mr. Butter (King George) that he has engaged Mr. Norton (troops) to assist Mr. Beton.

Besides the uneasiness this gives Mr. Butter, he is not a little vexed by reason Mr. Howard (England) grows daily more and more troublesome. Message above message has been lately sent to call Mr. Butter to him, whilst his friends where he is at present are very unwilling to part with him. They talk openly in these parts that Mr. Howard treats him scurvily, and that they themselves are ruined by his absence, and stick not to say that Mr. Armor's (James') friends are honest men, but Mr. Butter's are rogues and make a tool of him to serve their own ends.

She says further that, as matters now stand, it is very uncertain if Mr. Butter goes to Mr. Howard or stays where he is, and that they do not look on him as sufficiently secured touching Mr. Armor's demand, unless Mr. Ainsley (the Regent) and Mr. Pultney (the States of Holland) shall bind for it, and they are under no small uneasiness because they think that bargain seems at present at a stand. An irreconcileable difference betwixt Mr. Douglas (Stanhope) and Mr. Cheyn (Cadogan) adds to these troubles. Both these struggle hard for Mr. Caldcleugh's (Marlborough's) trade.

Mrs. Trail (Lady Dalrymple) seems in great fears of Mr. Armor's giving some trouble to Mr. Butter. Her husband goes home immediately, and both designs and hopes that neither he himself or any of Mr. Hewit's (Scotland's) family shall meddle with Mr. Johnston (House of Peers) or Mr. Johns (House of Commons) this year. He has told so much to Mr. Stanhope and has given him his reasons for it.

I hope by this time you have got the letters and the long paper sent by my cousin, Col. H. Bruce. I design making a visit to Charles [Kinnaird], but shall not stir hence till I have your orders touching these matters. I have some thoughts of staying at Liége, this place being very scarce of firing.

It seems Marquis de Prié has altered his resolution of coming hither so soon. He is still at the Hague and no time fixed for his departure, which makes people think the Dutch are more yielding than at first. People talk also of some demur in the triple alliance, and it's believed a peace will be speedily concluded betwixt the Emperor and the Turks.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, November 12.—I have not been very well for some days, which is the reason of my not sooner acknowledging your five letters.

Pray tell your brother that, when the King ordered me to write to him of Dr. Abercromby's being joined in the work with him, he thought it was a general History of Scotland he had set about, in which it was thought the doctor might be of some use to him, but, since it is not so, the proposition falls and I doubt not your brother will answer everybody's expectation in his work.

I hope Abram's (Menzies') letter, which he was in so much apprehension about, has not fallen into bad hands, since we hear nothing of it. Pray send him the enclosed by his best address and tell him I delay writing till I hear from him. I hope it will come in time for the Wednesday's post. My little girl I was in concern about is recovered, but my boy has that distemper yet to pass through, which I'm in apprehensions about. I am told he learns well and has a good spirit that makes me in the more concern about him.

Dutton (Dillon) would tell you of one gone to Elmore (the Emperor) and advise some things with you concerning him. I suppose Andrew (Queen Mary) showed you some time ago what I wrote him of Martel's (Mar's) cousin, the Knight (Sir J. Erskine), and, though people will for some time talk oddly of him, and too much must not be said on the other side to vindicate him for fear of its coming round, and so making him of less use by their suspecting him where he is, yet I hope it will in time appear to all the world that he is an honest man, and of use, as well as I hope his brothers will be.

We are thinking of your long letter and I'll write of it soon. There's an objection to the middle place being so much in the way, and where we know Selby (Stair) and his folks have some friends, but it is not easy to find out a better.

(Concerning James' health as in his letter to Dillon of the 10th.)

By Abraham's letters and other accounts I have got hopes of a fine mantle (a large sum) from Evans (England). People with him seem to be in very good heart.

Patrick (James) has ordered 12 $\frac{\text{Apin}}{\text{Xhok}}$ to go immediately to him, and that it may not look too singular, he has also ordered $\frac{\text{Strowan}}{\text{Edfsbxk}}$ to go with him, though the fewer know of it the better. The reason is on account of what he hears of Mr. Jolly (the Indemnity) and the first's great inclinations to him, which might be inconvenient as to Mr. Hunters (the Highlanders). If it come to be known he has sent for them, it may have a turn given it to keep others from taking exception, that he has a mind to have all of Hunter's family together or some such thing.

Pray make my excuse to Lord John Drummond for being so long in acknowledging his letter, for I can say nothing to it till the King be in a condition to be spoke to of business. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Stewart of Appin and Robertson of Strowan.

1716, November 12.—Sending them the King's orders that they should both come to Avignon as soon as they could. *Two letters. Copies.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, November 13. Paris.—Again entreating him to send him the account of his money and asking him to deliver the encloseds and about various money matters.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 13. Rotterdam.—I have very little to add to what you now have written you from Mr. Hooker (Jerningham). We have been here these two nights attending Mr. Barry's (M. de Prié's) motions, who parted from this yesterday for Mr. Lally (Brussels) and by all we can learn he is very well disposed to receive proposals from Mr. Robertson's (James') friends and is satisfied it's Mr. Ingolsby's (the Emperor's) interest to do it at this juncture, who, he says, is so highly incensed at Mr. Haly's (King George's) proceeding that he resolves to have no more to do with him. No doubt care will be taken to improve this by sending one immediately from your parts to Ingolsby, if it is not done already, and it will likewise be very proper that a fit person that understands the languages be got now to stay with Mr. Lally since Barry is gone there, who has given us all assurances of Mr. Trotter's (the Jacobites in Holland who were of the army) being allowed to come there or any others of his friends, and I send here what is done about that, which I hope may be got made more full. I go to-night to Bourgate (the Hague) where I will see Doyle (Charles Erskine). We will now soon have a return to what you wrote to Doyle's brother, and you may be sure of hearing from time to time about that, and that all will be done that can be here to improve Ingolsby's friendship which Mr. Hooker has got brought to so great a length.

You may notice the proposal that Barry that stays here let drop of the disposing of Ingolsby's niece.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 13. Rotterdam.—'Tis with no little joy I trouble you from some success I've had in delivering a letter to Mr. Monot (Miers) containing in substance the present situation of our affairs, and how agreeable it would necessarily be to Mr. Corbett (Vienna) to make Mr. Robertson (James) a part of their consideration with some additions setting forth how mutual this interest might be made. Mr. Barry (de Prié) and that cabal being to pass this way, I took care that the reasons of this letter might be fully communicated to them. From the account I had this morning, Mr. Barry, subtle as he is, could not contain to discover much satisfaction therein, and all the rest were for embracing the same. Barry minor (some time our friend) advanced amongst other things that he was of opinion that it was the interest of his master to accept this favourable occasion, and that all means ought to be used to cultivate this understanding, which he thought could not be more effectually done, and more agreeably to both than to dispose of Ingolsby's (the Emperor's) niece to Robertson. This conference lasted two hours and concluded that Robertson should send to Mr. Corbet. With a little time by the help of friends this affair will be advanced much further, for, since Mr. Barry major is gone to Mr. Lally (Brussels), Mr. Barry that stays here will favour this all he can

from the encouragement given by the return of a man from Corbet, which confirmed the continuance of Ingolsby's displeasure against Mr. Haly (King George), and, that, if Mr. Gould (the States of Holland) accepted the said Landskip (treaty), he might depend it should put an end to all the usual friendships between them. Barry demonstrated in his last conference with him that Mr. Blair (the Turk) had offered his master by way of preliminary B e l g r a d e 40,37,23,35,29,41,38,37, so that affair depended wholly on them. Mr. Gould has been taking these things into consideration, and in all appearance from thence Mr. Landskip with Haly will not be concurred to by him. I have nothing new from Saxby (King of Sweden) or Blunt (the Czar), but the last is warmly reported to continue his designs upon Burgat (the Hague). (Concerning the King's illness and mentioning that Sir. H. Paterson is with him.)

Robert Leslie to Count Leslie.

1716, November 13. Avignon.—The honour your father, Patrick, Count Leslie, allowed my father, Charles Leslie, and myself of a constant correspondence with him, and that he owned ours as a branch of his family transplanted into Ireland by my grandfather, whom I suppose you have heard of under the name of Bishop of the Isles, encourages me to hope for the same allowance from your lordship.

When in Edinburgh in 1699 the Count, your father, sent me four of the Laurus Lesleana with a most kind invitation to his seat at Fetterneer, and a little before his death wrote that he would recommend to his son the continuance of the same correspondence and friendship which had always been between our fathers, and I enjoyed it with your brother till Queen Anne died, when my attachment to the cause of my rightful sovereign obliged me to retire to France, where I lately heard of his death with great concern, which has not only deprived me of a most valuable and honoured friend, but at a juncture when he was preparing to assert his master's just title and serve his country. But I hope that honour is reserved for you, and, when I consider the present circumstances in Europe and the late engagements between Hanover and France, I cannot doubt his Imperial Majesty will see his interest and honour concerned to support our injured sovereign, and, when I consider your interest at the Imperial Court and your alliance with the most considerable families there, I cannot think any one so proper to promote an union of interests between their Imperial and Britannic Majesties as your lordship, who by birth are the subject of the one, and by your fortune and great stations are adopted the subject of the other, and, as your family in Scotland was in all times unalterably loyal, your successful negotiation in behalf of your exiled Prince will complete and excel all former services, and at the same time render a more glorious and important service to his Imperial Majesty than was in the way of any of your predecessors to do.

I can little doubt that his Imperial Majesty is sensible that the overgrown power of the Elector of Brunswick must affect the peace of the Empire and threaten new dangers from France, which he can easily repel by affording his patronage and support to the most just and honourable cause, and I foresee the greatest mutual advantages to the subjects of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties. The renewal of the ancient commerce between the two nations will restore the flourishing state of the Netherlands, and make that part of the succession of the House of Burgundy as it formerly was, the most wealthy and powerful province in Europe.

I beg your pardon for offering to point out any of the particular good consequences which must probably result from an union and confederacy between the Empire and England. I only presume to recommend myself to your knowledge and acquaintance and Mr. Walkingshaw, who will deliver this, to your protection and good offices at the Court of Vienna. He is employed by the King to attempt to set some negotiation on foot with the Imperial Court, and, next to the success of my King and country's cause, I shall rejoice that you are the instrument of so great a good. It is the King's desire that Mr. Walkingshaw's being at Vienna should be kept secret. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Callendar (Sir H. Paterson.)

1716, November 13.—The enclosed is for the P——p's (Sir John Erskine's) brother, as two others of the 21st and 25th were. Should he unluckily be gone, I leave it open that you may find a way of forwarding safely what is enclosed in it. The importance of keeping secret even from friends what it contains you'll easily see, so I need give you no other caution.

I do not write to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) since I write to you, but tell him I had his of 30 October on the 11th and the day before his of the 22nd to Dr. I[ngleto]n sent me. We are very glad of some accounts he gives of Ingolsby (the Emperor) and some of his people and of his being acquainted and well with some of them, which I know he'll improve all he can, and we have not been idle in trying what can be done with these folks. A friend of yours, *Mr. O'Brian*, is gone from Mr. Robertson (James) with all that's necessary to Mr. Corbet (Vienna), to whom you and Mr. Hooker may write freely, for he has a copy of your cipher, and it is necessary you give him all the lights and information you can, and also Mr. Hooker can perhaps get him recommended to people there who can be of use. His being gone there is an absolute secret to everybody, and it is fit it still should be so as well as the errand he goes about. He is to pass for an officer gone to see for service there. The sooner Mr. Hooker and you write to him the better. I enclose his address.

I will long to hear from Mr. Hooker again how affairs are like to go where he is, and tell him not to write so small a hand, it forcing me to use glasses to read it.

(Concerning James' health as in his letter to Dillon of the 10th.)

As I wrote before, I doubt not of your having sent Mr. Dicconson a list of your folks, and told him what to remit for those who want to be subsisted.

I hope your family was well when you heard from them ; I was in great concern for my little girl, but she is recovered, and I wish that distemper was as well over with poor Tommy.

My humble service to H. M[au]le, whom I wonder we never hear from. I suppose Wilson (T. Bruce) gives him an account of what people where he is are doing for Trotter (the Jacobites in Holland that were of the army) and with what view, which I wish may succeed. Who knows but that may come about in time, which would be a good step in advance to a righter place. *At bottom*, 40,41,29,26,13,36,21,37,23,38 (*i.e.* Baroufield). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Erskine.

1716, November 13.—I hope mine of the 21 and 25 October came safe to your hands and I long to hear so from you. I found it necessary to write to Duddel (Dr. Erskine) again, which I enclose for you to forward in the speediest and safest way. I leave it open for your perusal, and have very little to add only by that friend of Hanlon's (King of Sweden), who I say is with Nealan (Holland) I mean Mr. Gardiner (Görtz), and it were not amiss if you could find a way to come acquainted with him and let him know who you are and the concern and friendship betwixt you and Duddel, which, I am sure, would make you well received, and it may prove of good use. I need not tell you of the consequence it is to have the enclosed all kept the last secret.

The new little cipher Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) sent is so defective that in the enclosed I was forced to use some words of that 'twixt Meinard and Brumfield (Mar), but you will supply that to Duddel. I long to hear from you an account of Meinard since he left you.

If Mr. Duddel be to come to Nealan, I suppose you will not leave the place where you are before you see him and might think of other ways. *Copy.*

J. Carny (the Duke of Mar) to Dr. Erskine.

1716, November 13.—I hope you got one from me of 21 October telling you the pleasure Mr. Brown (James) had in your " assurances by our friend of Mr. Buckly's (the Czar's) good inclinations towards him, and how ready he would be to do all that he possibly can to improve and cultivate that friendship betwixt Buckly and him, which may certainly tend to both their advantages. As I hinted in that letter, it would be a great advantage if Buckly and Hanlon (King of Sweden) could make up matters together, and, finding by our friend that Mr. Buckly inclined that way, all pains has been taken by Brown to facilitate that matter, he having more interest with that gentleman and some of his principal advisers than is generally known, and is in all appearance like to have more very soon. I may own to you, tho' you'll easily understand the importance it is to keep it secret, that these two

gentlemen, Brown and Hanlon, are in a fair way of joining stocks together in trade, and, if so lucky a thing as Buckly's leaving his old company and joining with them two happen, they would soon be able to get the better of all who would come in competition with them and get justice done themselves in all their different pretensions, there being enough to accommodate all three. Hanlon's stiffness was what was to be most apprehended to stand in the way of this, and Brown thought the most likely way to bring him to accommodate matters with Buckly was to insinuate to him by some in the greatest confidence with him who wish mighty well to Brown, that Buckly was far from being ill inclined to Brown, and, that, if it were not for the differences betwixt him and Hanlon, he would be willing to assist Brown and join with him to recover his trade. This was done in the most prudent and secret way, and I am glad to have it now to tell you that it is like to have very good effects and all irons are in the fire about it, and I have little doubt of those people (Hanlon's friends for the reasons above which they have much at heart) being able very soon to bring Hanlon to agree matters with Buckly. It must be Mr. Duddel's (Dr. Erskine's) part to keep Buckly up in his good intentions, and not to let him too soon despair of Hanlon's coming to reason. When he comes to try him again, I am persuaded he will find him more tractable. We are told that Buckly intends a visit to his old acquaintance Nealan (Holland) and I doubt not but Mr. Duddel will be with him. There is one of Hanlon's friends I mention above, and a chief one with that gentleman, he knows of Duddel's inclinations, and, if they chance to meet, I am confident they would get things concerted to Buckly's satisfaction. I can assure you that Hanlon is as much picked (piqued) and provoked at Baker (King George) as Buckly can be, and I wish the last may be as steady in his resentment against Baker as I am persuaded Hanlon will be. Brown, Buckly, and Hanlon seem all to have the same rival in trade, and it will be odd as it will be pity, if they cannot make up matters amongst themselves and join against him who stands in all their way. If Buckly go not himself to Nealan's, would it not be worth his while to send Duddel to meet with that friend of Hanlon's who is there and is to be for some time? I have no doubt of its turning to account and that it would succeed better than any other way Buckly can try.

"I have no doubt of Mr. Duddel's doing all that's in his power for Mr. Brown's advantage, which I think far from being inconsistent with what he owes to Mr. Buckly, and I can assure him from Mr. Brown of all the grateful returns his heart can wish. There is one who used to be much in Buckly's good graces and with whom we hear he used to advise in the affairs of trade, and with whom Duddel used to be very well. If Duddel find it necessary, he may give this gentleman all encouragement he may in any reason expect from Brown, which I can assure you would be made good, and perhaps it may not be amiss that he be assured of this.

"It will be very unlucky if Buckly and Hanlon cannot make up matters betwixt themselves, for, until that be done, it may in a

great measure prevent either of them being assisting to Brown, therefore this is a point to be laboured by Duddel, and he may be sure that all pains will be taken with Hanlon, and I hope the good effects of what has been done that way already will very quickly appear. Amongst other things there was care taken to let Hanlon know before he could know it otherways, that he owed to Buckly his not being pressed in a certain thing, which with a man of his temper could not but have good effects.

"As I told you in my last the affair of Maddin (treaty) with Frankling (the Regent) and Haly (King George) is like to work good with Hammer (? the King of Spain) and all pains is taken to improve that with him. Should Hammer be brought to join in trade with the three I speak of above they would make a fine company, and that is not impossible, nor that Hammer may find it his interest to look more favourably on Mr. Trueman (James) than he has done hitherto, which I am far from despairing may happen pretty soon.

"Mr. Brown is now pretty well recovered; it will tho' be some time before he can begin his voyage, and I would fain hope before he does it I may hear from you, on which it depends in a great measure what course he will stir (steer.)

"I thought it was necessary to let you know these things without waiting a return to my last. You will communicate it to Mr. Duddel, to whom I beg you may make my most sincere and affectionate compliments acceptable, and also to Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), if still with you." *Copy.*

George Morton (Mr. Ord) to Mr. Wiseman (the Duke of Mar.)

1716, November 14.—I shall obey all your orders directly, though, lest I alarm some of my friends, I must do it in an indirect manner, that is, I have told them that for my health I resolve to remove to some more temperate air, and that they must not be surprised at not hearing from me for some time, or at least less frequently, nor can I expect to hear from them till I have given them notice where I am settled. This course I thought the most discreet to put a stop to that correspondence I was just entering into, for which I had taken some pains. My zeal is the same for my master's service as ever I had for his royal father, which has continued these 30 years.

I know by very good information that my King has even twenty for one; that the whole nation continues in a ferment, and that nothing but a safe sight of his royal person is wanting to fix him on the throne.

With further hopes for the restoration, remarks on the reported alliance and thanks to Lord Mar for his favours.

John Paterson.

1716, November 14.—Account of disbursements for the Duke of Mar from 22 August to 14 November amounting to 1,491 *livres* 1 *sol.* *Two copies.*

JOHN BARCLAY.

1716, November 14.—Account of disbursements for the Duke of Mar from 20 October to 14 November amounting to 79 *livres* 3 *sols*.

CHARLES MCCARTHY.

1716, November 14.—Account of disbursements principally for carriage of and duty on wine amounting to 57 *livres* 5 *sols*, with receipt at foot.

The DUKE OF MAR to CAPT. H. S[TRATO]N.

1716, November 15.—I had yours of 25 September and 9 October and have also seen yours of 8 September and 2 October to Mr. Jacson (Inese), but that you mention acknowledging mine of 20 September and the list of Alexander's (the army's) effects there have never come to my hands, nor have I heard anything of them. Mr. Jacson's friend sent some letter here from you, but nothing to me. I am afraid that letter and the list are lost, which I am sorry for, and you would supply the last as soon as you can.

I knew Mr. Matson (Menzies) would give you accounts of Mr. Knowles' (James') condition, to whom it was wrote, so I did not write it to you, which could have gone no sooner than his would. I knew you and all friends with you would be in great concern about it, but you may now be easy, for he is almost well and long ago out of danger. By his lying so long in bed though, and so thin diet as he was forced to keep, it will be some time before he recover his strength so as to be able to travel. Since he was to be ill, the time it fell out is not like to prove unlucky, for it will make some ashamed to press him so soon to the voyage he has so little mind to, which otherwise 'tis probable they would have done sooner. It will be after Christmas before he can travel, and that is so bad a season it is not impossible, I hope, that it may be put off to the spring. I told you before that his continuing where he is depended on the success a certain affair had, which I then hoped was broke up, but you would hear since of its proving otherwise, so that his landlord (not his immediate one) has given him a warning, but he is to have another when the time draws nearer, and, notwithstanding that, he is resolved that nothing but force shall oblige him to go to the lodging they design for him. You may be sure he is endeavouring to get another more to his own mind, but what success he will have I cannot yet tell, but 'tis far from impossible that this affair may yet prove for his advantage, though I can say no more of it now, only friends with you will see that those with Estmore (England) do not lose heart who know more of the matter, so neither will the others, I hope, despair. Things will yet come right in God's own good time and in t h e y e a r f i f t y n i n e 3 u c k w z r z p q y u y k f c u c z things were as bad as they possibly can be now.

The enclosed is for Mr. Magnus (Macdonald) not the knight but Grim (Glengarry), which you'll take care to have safely delivered, and when there's any answer to send it me.

My affectionate service to D—[n] from whom you sent me the note, and tell him I did as he desired which was very well taken, and I do not at all doubt of his good will to all he mentions, particularly to Mr. Meffen (Mar), and the doctor you and he recommend shall be taken notice of, but we must see how things go.

Kirkton (James) desires you to make his compliments to Eaton (Bishop of Edinburgh) and pray forget not Mr. Meffen's.

You have acted very right in that affair of Wilson's, and I hope you will recover the money. Masterton (Brigadier Mackintosh) owns the money he and his brother got, but denies giving any order for the rest of the moneys being given to Baillie.

Though I be not acquainted with Moubranch (Alexander Macleod) myself, yet I had always a good opinion of him, and he may be of use.

We hear from your parts that people are full of discords and dissension in Knox's (James') family, but it is not so, but good agreement, and the longer the better.

You did very right in giving that money to L[ogie] D[rummond] and we are glad to hear he is out of danger of his late distemper. I wish the rest of the family were so.

Pray give my humble service to Mrs. Smith's (Lady Stormont's) son (*i.e.* James Murray) who is now with you, and that is the reason he does not hear from me, there being little to be done in those parts.

I doubt not you and other friends would be surprised when you heard of *Errington's* affair. All I shall say is that I still believe him an honest man, and I hope time will show he is a useful one. Joseph (James) knew of it, but I'll answer for no man save one, though I think I might for him, if any.

A countryman of yours, a very pretty young man, is lately dead at Rome, Dr. Arthur, and his brother Tom, who is at Francis' quarters (the Firth of Forth), has fallen so ill on it, that 'tis feared he'll die too. The doctor at his death, I hear, declared he was a Presbyterian, but a loyal one, as he called it, which he thought was not at all inconsistent. You know what was his kind of loyalty. Pray are many of your Presbyterians of his opinion?

Your countrywoman and heroine Mrs. McFarland's story makes a great noise, the like not having fallen out a long while, and is wondered at much in this country. She has been much wiser and more resolute than Lucretia and deserves to be esteemed above her, but 'tis pity your law does not protect her. Should she not go to $\frac{\text{Avignon}}{\text{Piuxcbc,}}$ where she needs not doubt of welcome, and her story will make her safe wherever she is known.

At bottom, Lq U Zqltucz (*i.e.* Sr. J. Erskine.) *Copy.*

Jo. Montague (the Duke of Mar) to Macdonald of Glengarry.

1716. November 15.—Mr. Kirkton (James) though very near recovered, being not yet in a condition to write himself, has ordered me to assure you how sensible he is of all you and your family have done for him and his, and particularly of the singular service you did him of late, and nothing has happened since which gives him other thoughts of you than he had formerly. Though trade be at present with him pretty low, yet the same kind of trade has been lower and revived to perfection, as I hope it will be with him. He is in some apprehensions he'll be forced to take a voyage further from you before he can make one to your parts, but you may depend on his coming there as soon as he gets things and the trade in readiness for it, and it is not improbable his making the other voyage first, if forced to it, may make him ere long in a better condition for undertaking the other, and I have reason to hope he will not be without partners. You have another friend besides me with Mr. Kirkton to whom you are very much obliged, and he had it in his power by personally knowing some facts in relation to you to clear some things which otherwise perhaps might have had another turn given them. *Copy.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, November 16.—I have not written since the 9th having nothing to say nor send till to-day that I received both the enclosed. That from Abram (Menzies) is pretty comfortable, though I am sorry to find by it that Mr. Downes seems to put off matters till the spring, whereas Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor here says all depends on getting a good parcel of muslin (money) ready immediately and that delay in that will spoil all. Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) not having yet made use of his factory (power) is also very unlucky; 'tis, I think, six weeks that he has it in his hands, in which time much might have been done.

Besides the enclosed from H. Str[aton] Martel (Mar) will, I suppose, have received one of 9 October, which by mistake of the post was sent under cover to Mr. Nesmith (? Nairne) without my knowing of it.

My last from Martel was of the 2nd, but his writing so often to Andrew (Queen Mary) makes it unnecessary to write to me.

Dutton (Dillon) tells me he informs Martel of all he can learn and he in Paris is at the source of news. Andrew has a great cold and has kept his bed all day, but is pretty well this evening. We have the comfort to hear Patrick (James) recovers well. Pray God send him perfect health, for he is very soon like to have use for it.

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 16. Bordeaux.—I received yours of the 4th by Mr. Ramsay but he has not shown me what you wrote to him

by the King's orders. The reason may be that he and Mr. Charteris seem to differ in some things. However they have returned the ship and most of the cargo, and eight or nine of them are arrived here, and Mr. Charteris is expected in two or three days. In the meantime I will take care none of them suffer for want of subsistence.

I had a letter last post from Mr. Paterson with one enclosed for Mr. George, which came seasonably, for he was to begin to-day to fit out the ship for a West India voyage. She suffers much by lying up. I have placed all the seamen on other ships, except five or six.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 16.—Bordeaux.—Expressing his surprise at Mr. Gordon having any claim to the ship he had commanded and urging his services and his losses.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 16.—I have had no account of Mr. McPherson since he left Mr. Allin's (King of Spain's) place of abode, which gives me a great deal of trouble for fear any accident may have happened him by the way. (Summary of his letter of the 3rd given *ante*, *p.* 171). You may easily collect by the fright Janson (Alberoni) was in at Mr. McPherson's coming hither, and the hurry in which he was obliged to return, what a reception Mr. Le Vasseur (James) would meet with at Mr. Allin's, if he were forced by storm upon him.

I am so troubled at the little appearance I see of Mr. Le Vasseur's having any resource but from Du Tertre (Rome) that the ill consequences which I foresee will attend his going thither almost distract me, and I could wish heartily he were with M. Le Moine, (King of Sweden), who, I believe, is the generousest friend he has.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese.)

1716, November 5[-16].—After not a line by three mails I have now yours of the 10th, N.S., by the post late last night. In each of my two last of 1 November and 29 October I sent you a long letter to Mr. Morris (Mar) in which he would find my extreme uneasiness by mortifications and *contretemps* which an archangel is not capable to support. I had had the happiness to bring different persons and very different humours together. Everything was going well in a great harmony, the linen trade, (collection of money) advancing fast, and a good deal just ready to bear, thoughts and opinions concerting in relation to Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) proposals, and new people daily brought to town that could be useful, in short everything going right, when the news of [that] messenger with new and particular instructions to be communicated to a very few, and when they were communicated nothing new appearing but what was dismal, etc., it

is not possible to express the damp and the jealousies and the disorder that they created. Every essential friend that found there was nothing for him was out of humour. Those that are and have reason to be very cautious were afraid they had been mentioned to this new man they did not know, since it seems he had been told of the material points.

Enfin, one way or another, we have lost 10 or 12 days of the most critical time in the world. But, whatever may be my own affliction and uneasiness, I labour always hard to cure that of others. I have put the best colours on the man and on the whole thing, and things are so far restored that I hope to-morrow we shall begin to see some parcels of the linen brought in. Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) declining to give receipts, you can easily judge, makes the matter very difficult, but by equivalent methods we do and must l[earn] to make people as easy as possible. Mr. Rigg himself wishes there had been several letters of attorney to different persons, everyone in his own circle [of] acquaintances, and particularly that Mr. [J]ern[ingha]m. Mr. P[ye]'s. friend, of whom I have spoke to Mr. Rigg, had got one, since he and his cousin who stays with him may be very useful. Still we must do the best to make things bear effectually with what we have, since time is precious.

The two dismal points that Dow[nes] brought were that Kenneth's affair was put off to the spring and that Mistress Jean (James) must [li]kely go home to her aunt Parsons (the Pope), all other things we knew before.

The K[ing] is again called home by his ministry. Whether he'll come God knows. The Prince still courts the Tories ; [what] he can do for them I know not. The ferment is general and great against the army, but the K[ing] will not hear of any disbandings.

The Scottish Jacobites have talked so much of Sweden, pre-[tending] intelligence from France, that six of our men-of-[war]. *Damaged and the end torn off.*

J. Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 5[-16]. London.—Describing the consternation caused by Mr. Downes' arrival and his news as in the last letter.—You may imagine what a thunderclap this was to all our wine merchants as you'll see by a letter I enclose from Macqueen (Menzies). I had written to him complaining of negligence in some matters that I believed were neglected of Mr. Hardie's (James') affairs, so he returned this answer and several more to the same purpose. I was lying bedfast very ill at the time, and this dismal dose of physic was very like to have cured me of all earthly pains, but Mr. Primrose (Oxford), that is not easily alarmed with frights, sent me word that the sending of that fellow was only a blind to amuse the people and ignorant, that our wines might go off the better and with more security, for no men in their wits could fancy that any man that understood trade would act so wildly foolish as to send off a fellow they were told would not be acceptable, without any letter of advice to the merchants, to

contradict a man that had brought such a quantity of the best wines that had ever been brought there, so that by his good judgement, as I hope, all will go right again.

I am much better myself and am ready still to serve for the good of Mr. Hardie's trade. As to what I was to have prepared at Dunkirk, it is done here and is gone back to attend on Mr. Gough's orders. In Le Brun's absence Mackqueen raised the money to the man and I drew a bill on W. Gordon for it. Therefore I must beg you to order him to pay it immediately. I wish I had a letter from you to show to Mr. Carnation (Lord Oxford) or that you would write to himself, everything being in good condition at the place we agreed on to receive wines or goods.

I take one thing ill, which is, this gentleman come here says he had orders to pass where I trust my goods to be run when I have a mind to do so and save the custom. Can you fancy I will ever trust that to any man that had not got a letter from the merchants to certify me of his fidelity, but particularly one of his coat?

I beg you would keep all your propagators of the Gospel amongst yourselves, for we have more Gospel here already than we make good use of and for chaplains they are like the locusts, for number I only mean, and I never desire them to be concerned in trade. It is unlucky.

Mr. Goodman (Bishop of Rochester) and Mr. Clear (Lord Oxford) are never a day almost but they are together and Mr. Denbye (the Bishop) is extremely satisfied with Mr. Carnation. He expressed himself so the other day to Mackqueen, and told another of our friends that all the men of trade were charmed with him. All goes well, if it be not mismanaged from your side. We fear no hurt from you but from others that have done us much wrong. Alexander the coppersmith—the Lord reward him according to his works, etc. God preserve Mr. Randall (James) and direct Mr. Joly (Mar) and preserve us from the tribe of Levi. *Enclosed,*

J. Menzies to Capt. Ogilvie.

1716, *Wednesday, October* 31.—*Concerning the damp given to everything as in the last two letters. Your lameness has been an inexpressible misfortune. Ned Hall says I can never come to you till night, and always now at night I am obliged to attend the friends I have brought together, otherwise they would seldom meet. Send me word if I can come to you in the day time.*

Mr. Crew (Archibald Campbell) to Mr. Morris (the Duke of Mar.)

1716, November 5[-16].—" It is a great pleasure to me to have a letter from you after so many turns of fortune in all which God has preserved you, and it is a greater comfort to me than even life itself that it has pleased God to preserve Mr. Joseph K. (James) in the midst of so great calamities, and particularly that his enemies are disappointed of their expectation from his late indisposition. . . . .

"I am very well apprised how you and your friends with you have been baited lately by such accounts as cannot be agreeable to you, but I firmly believed myself entirely out of the story, because of my innocence, till I had yours, for, though I am as firmly persuaded of the wickedness, sinfulness and danger of schism, and as plainly see who are most justly to be charged with it as I can be of anything, yet I have many and good vouchers for my having lived very retiredly and quietly without meddling ever since I saw you last, and that I am altogether free of what your letter modestly charges me with. Nor could I have acted uniformly with my friends here, if I had done otherwise. Not to mention the particular hard circumstances to the value of above 1500*l.* besides confinement and bail I have been under with relation to the public for a year now past this very month, all which Mr. Morley (Menzies) knows. Wherefore I beg leave to acquaint you with the true state of that case, which has been strangely misrepresented to you by people, who must either be strangely ignorant of facts or very much prejudiced. First then no set of people could be more cautious, by principle both of conscience and loyalty, than my friends have ever been in bringing their circumstances to be proclaimed abroad in the world, but some late unforeseen occurrences have brought them above board, as Mr. Hall and Mr. Paull's speeches, and a very great accession to us from the complying church, both of the clergy and laity, which by principle were not to be refused, then Mr. Howell's imprudence (tho' otherwise a very honest man) in keeping about him his letters of Ordination which were taken with him and showed Dr. Hickes' character; and likewise Howell's book which he printed against the compliers without advising with any of his superiors; and that now the number being much increased there are some forward people, who being full of themselves through a mistaken zeal, are interlopers, and print things without leave, nay sometimes after they are forbidden. Secondly, all the governors of this society have all along from the beginning, and particularly now of late, upon several occasions taken great pains to suppress all such disputes and do continue to do so still, being well assured that, as the compliers could not and did not confute them when the controversy was first set on foot, so enough was said then to satisfy any impartial inquirer. But it ought to be considered that, where there are no outward laws to bind people to their duty by punishments, and that all the obedience that is given to governors is only voluntary, and that there is an utter impossibility of compulsion; in such a situation governors cannot in prudence speak so big or threaten so high as when laws can be put in execution. Yet, as far as even that was consistent with the union of the whole body, it hath been done for the very purposes you recommend to me. In the next place pray consider that the oppressed side hath always had a great regard, and still hath, to keeping an easy door open for reconciliation. For the first two Bishops they had besides the deprived ones were consecrated only as Suffragans to some of the deprived, and all that have been made since are only Bishops at large,

without fixing them to any particular districts ; that thus upon a good occasion the present possessors have no more to do but to renounce their faults and then to continue in possession.

"All these things I do aver to you and pray you from me to let Mr. Knightly (James) know them, and I do stand to the truth of them, say the contrary whoso pleases. And Mr. Morley particularly will vouch the truth of them, whose accounts may well be relied on, and to him I refer you for what further is necessary upon this head. And now, after what I have said, pray consider who they are who have accused me and others, and, if you find upon further examination that they have told you truth, in God's name believe them and let me be marked as infamous for ever. But, if upon trial, you find I have now told you truth, and not they, pray do not believe them for the future without better vouchers than they have now produced upon this occasion. And pray consider futher whether Mr. Lamb's (Leslie's) letter (which I have seen) was seasonable now, especially when in it he writes in a patriarchal stile to his superiors and presses arguments again and again confuted, and where his seemingly strongest ones are exceeding weak and groundless as well as ill applied to the innocent who deserve soft treatment for long sufferings. Tho', if our friends here had been guilty of such nonsense in politics as they are charged with, they did well deserve a reprimand, yet to attempt to undermine and unhinge the foundation upon which we (along with the Christians of the three first centuries) have stood ever since the revolution was not (I hope you will think) so proper a way to correct their faults, had they been guilty, which I again assure you they are not. And further, for my share, I shall be glad how many of the compliers do reconsider their state scheme, and I find many have to good purpose, and hope many more will. Yet it is plain they were the men that misled the people, and it was not they that brought them to think so right now as they generally and indeed very universally do, but let them have the honour of it with all my heart, if that will oblige them and make them honest now, tho' the immediate hand of God was and is apparently to be seen in it and that without their instrumentality.

"As far as I know my own heart, I love truth, and I am sure I have now told you truth and that plainly. And, as I am no politician, I may very readily fall into mistakes, were I an officious meddler, yet I think it is impossible for a man that is absolutely retired, as I have necessarily been for above a year, to fall into any such mistake of acting. And I have such a dutiful regard for Mr. Knightly that I would sooner choose to be hanged than do him any injury, and yet I prefer my conscience even to him, for which I am confident he will not be dissatisfied with me.

"One thing I had like to have forgot, I mean Dr. Hickes' posthumous book, the printing of which became absolutely necessary, for he had in his lifetime given several MS. copies of it to friends ; these at last were corrupted by enemies so as to make him speak against himself and the cause he had so learnedly and solidly supported to his death, and that book has made as many converts

to the doctor's principles in the State as it hath to his scheme of the church."

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, November 16.—Mr. *Orme* is to go to-morrow for Leamons (Lyons) but it will be Thursday before he gets there, from whence he is to write as soon as he can, and send you what you want from thence.

I enclose a part of the hieroglyphical characters you wanted, and Orme will send you the way he explains them in case you should make a mistake. If anything presses you to write to him before you hear from him you may address to him by his own name.

I had a letter to-day from Mr. Jery (Jerningham) of the 6th which confirms Elmore's (the Emperor's) dissatisfaction with Lally (the league) and he says he got some of Elmore's friends to give his servant there a good opinion of Peter's (James') affairs, which I forgot to write to Andrew (Queen Mary), so pray tell him so. *At bottom*, Ldszm, (*i.e.* Owgan). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Duras (Sir P. Lawless.)

1716, November 16.—I had yours of the 2nd to-day at 2 and that of the 3rd by Mr. Mcf[erso]n at 5. Janson's (Alberoni's) behaviour does not at all surprise anybody here. It was necessary for our own justification with friends at home to have a positive answer from your parts, and, as for the courier, it was in some measure on Mr. Allin's (King of Spain's) account for fear of letters miscarrying, and your town must be a strange place and as bad as a little village, since no single man can come in post but he must immediately have the whole town at his heels, which is so odd that nobody but who has been there or heard it from you would believe, and then he did not go the direct road from hence. It is impossible Mr. Allin had an account of his coming the post before, for his being sent was not thought of till the day before he went, and nobody was privy to it nor is yet but Le Vasseur (James) Crusol (Ormonde) Oliver (Mar) and the gentleman who dispatched him, I thinking that a more private way than doing it myself, so all that must be only pretence, as that of Basville knowing of everything that's done here, unless they take that to be so, because he himself may say it, and I'll venture to say that Janson for all his adroitness that way, either by means of Basville or any other way, does not know of any one particular that has passed here, since we came, that is worth keeping secret. People give themselves airs in saying such things, and that it may serve for an excuse when they want a better. This is only to yourself, so I may say I am not at all disappointed in Janson, though I speak not to others as if I thought he were not Le Vasseur's friend, but where I needs must, but it is very natural for others to think and say it too, because they judge by the appearances all the world sees.

Mr. Vallin (Queen Mary) lately wrote that a little of Le Maire (money) was coming here by a gentleman not yet arrived, but that it was a small one, so I did not judge it had been from Mr. Allin, and I wish Vallin may not be mistaken in his hopes that it was only a beginning.

After what passed you were in the right to say nothing of Le Vasseur's visiting Mr. Allin. I shall be glad to find that due time in which Le Vasseur will find Janson so zealous a servant, but I believe it will be only when it is in Le Vasseur's power to be serviceable to him, but this is only betwixt ourselves, for it is not fit Janson should think we believe so.

Mcf[erso]n tells me I may expect to hear again from you next Friday and then perhaps my indignation may be a little fallen, and I'll write you what you may tell that mighty man.

(An account of James' condition similar to that in the letter to Dillon of the 10th, *ante*, *p.* 199).

We hear more and more of Mr. Bagnole's (the Emperor's) being dissatisfied with Chaunelin (the treaty), and what that may work a little time may show.

Dumont (the English ministry) is more broken in his own family than ever, and Mr. Chaunin (? the English people) still better and better inclined. Things were as bad in 1659 as they can be now, so I do not at all despair. It is wrote for certain that Burin (Bolingbroke) has compounded with his creditors which will show him in a fine light. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut. Aberdeen.

1716, November 16. Avignon.—By the King's orders directing him to grant to Robert Gordon a vendition to the ship lately commanded by him or an assignation to that vendition formerly granted by Capt. George to him as Mr. Gordon shall find most convenient. *Copy.*

James III to Capt. David George.

1716, November 16. Avignon.—Warrant for the delivery of the ship formerly commanded by him and last by Mr. Aberdeen to Robert Gordon. *Copy. Also in Entry Book* 5, *p.* 25.

The Marquis of Seaforth to James III.

1716, November 17. Paris.—Expressing his joy at hearing from the Queen that he was in a fair way of recovery, and hoping he may soon be completely restored, adding he would repair to his court if he might be any way useful there, or if his circumstances permitted him to live in public, but, it being otherwise, desiring his leave to retire to some private place.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, November 17. Paris.—Yesternight I had a letter from Sir J. Erskine of 26 October from London. He was going next

day post for Scotland with a broad seal in his pocket. He desires me to send him two pieces of Burgundy. He is wiser than to say anything to you or of any with you. I have also a letter from Barra on the road coming here. However he ordered me to send you his letters. His Grace will tell you what to do with them. Tell Col. Clephan I have his of the 8th and shall forward his enclosed to Mistress Jean Carstairs.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 17.—I received both yours of the 5th and 8th, an enclosed for Mr. Dicconson, one for the rector of the Jesuits at Vienna and the cipher with Mr. Black (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield). I'll write to the latter without delay and send him a recommendation to Mr. Cott (the Imperial ambassador in Paris), who, I am told, will be soon at that court.

I am sorry to find by our last news from Roger (Avignon) that Arthur's (James') health is not quite in so good a way as we hoped. Did he write to Prince Eugene and Count Staremberg as mentioned in Villeneuve's (Dillon's) former letters, or was it thought advisable to address directly to Rochford (the Emperor) ?

Jeoffry (Spare) tells me Tumaux (the Czar) will be with Milleflower (Holland) before the 20th, and, as I suppose, Elbore (Dr. Erskine) with him. I am persuaded Mr. Johnson (Mar) will write without loss of time in conformity to Jeoffry's desire. Your letter addressed to your friend with Milleflower can run no risk, and Mr. Johnson knows 'tis of the last consequence for Arthur's interest that Humphry (King of Sweden) and Tumaux should be of a true understanding.

We have no account yet of Duvall's (the treaty) being signed 'twixt Kenrick (King George) and Edgar (the Regent), but, when that happens, it's believed Milleflower will have little or no share in the matter.

Col. H. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 17. Paris.—Explaining that the reason he had not written with the parcels entrusted him from Brussels by T. Bruce, which he had entrusted to Mr. Gordon, was his misfortune in falling ill with a sort of intermitting fever, congratulating his Grace on the King's recovery, and stating he had communicated his advice to Struan and Appin who still remain there. Being quite run out of money both for necessaries and subsistence he must leave it to his Grace to have him supplied as soon as possible.

——— to Hew Wallace, Junior, of Ingleston.

1716, November 17.—I am glad to hear you are well and spending your time so profitably, being out of the hurry and confusion of this Babylon and at a distance from the Jardin Royal, that fatal place where Scotsmen lose both their money and their senses very often. Our news are that the Emperor has a mind

to settle a trade at Antwerp to the East Indies, and that a great many in Holland and England especially Tories are resolved to put in their money there. He is to see to get the Dutch to go into it. They say the Dutch demand from the French Condé before they will enter on the treaty about the league. Abbé Du Bois is returned from thence yesterday, who acquaints the Regent with these demands. There are difficulties insurmountable in adjusting the commerce betwixt Great Britain and France. Abbé Du Bois was at Hanover and says the Duke stays there this winter to adjust affairs in the North and to oblige the Czar to retire either by foul means or fair. Nicholas Montgomerie made his escape when the prisoners were embarking for America. It is thought the King will obtain liberty to go to Brussels. Lord Wharton was at Lord Stair's on young Geordie's birthday. He proposed to drink confusion to the Tories, and that Liddeldale and Gardiner would go to the coffee-house and he and they would do as much there. When they came there he cried, Here is confusion to the Whigs ! What do you mean, my Lord ? say they. God damn you says he ; do you know I brought you here to get your heads broke ? the Tories are too many for you here to drink any other health. *Signature erased.*

Murphy (Dr. Erskine) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 17.—Yours of 22 October came safe to my hands. I am sorry to find that the project proposed is impracticable, for, though Mr. Davys (the Czar) is willing to do as much for Trueman (James) as lies in his power and only wants an occasion to show it, yet you may easily see the difficulties attending this design, the distance of their estates, the bad roads, and that Harrison (a thousand men) and his goods can't be transported without it be known to his enemy, Haly (King George). All these considered may easily persuade you that it does not lie in Mr. Davys' power to serve his friend Trueman, though he heartily wishes it was. I have done what in me lies to create new differences 'twixt Mr. Davys and Haly, which can't be easily accommodated, but, I am afraid, will little help the main business, and we are assured that Whiteford (King of Sweden) will come to no agreement with Mr. Davys, without which no remittances can be made.

Mr. Davys goes for Holland in a few days, and, if in that journey or at any other time I can be of any service to Trueman, nothing shall be wanting on my side. We shall see Haly perhaps, but, if we do, 'tis of no consequence.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 17.—I hope by my short letter written last post from Rotterdam and by what Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) wrote under the same cover you know how we found Mr. Barry (M. de Prié) and those with him disposed, so far as we could learn. I expect Mr. Hooker will give you this post

a fuller account of that matter and how far it is brought. I wish a right person was with Mr. Lally (Brussels) now that Mr. Barry is there, who is the chief person to be managed, and it's unlucky none of our friends there has the languages. Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) is the only person I know there at present that's fit for that, and, since he has not the language, Mr. Hooker was thinking of writing to one there of his acquaintance and country to meet Wilson who would prepare him with what to say to Barry. The first thing to be endeavoured is to get Mr. Barry and his brother here to write to Mr. Corbet (Vienna), which I make no doubt they will do after what has passed and the information they have of Robertson's (James') inclinations to be in friendship with Ingolsby (the Emperor), and, if they here can be got to enforce what I suppose will be said from other parts, I am very hopeful it may be brought to a good issue. "I hope by what I hear from Hooker to-day that Barry's brother with him will be got to give a favourable account of Robertson's (James') affair to Corbet and that this may be done soon, so that, since this matter stands so and that access can be had by proper means to these people here who seem favourably disposed, it will be proper that Robertson give his directions how to proceed and what is more to be said. Barry and his brother no doubt expect by what has been said that one has been sent by Robertson to Ingolsby for I am told they were both so plain as to say that now was his time, and it was made appear to them as well as we could how much it would be Ingolsby's interest to assist Robertson, and that such an obligation would make a perpetual friendship betwixt them upon a more lasting foot than ever it could be with Hally (King George) and they were likeways told that it was more Robertson's inclination and all his friends', that he should owe such a favour to Ingolsby as to any other, and several other arguments were used to convince them of it, of which Mr. Hooker will give you a more full account. If this project go on, as I hope it will, no doubt it must be managed with a great deal of prudence and secrecy that, if it be possible, it may be kept from Hally or Crafton (the Regent) till it's brought to some conclusion. If it's thought necessary to send a person to stay with Mr. Lally and none yet determined on, there is a near friend of mine now with you who escaped out of your old Government, that I doubt not would be very ready to do any service that way, and I am very sure he may be trusted in anything that concerns Robertson. He understands the languages very well and I believe would be fit enough for to manage such an affair at that place, but this is only lest you cannot find a better that makes me mention him.

"I met with Doyle (C. Erskine) that night I went to Bourgate (the Hague) who has yet heard nothing from Murphy (Dr. Erskine) or Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) or could he well expect it till they came to Temple (Hamburg), where I hope they are got before this time, and I am persuaded we will hear from them soon and likeways have a return to yours. Blunt (the Czar) is still expected to come to Mr. Bourgate and Doyle tells me that he is certainly informed

that Cobler (Cadogan) and his friends are much afraid of it, and are taking all means with Blunt's friend there to prevent it, for, if he comes to Bourgate, they give him over for lost and think that he is to play them a trick.

"The first accounts we have from Temple must give us some light into this matter and let us know if Blunt has complied with Hally's demands about the disposal of Mr. Biggs (his men). It would seem that affairs there are not like to go to Hally's satisfaction, for, by all we can learn, he is resolved to continue in these parts all this winter notwithstanding of the pressing instances that have been made to him from his friends with Mr. Holmes (England) to return, at which they are very uneasy. It seems Ingolsby is as much dissatisfied with Hally's management at Tunstal (Hanover) as with his agreement with Crafton, where they say he has formed some projects very much against Ingolsby's interest, of which they have likeways complained to him. A little time will, I hope, clear up all these matters and the old proverb may come to hold that it's best striking the nail when it's hot. I hope to hear from you soon in return to what I wrote you of the 23rd. of last month, and I am very uneasy till I get the confirmation of Robertson's recovery, which I hope in God we shall have in your first. By a letter I have by last post from Rowland (Scotland) from your old correspondent at the Hole I was desired to advertize you to take care of one Pitts, who is gone, they say, to your parts upon no good designs. He is called by some Captain Pitts. I hope there is nothing in it, but I think I am obliged to let you know it. The information comes originally from a Duchess that you know wrote to Robertson when he was at Rowland. I had a letter by last post from my friend in S[cotlan]d where all your friends are well. The Lords of Session and the Commissioners of Inquiry are not like to agree, for the first go on to name factors at the application of creditors which does not please the Commissioners, who will stop all annual rents if they can till the Parliament meet, which must make a great confusion.

"There has been some mobbing in the North about the planting of some Kirks which they are obliged to do by the help of dragoons, which method was not approved of thirty years ago and thought a grievance. No doubt you have heard of the sad accident that has happened to poor L. Fraser who has fallen over a precipice and is killed as he was coming to go on board of a ship near Achmedden to go for France. James Farcherson (Farquharson) Inverey's brother, was with him and fell likeways over, but it's thought he will recover."

(About the trials at Carlisle as in the next letter). It's thought a very great neglect that no account has yet been published of the cruelties and illtreatment our friends have met with, particularly at Preston, for some things have happened there that are scarce believed, and it could not fail to do good were an account published and put in French. I was informed something of that was doing with you, and that some were setting about it in Flanders. If anything is done, I wish you would transmit a copy to us here that it may be published. Were a right state of our affair likewise

published and put into French it would not be amiss, for the justice of our cause is, I find, very little known to foreigners here, who have heard only one side and have been very much imposed on about it. It's now very difficult to get such things printed in England, which might be supplied in these parts.

SIR H. PATERSON to WALKINGSHAW OF BARROWFIELD.

1716, November 17. Leyden.—I have heard but once from you since you got to Avignon. You would hear long ago of the new alliance betwixt England and France, by which it's said you are all to be removed. Those here have not yet come into it, and some think they will not, lest they should disoblige some others that are much offended at it. I hope our friends in these parts will be allowed to continue where they are, and that they will also have the liberty to stay on in Flanders, for which the Emperor's minister has given all assurance, so, if you are all obliged to remove, I think that country will be a very proper place for most of you to come to. Our friends that stay in these parts say they meet with all civilities from the inhabitants, and have all encouragement to stay there. Our friend's illness has made us all very uneasy, and we long to have the account of his recovery confirmed. They were at a great deal of pains here to make it believed that his condition was worse than I hope it was, by which they hoped to have given some turn to their affairs that were at a stand and get their alliances completed. It's believed G[eor]ge will certainly continue at Han[ove]r all the winter. His ministry in E[nglan]d are very uneasy at his stay and have pressed his return, but that is not like to have much impression on him and they are even obliged to give it out that he is soon expected home to please people, though everybody knows he has no thoughts of it. This does not please even his best friends and puts them to their shifts how to manage it. The trials at Carlisle are not yet begun, the Sheriff having made some difficulty to officiate, and also, they say, some of the judges have refused to accept. Logie has got his pardon, but we do not hear of any others there that are like to get theirs, and it's said all the interest the Duke of Athole is like to make for his son, Lord Ch[arles], is to get him transported. No doubt you have heard of poor John Bruce being hanged, and they continue to hang others who do not submit to the terms they propose. I heard lately of all your friends being well at home. All your bairns have had the small pox, but are recovered. I hear my brother James is arrived in your parts and is gone to Sicily. Let me know if you have heard from him and what he has got done for himself. I am sorry that a recommendation from where you are could be of no use to him. Let me know how you think to dispose of yourself. If you go from where you are, I hope you'll not think of going further but rather of returning to these parts, where I am hopeful you'll all be received and be much more useful than either where you now are or in going further. All your friends you left here have continued here and are all very well. The number of our friends with you is, I suppose, much increased

since you went there, though the newspapers tell us many have gone from you of late, and that there are great discontents and divisions among you, which I am very hopeful there is no ground for and that you'll all be wiser than to give your enemies such a handle against you.

(Concerning the Commissioners of Inquiry as in the last letter.)

Colin Simson has proved a notorious rogue and is gone up an evidence to Carlisle. What will be the fate of these poor gentlemen God knows. We have an account by last post of the death of the old Duchess of Hamilton.

Sir H. Paterson to John Paterson.

1716, November 17. Leyden.—Desiring to hear from him in reply to his letter of 16 October and to know what is to be done with the people marked in the list he sent, as some of them have been very much straitened and nothing is yet sent them.

(Concerning James' illness and about his own brother as in the last letter.)

The Knight (Sir J. Erskine) was gone before I got yours but I delivered your commission to his brother who promised to report it. I had a letter from Calais from my cousin Hugh, and I know not what to advise him to or what will be done with him.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Coatsby, Jun. (the Marquis of Wharton.)

1716, November 17.—I laid yours of the 10th before Mr. Ross (James). You could hardly avoid the dinner since you had been there before and had compliments from him. I did not know Mr. Man[se]l was returned to Paris. I am not acquainted with him, but his good character gets him the esteem of everybody. I scarce believe the story you heard from England of many duks &hsk to be made, but that is nothing as to Mr. Worsly (Wharton), for, as soon as I spoke of it to Ross, he ordered me to let you know that, as soon as he is able to write, the warrant shall be passed of the same date when he was with him and be put into Mr. Clark's (Mar's) hands, where Worsly may be sure it shall be safe for him and safer and better there for some time than in his own. You will easily see the importance of keeping this an absolute secret, and nobody here or elsewhere knows of it. You see how ready Mr. Ross is to oblige you.

I heard from Paris to-day that Cranston (Bolingbroke) has now pulled off the mask. I hope you had mine with the draft of yours to Sutherland (Hesse). Tell Worsly to send me the names and places necessary to be put in the warrant. *Original and copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Forbes.

1716, November 17. Avignon.—The King's illness has occasioned my being too long in answering your letter and congratulating you and Dr. Gardine on your escape. He orders me

to let you both know his satisfaction in knowing you are well and out of harm's way. He thinks you had both better continue in Holland or Flanders for some time, till he be more certain of himself and of his abode. Though he has not much to spare, he desires, if any of you be in want, to let me know it. I am glad you left Lady P[itsligo] well. I am afraid she did not get my letter written just on my coming to France, desiring her son to follow when he could no longer be safe there. He ventures too much by continuing at L[ondo]n, and I am in great pain for him. I got one, who has his address, to write to him to let him know so, and to advise his coming over immediately. Pray advise him so too. He had best come to Holland or Flanders and then write to me.

I heard your brother is in France but I know not where, which is the reason I have not written to him, and particularly on a late occasion of condolence. *Copy.*

J. Martine (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1716, November 17.—I hope this will find you well at your journey's end, and that you will have heard from Mr. Dumbar (Dillon) before you get this, for I sent him your address the day you left us and desired he might get credit sent you, which I know he would take care of. I have acquainted Mr. Primrose (Sir H. Paterson) and Mr. Jolly (Jerningham) where you are and how they may write to you, but 'tis long before they get their letters, so it may be some time before you hear from them. I had a letter from them yesterday of the 6th, by which I see that Mr. Panton (de Prié) was still much dissatisfied with Mr. Tomlison (the treaty), had yielded or agreed to nothing and was in a few days to remove to Mr. Brun's (Brussels). Jolly had got some who were well with Panton to speak of Mr. Knox's (James') affair to him and had inclined him to think well of them. I wish they may do so with you, and it will be odd if they do not, for Ratray (the Regent) and Simson (Spain) seem now to understand one another and to hold themselves contented with what each of them has and securing it to each other against Edwards (the Emperor) and we know now certainly that Knox has as little to expect from Simson as from Ratray. It will be strange if Edwards and his people be any longer imposed on by Mr. Gall (King George) and his after what he has done both with Ratray and Simson, and when 'tis so easy to humble him by means of Knox. Forbes' (Flanders') people, particularly Brun, are doing all they can to get Panton and Christy (? Count Konigseck) to declare all free to come to them, and remain with them without exception, chiefly with a view to Knox being with them, which they wish mightily for, but that cannot be without allowance from Mr. Vertue (Vienna), and sure, if he have a mind, he may find a way. I have a letter to-day from Dumbar pressing somebody to be sent to Vertue, but saying, if the least air be got of any going thither, it will spoil all.

I enclose a letter for your friend Mr. Black (Barrowfield himself) recommending him to Lason (Count Leslie) from his namesake here. It mentions Black's business with Vertue. Your cousin (*i.e.* you) had best inquire of Lason's character before he delivers it, in case it may do more hurt than good.

Dumbar says on Hyndshaw's (Holland's) delaying to finish the affair of Tomlison as Gall desired, Crow (Cadogan) is to do it with Ratray's man without him, but I doubt nothing of Hyndshaw's coming into it. I have thought it fit you should peruse the enclosed before delivering it, and, if you find it fit to deliver, you may put it in a cover with the proper direction.

Since you went a letter came to you from your namesake at Brussels with a cargo of c[onundr]ums. Paterson from curiosity of news opened it, and the c[onundr]ums were given to the person for whom they were designed, Lord M[arischa]l, but the club are impatient for the great cargo which the letter says is coming. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Pye.

1716, November 17.—Mr. Booth showed me part of a letter from you which a good deal surprised me. What he wrote to you about your friend at London speaking about what you employed him for to Jo. Menzies for further directions, was what I had the King's orders to bid him write to you, and, had your friend met Menzies, he would have found he was fully instructed in it.

The first time I write to Menzies I shall order him to call for your friend Mr. Jerningham, but in the meantime you had best write to your friend to find out Menzies, and he will give him, and those he is concerned in full satisfaction. *Copy.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, November 18.—Paris. Requesting him to deliver the encloseds, and about some money matters.

The Duke of Mar to W. Gordon.

1716, November 18.—Asking him to deliver the enclosed to the Earl of Bolingbroke which desires him from the King to give Gordon some papers sealed up, and requesting him, when he gets them, to send them by Mr. Butler or Strowan, if they have not yet gone, but, if they have, they are to be given to the Queen, who will send them the first sure occasion. *Copy.*

James III to Maréchal Villars.

1716, November 18.—Expressing how sensible he has been of his anxiety at his illness, and of his joy at his convalescence. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 186.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 19. St. Germains.—" The cold I had the last post-day hinderd me from writting to you, but I accused the receit of your letters in mine to the King, and since that I have received yours of the 11 and 12, by whicch, tho' I find the King is as well in the main as wee can well expect, yett I can not but be troubled to find that he continues still very weak, for I did flatter myself that after three weeks he would have been stronger and I hope in God he will now soon be so; in the meantime you do very well to spare him and not to talk mucch to him of busenesse, since wee have non but what is vexatious. This bearer, Mr. Buttler, who is realy a discreet young man, will informe you of severall things. Mr. Dutton (Dillon) will tell you all that relates to Kemp's (King of Sweden's) busenesse whicch, after all, is the most hopefull wee have, tho' you will find that it is like to fail, if a good sume of money be not very soon given, upon whicch Mr. Dutton pressing me extremly to it, and he beeing the only good judge here in Kemp's affair, I have been persuaded to give Mr. South[cott] a note of whicch you have here the copy; the King is not named in it that it may not interferr with any other power he has given. People that lend money must be humored and allowed to make use of succh hands as they like best. I hope the King will approve of this, for I was persuaded his service would suffer if I did not do it. I gave your letter to Lord Winton and here you have his answer, of whicch I am a little ashamed, but I do assure you this is the only extravagant thing I have seen or heard from him since he is here, for to me he has always spoken as reasonably as possible and for loyalty non can surpass him. If he or others should know that the two Highlanders are sent for to Avignon, I fear they would take it ill, but I hope they will not brag of it; the truth is I don't well understand why anybody should go that journey at present, the King not beeing like to stay long ther, or to carry many with him when he gos away, and as to what you tell me of Mr. Jolly (the indemnity) I can make nothing of it for I cannot find that name in the cipher; this moment I find Jolly's trew name and I aske your pardon for what I have sayd. You have but to muceh reason for what you say. I don't know Apin at all, but for Strewan I dare answer he will do everything just as the King will have him. I send you back Mr. O'Rowark's letter, in whicch I must own I see very little hopes of what wee wish; if Rouark could have gon to Elmor (the Emperor), I beleeve he would have don a great deel of good, but the Duke of Lorraine would hardly have permitted it. I long to hear news of him that is gon thether, tho' I fear he will be able to do little if he is not addressed to som body of credit with Elmor that will introduce him and support him. I advised Dutton to recomend him to his friend, Elmor's factor, that he knew at Paris, who is now with Elmor. Mr. Inese will answer the objection against Lions for the way of writting. The only news I have to send you is that I hear no news of Ottway (the Regent) and it is the best thing wee can desire; when wee do, I pray God direct

the King and his council to take the best measures. Ther is many things to be considerd, and, when that is don, I hope the least evil will be chosen, for I see very well, that in the dismal way wee are in, bad is the best, but I hope God will soon turn the balance." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

QUEEN MARY.

Certificate that Mr. Henry Gernigham (Jerningham) and Mr. Francis Moor are persons that she trusts for the borrowing of money and may be trusted by her friends. 17 *November*, 1716, *with note that she had given it to Mr. Southcott to send into England, he assuring her to get upon it by the end of this month* 30,000*l. sterling.*

THE MARQUIS OF WHARTON TO JAMES III.

1716, November 19. Paris.—Expressing his joy at the continuance of his health, and hoping that the providence which has so often protected him will restore him to perfect health.—My guardian having protested all my bills and positively refused to send me a penny, I am forced to go to England. Lord Southesk can witness to what straits this has put me to, but, since there is no help for it, I must endeavour to make the best of a bad market, and will behave myself in such a manner as shall show every body that I have some little credit in my country and that it is all at your service. I renew my assurances of duty to your Majesty, and assure you that nothing can alter my zeal for your cause and affection to your person.

I have acquainted the Duke of Mar with the answer I have received from Cassel and hope to be able after a short stay in England to push that affair to a happy conclusion. I shall endeavour to see the Queen to-morrow and to get her leave to go home in a few days. I shall also find some safe way of writing from time to time.

THE MARQUIS OF WHARTON TO THE DUKE OF MAR.

1716, November 19. Paris.—I have written to the King to acquaint him with the absolute necessity I am under of going for England.

I have received an answer from the Landgrave of Cassel's prime minister, to whom I wrote to know whether he was willing to treat with our master. The answer is much more favourable than I could expect. He positively says that the Landgrave embraces the opportunity with pleasure and invites me to come to him in order to the carrying it on. I shall send him my reasons for not coming immediately, but assure him I will infallibly be there in less than two months, which I hope I may after settling my affairs. The Queen shall see the General's original letter, of which I send you a copy.

I shall continue writing to you by Gordon's packet, and hope to hear from you by the same means. I promise myself you will

have good accounts from England of me, for I shall set Bucks in a blaze. *Enclosed,*

General C. Rank to Lord Wharton.

Acknowledging his letter of the 15th and saying he is not mistaken in reckoning him among his truest servants.

Has performed his orders concerning Prince Maximilian, who assures him of his friendship and wishes him to be told that he is in no anxiety about his money.

"*J'ay aussi fait vos assurances a Monseigneur, et luy ay entretenu fort au long sur ce que vous avez la bonté de me communiquer a l'egard des commissions qu' on vous a donné de chez vous. S.A.S. m'a chargé de vous dire, come ces affairs la sont d'assez de consequence que vous luy ferez beaucoup de plaisir toute fois que vous voudriez bien prendre la peine de vous rendre icy, ajoutant qu' elle esperoit que vous n'aviez pas eté si mal receu icy par rapport a l'amitié, que vous ne voudriez pas y retourner encore une fois, et cela d'autant qu'il est come vous dites, qu'on parle mieux des affaires d' une telle importance, que l'on ne scauroit faire en confiant les lettres a la poste qui est toujours sujette a caution. Venez donc nous joindre.*" 1716, *November* 10, *Cassel. Copy. The original from which the above is taken also is among the papers.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Thursday, November 19.—I had yours of the 12th last night, and am sorry you have not been well.

The gentleman sent to Elmore (the Emperor) is a very worthy sensible man, and I hope will have success. Dutton (Dillon) will recommend him to his friend, who was lately factor for Elmore here, and is now actually with Elmore, who, we hear from good hands, is in a very fair way of concluding a peace with his present antagonist, this last being quite dispirited by his late losses, which makes him very desirous to make up matters with Elmore, who at bottom desires it as much as he. This news alarms Edward (the Regent) mightily, for, if it succeeds, it will entirely change the present posture of affairs, and something, I hope, will happen on it that may be favourable to Patrick (James). You have here two from Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) which came last night together; the last for her is forwarded. Here is also one from Abram (Menzies), who, I fear, is uneasy by reason of his debts; the poor man takes a great deal of pains, and being obliged to keep much company must spend a good deal, and that considered, he has been but slenderly supplied from hence. To help a little I have got a bill from Andrew (Queen Mary) of 60*l.*, but I fear that will not go far with him in the way he is forced to live. The truth is, I know not what could be done there without him. Both in his last letter and this he complains of Mr. Downes bringing some discouraging news that casts a dump on people there. I know not what the matter is.

But is it not a sad disappointment that to this day Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) has never made use of his factory (power), though people there have abundance of muslin (money) ready to be delivered, if any authorized person would receive it from them and give them a receipt? If this is not remedied, it will certainly ruin all Kemp's (King of Sweden's) project, for dispatch is the life and soul of that, as the factor here repeats daily. I wish therefore Martel (Mar) wrote immediately to Rigg to use all possible diligence without any further delay in receiving what muslin is offered.

Abram for dispatch proposes that some separate power be sent to the very persons Mr. Southcott mentioned, and Andrew has given something of that kind to Mr. Southcott to send over. But I suppose that is still to be understood with subordination to Rigg, for he must still be the superior director in all that matter.

As to Mr. Frost, whom Abram mentions, I have no opinion of his projects or of his discretion and think he should be let into anything that requires secrecy as little as can be, though otherwise the man is very honest and hearty, but his head is really as little turned to business as 'tis to governing his dearly beloved.

I fear it will not be easy to manage E[arl] W[into]n on these two gentlemen's going to Patrick, but we shall do the best we can, though I think Ap[pi]n's going alone would have been less noticed than if St[rowa]n go with him. Who Mr. Jolly (the indemnity) is, neither Andrew nor I can find out, though Martel mentions him in both our letters; and he is in none of our lists. I shall inform my brother of what Martel says of him. I am entirely of Martel's opinion that his cousin, the Knight (Sir J. Erskine), is still at bottom what he was as to Patrick, and that he may be of great use in the company he is now obliged to keep.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 19. Bordeaux.—Referring to his letter by the last post and sending a double of the Queen's first letter, which was thrice confirmed, before anything was proposed as to Mr. Gordon, not doubting his Majesty will confirm the same or will otherwise provide for him.

J. Menzies to Mr. Morris (the Duke of Mar.)

1716, Thursday, November 8[-19]. London.—I had yours to Mistress Montague (Lady Mar) which Samuel (Inese) sent me, and it was carefully delivered. " The enclosed is an answer to yours to Mr. Crew (Archibald Campbell). You know he uses to speak pretty free. But grave Greenville (? Gadderar) is of the same mind, and complains too of Mr. Lamb's (Leslie's) air of superiority. Yet both of them have often assured me of their innocency in the bustle that has been raised, and they do sincerely use their endeavours to silence it, from the prudent considerations, as it may hurt to what they love; but not upon the religious or ecclesiastic foot at all, on which they are terrible strict, but do not think this to be time or place convenient.

"Mr. Lamb's letter I lodged in the hands of Mr. Col[lier] to be communicated by him to his brethren and to be backed by his own best endeavours, which he faithfully promised. And indeed, to say the truth, there has been very little of that noisy dispute for more than a month by past.

"A young hot man, who had lived in Dr. Hickes' house, was his relation, and was put into orders, raised all this flame by the speeches of Mr. Paul and Mr. Hall, which it was not doubted he made. Then came the romantic imprudence of Mr. Howel, whom Mr. Lamb knows well, and pamphlets came swarming out every day on such a subject; but the grave, sober people disclaim and disown it as unseasonable, for which very reason the Presbyterian and Church Whigs will do all they can to keep it up and make a handle of it for clamour.

"The young hot-headed people may see their error already by one effect amongst others, that it has occasioned the insults on the Nonjuring meeting houses in general, which were thriving mightily, and will go near to shut them up entirely, especially if the Convocation and the Parliament meddle with them, as has been threatened and is very probable, if the wisdom of some of the Church in possession do not get it prevented.

"And as to the Nonjurors giving more offence, that seems to be quite over, and has been for some weeks by past, by the diligent endeavours of some that took pains among them before their brother came, who is lately arrived, and from whom they differ much in sentiments. But enough of this subject at present.

"In my two last of 1 November and 29 October I told you of the *contretemps*, jealousies, and rubs that had happened, but in my last to Samuel I told again that all pains had been and would be taken to set all to rights again as well as was possible, which I can now tell you is in a great measure effected. Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford), who had showed coldness and reserve to Mr. Rigg (the Bishop of Rochester) who went to him frankly on Joseph's (James') desire, has now been persuaded to lay aside those jealousies, and has been much opener in their last meetings. It is a long story and full of particular turns, but this is the substance. I went to Mistress Oldfield (Anne Oglethorpe), who knew nothing of it, and begged of her, for one, to use her influence, which is considerable, and she did it warmly. He was much disconcerted too by the talk of the coming of a new messenger and nothing to him. But that also is now in a great measure wrought off, as are such other things of the like nature in other friends, and the vigour and concern for the linen manufacture (collection of money), which was interrupted, is much restored again, but little actually brought in, tho' there were many and good promises. The sickness of the director, Jeremy (James), and other bad news and dismal appearances, cooled people's courage and has retarded their performances. I have often mentioned it as a most certain rule in this country you are never to expect any good effect of bad news. And therefore those who have no mind to lie must at least hold their tongue and say nothing that is dismal.

"Mr. Howe (Lord Oxford) will not be ready yet these eight or ten days to dispatch the messenger to Falmouth (France), nor indeed will any of the rest. But there is no loss nor harm in that, for Kenneth's (the King of Sweden's) broker here is told by the persons he most immediately trusts that he may rely upon it the money shall be had, if his friend Kenneth will say the word that he will plainly do the thing. And this is the short substance of all that needs be said. These are the two foundations of all, and all that can or needs to be advised in consequence of that lies in a very narrow compass. As to the place or the time he cannot come wrong, and Trotter and all lesser points will fall in course as is usual, tho' indeed these are not to be neglected neither, nor will they be. But I shall not now enter into the particulars till we can sum up the whole.

"The use of the letter of attorney, which is not yet filled up, Mr. Rigg allows to the goldsmith, the friend of Mr. P[ye], which is better than a deputation, for being signed and sealed, tho' not filled up, any honest man who sees it will consider the person who has it in his hand for the time to be truly and fully trusted to receive and to bring, and many will do without that satisfaction, on the faith of such worthy friends who deal with them. Those that desire to be satisfied may be after this manner: sometimes one good friend may have it to show to his acquaintances and sometimes another to his. And this is the method resolved upon to supply the want of several separate powers which you know I mentioned in former letters, but now would take too much time.

"Pray let Mr. P[ye] be satisfied that his friend is this way trusted entirely.

"What I told Samuel in my last as to Edgebury's (England's) jealousy of Mistress Katherine (King of Sweden), and taking plain measures to prevent her designs, I had it from a very intelligent man of our own Mr. Falconer's (the fleet) family, who will soon let me know more.

"As for Ynico Bearcroft (? the Czar) nobody here knows what to think of that matter, unless Kennelm (the King of Sweden) and he could be made hearty friends, which seems extremely difficult or rather impracticable on any other foot than agreeing upon dividing Mr. Durfy's (? Denmark) effects between them.

"Some think that Jonathan (James) might offer *Miss Stoner* to Kennelm to tempt and encourage him as a proper and useful bargain for him, but this I only mention as a particular fancy at present.

"As to some other matters the best friends agree that John Anderson (James) should take all imaginable ways and means to gain Mr. Edgecomb's (the Emperor's) friendship, and for that end, in a most particular manner to gain Mr. Evans (Prince Eugene) entirely. He has a friend in town here with whom he corresponds very familiarly and I may say intimately. In some of his latest letters he does pretty handsomely ridicule Dr. Hannes (Elector of Hanover) and discovers great compassion and tenderness to his cousin Mistress Jean (James). I shall make the best use I can of the confidence made me of this correspondence whilst I stay in town.

"But there is a very particular point I must not omit to tell you that Mistress Katherine's attorney here seems to be entirely satisfied that Mr. Obrian (the Regent) is still friendly and is deeply in all this affair of Mistress Katherine. But I beg it of you not to let his colleague and partner, who is on your side, know that he speaks of any such thing.

"Mistress Oldfield's sister said the same, who brought over all the particulars of that whole affair two months before Honyton's messenger was sent with the proposals and answers. And she having conversed with so many here, besides her sister, you may judge if Mistress Katherine's amours could be much a secret.

"As to our news the Princess has been in labour these four or five days. The Tories laugh and the Whigs are out of countenance, but the German midwife says she will be brought to bed to-morrow.

"The Duke of Marlborough is certainly better, but nobody believes he will ever be fit again for business.

"Two terrible outrages are committed by the soldiers, one at Oxford and the other at Glasgow. And complaints are made, but ——. Clamours everywhere are strong, but the army is stronger." *At bottom*, 12 Dorczwls 599 (*i.e.*, Shetland).

[Lady Westmorland] to Mrs. Freeman (Lady Middleton.)

1716, November 19. [Received at Avignon].—I hope Morley (Menzies) has given the account of the Doctor's (Duke of Shrewsbury's) care and desire to serve you and yours, for no man can do more or say more than he did at our last meeting, at which he received Mr. Morris' (Mar's) letter, and some days before I gave him the copy that had lain in my hands some time. He is very good and will be so for the future, I'll answer, but he does not write because he takes time to consider the case and will read more than one book, that he may be able to give you such advice that in time may root out the grounds of your distemper. These books are in Morley's hands, so I hope in a few days he will procure them and give notice of another meeting. I am sorry to hear my niece Isabella (James) is not well. Tell me how she does, for I have more than a common love for that child, and pray tell sister Mary my concern for her is doubled on such occasions. *Extract. Endorsed by Lord Mar*, "Lady Westmorland to Lady Midleton."

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1716, November 19.—I have little to say but to request you to deliver the enclosed. I long to hear from you since what you had by Honytoun's (Lord Oxford's) messenger, who, I hope, will come again soon. (Concerning James' recovery).

There's one Mr. *Jodrill* recommended to you as two or three others were concerning the muslin trade (collecting money). He writes he cannot find you by one being out of town who could

have found you for him. We are told he can do very good service in that business, so pray do you call for him.

I long to hear from you of Morris' (Lord Mar's) namesake (Sir J. Erskine), if he saw Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) and how he behaves. *At bottom*, 13 Osfloypxl qimtelodp 972 20 (*i.e.*, Jermigham goldsmith).

James III to Prince Pio.

1716, November 20.—Acknowledging his letters of 26 July and 12 September which his illness had hindered him from answering sooner, and thanking him for his good offices with his Catholic Majesty and desiring their continuance. *French. Copy. Also in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 187.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 20, at night.—Villeneuve (Dillon) received both Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) of the 10th and 11th. I am much rejoiced Arthur's (James') health is not in so bad a way as 'twas reported here. I hope, ere this reaches you, he'll be in a condition to write to Prince Eugene and Count Staremberg which may do good, and I see no harm can come of it.

I apprised Jeoffry (Sparre) concerning Mr. Weston (? Lord Wharton) as you recommended, but did not yet hear of his coming to town. Mr. Butler, who parts to-morrow at daybreak for Roger, (Avignon) will give you a full account of Lord Wharton and his behaviour. He is pretty often with me and pretends to be very zealous for Arthur's interest, but appears so unsettled in all his proceedings that it's no easy matter to judge of his interior.

Enclosed is an abstract of what regards Arthur's concerns, which I drew out of Mr. Gorbel's (Görtz's) original letter to Jeoffry. The essential point is being able to furnish Orlando (money) as required towards the 15th of next month, without which I have some reason to apprehend Mr. Gorbel's present good disposition and willingness may change.

Jeoffry, who is a true friend and informed by Villeneuve all hands are at work to procure Orlando, is of the same opinion, and doubts not, if satisfaction could be given on this head, but Arthur may have a fairer chance than ever for recovering his own. I have great hopes Bernard (England) will supply in due time, and know all possible measures were taken of your side.

(Concerning Sparre's health, which is now in good order, and Mar's).

I suppose you have already heard of the Archduke's death, and we have no account yet of Duvall's (the Treaty) being signed 'twixt Edgar (the Regent) and Kenrick (King George).

The Earl of Nithsdaill to James III.

1716, November 20. Lille.—Till I heard by a letter of Dr. Abercromby's to his wife, that you were in a fair way of recovery,

I never gave credit to your illness, not having heard it but from the public, which kept me easy, but my joy is too great for your Majesty's recovery to be able to contain myself from expressing some part of the satisfaction I feel, having been once near your person and consequently a witness to those great qualities, that must needs render you the darling of your subjects, had they the same happiness.

The Earl of Nithsdaill to Duke of Mar.

1716, November 20. Lille.—I would not have been so long without writing, had I not been in hopes of returning so soon that I would not trouble you. I have been constantly expecting and as yet disappointed of a positive answer. Those I have had have given me no hope that my wife will be allowed to appear in England. However, I now expect the consultation of the best lawyers, and, if they all agree that the law can reach her, I cannot desire her to run that hazard, nor, if she did, could she hope for any success. The uncertainty of this has kept so long in this expensive place.

I am sorry for the mistake in paying my pension, which I should not have ordered Michell to take up, had not the King told me at parting, that, if my wife wanted, I had but to speak to the Queen, which accordingly I did, and had for answer that the King had acquainted her of it, and she was so obliging as to ask if I then wanted, but having then some remainder of what the King gave me at leaving Avignon, and not knowing but my wife might have something either of her own or from her friends, I should have been loth to trouble the Queen, but finding her altogether destitute, not having received anything of her own, or having any supply from her friends, save ten guineas from her brother, which he owed her, she could not but be in want; that being so I was forced to trouble her Majesty, and therefore did not expect the 400 *livres* was out of my pension.

Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the King.

Capt. Alexander McDonnell to John Paterson.

1716, November 20. Lyons.—Requesting him to acknowledge the receipt of his letters, this being his third, and, there being reports that the King has left Avignon, desiring to know if it is so, and adding he had received that day a letter from Marseilles which said that the French affirm there that the King is gone to Brussels as the Emperor's guest.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 20. Burgat (the Hague).—Since my last I have waited to see what effects private conference would produce with regard to the rest of the said cabal, who are come into our measures as far as can be desired, and some are so earnest as to apprehend that, through the natural inactiveness of that court,

this fire should extinguish if we take not due care to support it by applying proper fuel. "Mr. Barry (de Prié) *alias* Mr. Soho to distinguish him from the ordinary, has written to Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) and Sexton (the Imperial Ministry) to acquaint them what had been communicated to him by the Burgomaster of the place where he lay (concerning those heads which I had given in writing), and this worthy man spoke so fully and so much to the purpose thereon that I am in great hopes Mr. Soho will continue to favour these pretensions; in the meantime I have engaged two persons more of the cabal to write to Mr. Sexton to prepare them with just considerations in regard to the feasibleness of that scheme, and another to write to the D[uke] of Mr. Duterye 40, 41, 14, 41, 29, 21, 41 (Bavaria), who within this six weeks is well reinstated in Ingolsby's favour, and I believe he will do us service. I got another friend to write to Sanfini at Mr. Lally (Brussels) to desire him to use all possible endeavours with Mr. Soho to incline him more and more to our interest; and, as soon as he returns his answer, I propose to write to Mr. Bonner (T. Bruce) to desire him to visit there, the better to keep up that interest which we may make there by this means. This is all that I have been able to do with what has fallen under my little province; and, whatever has suffered through incapacity, I hope my care and diligence, which has not been wanting during the whole negotiation, will make some amends for the defect in the other.

"Mr. Gould (the States General) is now upon business, and some think they will go through with Mr. Landskip (the Treaty), notwithstanding what I objected in my last. Mr. Cransbury (Leyden) with the other place hold out still and have the better of the argument, but Mr. Crafton (the Regent) by the more powerful charms of Mr. Moon (money) has firmly engaged the others, especially Mr. Barkman (Amsterdam) who is violently bent for advancing that affair, during which our friends advise me to press our solicitations, lest some unexpected and unforeseen turn in affairs takes off at once those pretensions, and farther advise that we make immediate application to all the corners of the world where we have the least interest, especially at Mr. Simson (the Pope) that he by his letters to all his 25, 13, 25, 39, 21, 26, (Nuncios), particularly to him at Mr. Corbet (Vienna) commands them to incline, what in them lies, the humour of the court to embrace our present disposition as a mutual interest. 'Tis impossible but that some of the c[our]ts in Mr. Nedson (Germany) will have that due regard to Mr. Rob[ertson] (James) which we wish.

"Mr. Holmes (England) seems to be quiet, but several separate interests and intrigues are carried on there. Two days ago Mr. Richards (H. Walpole), who some time since had been called from hence, returned by way of express and is gone post to Mr. Haly (King George) which make us here think variously of his return to Holmes.

"Mr. Brandon (Marlborough) is now grown quite senseless. The people clamour against the army, which occasions a reformation to the number of six from each company. Mr. Blunt (the

Czar) was expected here last night. All his countrymen went out of town with his minister to meet him yesterday, but, he coming by sea, his arrival is still uncertain. By a friend this evening I am informed that Crafton, at any price, is resolved to carry his point, and gives up anything for compassing the same, and 'tis likely from the steps which he has made that by the end of next week this affair will be concluded.

"L'Abbé de Bois gave in yesterday his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary to the States. All these proceedings exasperate more and more, and even to a degree that we may count upon its continuance. I could get but one of the articles by this post which I've sent, but by next week I am promised a copy of the rest." *Enclosed,*

Article 5 of the alliance between France and Great Britain being a mutual guarantee of the Treaty of Utrecht. Latin.

M. Rulland.

1716, November 20.—Two bills, the first dated the 1st August for 180 *livres* 17 *sols.*, and the second for 26 *livres* 16 *sols.*, for clothes supplied to the Duke of Mar, with receipts at foot of 20 Nov. *French.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 21. Lyons.—Concerning the arrangements he was making there to procure addresses through which letters might be sent to and from Avignon.

My time has been so short and my acquaintance so narrow that I have not yet been able to inform myself to any purpose of Lord Stair's spies. Stanhope, I'm told, is still here and I have laid a train for observing his motions, that may discover them in a little time. I can't sojourn at Monier's as was proposed, since he has no accommodation, but shall endeavour to get into some merchantly family that may be useful to me. I keep at the sign of the Three Kings, where I have an English gentleman next door to me that goes by the name of Quince, which, I suppose, may be a borrowed one, but he keeps his room continually, and gets drunk there every day, so that no great matter can be apprehended from him.

I have to-day had the good fortune to procure another very proper address, because the persons are in a very trading way, and will answer my ends without knowing anything of me or my business, being to Messieurs les Frères Torrent and under this to Monsieur Kelly. This Kelly is a very honest and discreet clergyman, who takes a great interest in me. As he is persuaded the matter regards me only, he uses his influence over the two brothers, to whom all his letters are addressed, to oblige me.

Thomas Foullair to John Paterson.

1716, November 21. Cambray.—Since Sir J. Forrester received yesterday a letter from Barrowfield intimating that the writer

should write to Paterson for getting what his Majesty has ordered for his subsistence, begging the favour of that order by his means.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, November 22.—" I had yours of the 16th this morning. You mistake Abram (Menzies) about Downs, for he does not say he puts off anything to the spring, but only that it is the opinion of friends that a delay to the spring would be very hurtful. Downs had orders to press things all he could, and I suppose Dutton (Dillon) would confirm him of the necessity of dispatch. What I suppose he means by Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) not having made any direct use of the factory (power) is his not having actually given security by virtue of the factory for any musline (money), which indeed he could not give till the musline came in, and he says none was, only promises for it. I have no doubt of Rigg's diligence, and, had we not more to expect that way than from Scravenmore (Southcott), who, it seems, promises so great things, I should have but slender hopes of much from that airth, and we must take care that one of those kind of things may not clash with the other. All depends on going on with that affair with discretion and secrecy, for the least discovery ruins the whole, and for that reason it was that we thought it better to refer any or all of those who made offers of musline to Abram (Menzies) than to give more factories, which could not well have failed of making discoveries. *A propos* to Scravenmore I am afraid Dutton trusts him too much, for whatever he knows he writes to young Lidcoat (Leslie), and some things have a late come out by him very unfit to be known, which when told to 12 Jkemib (Onslow, *i.e.* Ormonde), he attributed his (Lidcoat's) knowing them to Dutton's telling things to Scravenmore. You must take care though that this come not round, but I wish Dutton were in a discreet way, as Martel (Mar) once did already, cautioned about it. I must tell you another thing of Scravenmore; he had asked of one at Paris money to go to Evans (England) to procure musline for setting up the trade; this man gave it him and wrote to one at Limery (London) to be assisting to him, and this man having before applied to Patrick (James) for a power for the same effect was told to make his friend apply to Abram (Menzies) about it, who would give him full satisfaction in that matter. Accordingly the gentleman wrote at the same time to his friend with Limery that he recommended Scravenmore to him to enquire after Abraham, which Scravenmore hearing told the man he was recommended to, that this gentleman who wrote to him about Abram was imposed on, for that nobody had any orders in that affair but he himself, and all others who pretended any were nothing but impostors and counterfeits. Now you may judge if it was not better after these things to refer Scravenmore to Abram than to give him a power himself, which he so much insisted for, after the kind of commission he had formerly got of that kind (to keep him from meddling in other things) was recalled. I believe the man to be honest, but I do not take him to be discreet, and his

zeal makes him so much incline to meddle in everything that I am always afraid of his doing some hurt when he intends quite otherways, and besides, friends with Evans hate people of that kind being employed chiefly in anything and have often cautioned us against it, and it was for stopping those kinds of things that there was lately a certain commission sent to Mr. Rigg at Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) request, which, should they see immediately broke in on again, what must they think of Patrick and those with him ? This makes me regret Andrew's (Queen Mary's) being persuaded by Dutton to give him anything anew if he has done it. There's one good thing I see by Abraham's that Honytone, though he calls him Howe, Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and Rigg now willingly all concert together, which will be a centre of union to all Patrick's friends by one or other of these three, which I never saw before amongst them since I have had any dealings, and I expect great good to come from it.

"Allow me to tell you one thing, when any letters come from Abram to Morris (Mar) by your hand is open, seal them with some fancy before you send them to him for a certain reason and to prevent an inconvenience here, which is needless to trouble you with just now.

"I perceive by Abraham's that Honyton has not trusted him so far with what was sent him as Shrimpton has done and so they stand in his favour."

(Recapitulation of the news in Bruce's letter of the 12th, *ante*, *p.* 205).

You see by Abram's my namesake the knight (Sir J. Erskine) has been with our friends with Limery, so it seems they think not ill of him. I still hope he's an honest man, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

I have been these two days past seeing the curiosities about Nismes, which indeed are well worth while, but 'tis a scandal to old Lewis le Grand that he suffered the amphitheatre to be so spoiled, and that he did not repair it.

Castel B[lanc]o is not yet arrived.

Let me know how soon you get this, it going by the new address as I wrote also to Dutton by another, and I enclose another new one for me which you will give to Dutton with the former. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, November 22.—I had yours of the 17th this morning. I cannot imagine who wrote you the accounts of Arthur's (James') health you mention, for it was then pretty well with him and now he mends apace, and, I hope, shall soon be better than 'tis fit some should believe him, but he is still weak and it will be some time before he recover his strength. He, for some objections as well as want of strength, wrote to none of the three you speak of by Mr. Black (Barrowfield), but he is now to do it and send them to him to deliver or not as he finds things there, but he was fully instructed and has a credential.

Johnston (Mar) wrote to Elbore (Dr. Erskine), as Jeoffry (Sparre) advised, immediately, so I hope he will have it soon, and ere now,

if Tumaux (the Czar) be come to Milleflower (Holland) as you were told.

(Recapitulation of the news in Bruce's letter of the 12th, *ante*, *p.* 205). I wish the news of the peace between the King of Sweden and the Czar may be true; if it be, Jeoffry must certainly know it, and, if it be so, I much doubt of Tumaux coming to Milleflower (Holland), but it would make the affair easy as to Arthur.

(Recapitulation of the news in Menzies' letter of 29 October—9 November, *ante*, *p.* 196).

You may see the Swedish Ambassador in England had no greater powers (if so great) than Jeoffry had, which it is fit Jeoffry should know to avoid mistakes.

If Milleflower come not to Duval (the treaty) with Kenrick (King George) and Edgar (the Regent), it may yet fail, and, if it do not, it will answer neither of their ends by it, but only be a present inconveniency to poor Arthur.

Next post I am to send you the substance of a memorial from a friend with Samuel (the Pope) to Arthur concerning his going from Roger (Avignon), which is very different from Villeneuve's (Dillon's) opinion in that matter. Saunders (Queen Mary) has the original, but it is in Italian. I should be glad to know your opinion, for the resolution in that point must be fixed soon. Though Villeneuve be for actual force, in which Johnston thinks he is right, yet I suppose he would not have Arthur to resist till that force actually came into his house and seized him, which Fitz Patrick (Ormonde) thinks may have many inconveniencies, and, to say the truth, at best it would look like a farce. When Roger's chief man (the Vice-Legate of Avignon) was sent from him by force formerly, it was by an officer who commanded the troops hard by indeed, and within reach, but the chief went, and did not stay their coming into his house, though all the world saw plainly he was as much forced as if he had stayed till he had been actually seized and sent away. Now can any more be expected from Arthur, and are there not inconveniencies in his exposing himself to such an insult when all the world must see that it can avail nothing?

The memorial in my opinion is mean in some things, and what must not be gone into, and there must be a grain of allowance allowed him with regard to the considerations he has both for Samuel and Edgar.

I wish you to speak of this again with Jeoffry, though I would hope something may yet cast up to put all this out of the field by Arthur's having some other place to go to.

This goes by a new way, of which I doubt not Ingrahame (Inese) informed you, and he is to give you addresses how to send yours for me so too. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. McDonald.

1716, November 22.—Enclosing the King's answer to Prince Pio's letter which his illness had prevented him from answering

sooner, and giving an account of his recovery as in the letter to Dillon of the 10th *ante*, *p.* 199, and also of the news from the Hague and Brussels given at length in other letters. *Copy.*

Account by John Paterson.

1716, November 22.—Of sums received from and paid on account of William Gordon showing a balance due to him of 43 *livres* 18 *sols.*

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 23.—I deferred acknowledging yours of the 8th till I had executed the orders therein. I sent Mr. Dillon last night a letter of credit for Mr. Walkingshaw on Mr. Hilleprand of Vienna under the name of O'Brian, and, to conceal the business better, Mr. Cantillon procured the recommendation to himself from Mr. Labhard, the banker at Paris who corresponds with Mr. Hilleprand, and he assigns it over to Mr. O'Brian, so that the Paris banker knows nothing of any of the King's subjects going to Vienna, which he might have given information of, and that would have raised conjectures and reasonings at Paris. It being usual to limit the sum I have done it to 1,000 crowns, and, if his stay require a further supply, I can get it renewed. I have also sent Mr. Gough of Dunkirk 35*l.* with the letter enclosed in mine.

On account of a letter from Capt. David George the Queen ordered me to repeat to you what I mentioned formerly about him, that, on the news of the King's return from Scotland, he lying there with his ship at Port Passage to take in officers going to Scotland, I gave him notice that the scene was changed, and that the business was now to fetch them thence, and not carry more thither, and, as there seemed to be no more use for his ship, he lying at such a distance, and in consideration of his sufferings, and to ease the King of the expense of subsisting him and several of his equipage, the Queen thought it best to grant him the use of the ship till the King should have occasion for her himself. He coming to Bordeaux and your Grace sending him to Scotland, on his return he wrote to me to know if the former grant was confirmed. I answered that the Queen was still of the same mind, but, the King being at Avignon, he must know his pleasure from your Grace. He says he had no positive answer till the other day, which gives the ship or the use of her to Robert Gordon in recompense of the 8,000 *livres* he advanced. Now the Queen thinks that first, her Majesty having given the use of the ship to Capt. George while all business on this side was directed by her, it would seem a hardship to deprive him of it; secondly, that he is a much greater sufferer, he and his family being quite ruined at Aberdeen, where he was settled and in a very thriving way; thirdly, it will bring him and several more who will then have no other subsistence on the King for a maintenance; fourthly, by the same reason all others who made advances to the King will expect present payment as well as Mr. Gordon, whereas the

condition was to pay at the restoration only, which would be impossible to be done before. This is what the Queen ordered me to submit to his Majesty's pleasure.

Edmond Loftus to the Marquis de Villefranche.

1716, November 23. Paris.—Sending an enclosed for Mr. Russell (the Duke of Mar).

Capt. Robert Kay to John Paterson.

1716, November 23. Bordeaux.—I had yours 2 August and have ever since been expecting the Swedish minister's answer, but as yet have none. My application has not been wanting for the merchant service, but all in vain, it being utterly impracticable to trade to Britain or Ireland, my wife having written that the Government has been very barbarous to her, even to her house. This, besides the loss of my ship and four small children at home, makes me press your representation to his Grace of these my melancholy circumstances.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 23.—I am still in very great pain for Mr. McPherson, having not heard a word of him since he parted from hence, though I charged him to write from every post town he passed through.

I hope you received some of my letters written since his departure giving an account of my ill reception from Mr. Janson (Alberoni). He shuns me ever since like wildfire, which confirms me in my opinion, that he does not intend to enter into any matter relating to Mr. Le Vasseur (James) and does not think this a convenient time for any such thing, nor will he by any means give the least cause of jealousy to Mr. Le Grand (England) whom he contemplates mightily, and will at any rate keep well with. He is absolute master here and does what he pleases, so there is no possibility of doing anything with Mr. Allin or Mr. Duclos (King or Queen of Spain) without his concurrence, and he gave me sufficiently to understand that Mr. Le Vasseur must not expect any such things from him as I was ordered to propose, and, what is most to be admired at, he complains at the same time that Le Vasseur does not believe him to be his friend, and says that in due time he will find him to be the best and most useful one he has, and, that, when a favourable occasion offers to show it, he will not leave him any room to doubt of his good intentions. I answered this was the time to show them effectually by entering into some measures with him, and helping to support him, to which he replied "*que la poire n'etoit pas meure encore*," and that time would show Le Vasseur that he and others think more of his affairs and better than he imagines. What he means by all this I cannot tell, for he would not explain himself further, though I did all I could to screw it out of him.

I am extremely glad to find that Mr. Le Vasseur's cure goes on happily, and long to hear of his entire recovery and what his destiny will be. I had the enclosed to-day from Mr. Richard Barry of Bayonne, who, on Mr. McPherson's being addressed to him at his coming hither, and my addressing all my letters to you under his cover, imagines something is on foot for Mr. Le Vasseur and offers his services. I know him to be a person of sense and dexterity. *Enclosed,*

RICHARD BARRY to SIR P. LAWLESS.

Wishing to be an instrument, if any good affair is going on for his master's service, as he could contrive means to assist in men and money considerably though not of his own funds.

J. MENZIES to MR. MONTAGUE (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, Monday, November 12[-23].—The Tories and Jacobites have talked so much against the secrecy of our league with France and of King James' being turned away for only a supposed secret treaty, our Whig newsmongers now begin to favour us with some scraps of this mysterious treaty. It has the misfortune to be but very little agreeable to the Whigs themselves, the body of whom can never much relish a friendship with France, which they mortally hate and fear. And, if the best of the Whigs do not like this league, you may easily believe that the Tories for the same or other reasons like it yet less, so it has the misfortune to please hardly anybody but the immediate courtiers and a few mercenary newsmonger scribblers who live by lying. The enclosed scrap is of the *St. James' Post,* who believes himself acquainted with the *arcana imperii.*

The generality here are very barbarous to your Regent, and wonder that the King of France is yet alive, this seeming to them to be the soul of this treaty. They are no less to our Princess here. The poor lady has been with child these two years, and much talk has been about it. She had often said: It was no Pretender, and a thousand other things have been said in her name as reflections on the Chevalier de St. George, which the town and the Jacobites now turn against her, and are both very merry and very cruel on this occasion. She was in labour four or five days. The German midwife promised she should be brought to bed on Friday, and was as good as her word; that was the day that something came from her, but what it was is a secret, and that is what makes the town so merry. One thing is certain is that it is no Pretender, and Dr. Chamberlane, who was lately consulted, was positive that she was no more with a human child than he was, on which Dr. Hamilton and he were at daggers drawing. Is it believed that the poets are at work, and in general the Jacobites and Tories call it a just judgment, etc.

She has been very ill since, and on Saturday night and Sunday morning it was thought she would die, but now she is better. Some were so roguish as to prophesy that Mally Bellantine (*i.e.* Mary Bellenden) would be a princess.

As to our particular friends and concerns.—John Anderson's (James') linen trade (collection of money) begins to thrive. His nephew Will. (Menzies) drudges for him night and day to bring this matter to bear, and indeed his friends need a constant spur. A little magazine is already got, and a good beginning is a great point. *Dimidium facti.*

His chief creditor, Kennelm (King of Sweden), may set to work immediately, for he may rely on payment as fast as he can desire. I told you how this dismal news of the spring had almost ruined all, and, if true, it will ruin all. Therefore John (James) is prayed to push it, and to have Dayllie (a descent) to come to town before Christmas, before the bitter cold come. He is also prayed to ply Edgcomb (the Emperor) and Evans (Prince Eugene) incessantly, that so by them and Kennelm's brother-in-law Mr. Holloway (Holland) may be kept off from meddling.

We have got a new list of Mr. Arnot's family (the army) very exact, and it shall come by Howe's (Lord Oxford's) messenger. A bill he drew to be paid by Mr. Morris (Mar) I have kept back as yet, because it may be better done here, and something also given to the messenger himself.

My friend of Falconer's family (the fleet) begins to think that alarm may go off, and says that the Board is desirous that the six pair of stockings (ships) may also be brought home. The first order about them went directly from Lewis Black (King George) only. Perhaps John's letter to Mr. Rushworth (Russell, *i.e.* Lord Orford) may have good effect.

The Duke of Mar to Lord John Drummond.

1716, November 23.—I delayed acknowledging your letter till the King was in a condition to be spoken to of business, but I now find that on the Queen's giving him an account of what you intended to write to him, he wrote to her of it, before he was confined to his bed, and had given orders about it accordingly.

I am very sorry your affairs in Scotland are in no better way than the rest of ours are, but we must all hope for better times, and in the meantime do the best we can with what his Majesty so freely gives us out of the little he has. It has pleased God to recover him to his health, as I hope he will in His own time restore him to his dominions.

I am very glad our cousin Logie is saved. Monsieur Castelblanco is not yet arrived. *Copy.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 24. Lyons.—I had your Grace's with the enclosed which I send to-day, because on Mondays no post goes for Paris. I have communicated to you another address, and only desire that in the enclosed the name Kelly may be writ Quely that it may pass for a French name, in case the cover to the Messieurs should be opened, which I don't apprehend, for the merchants here are very high upon that point, and can turn

a *Commis* out of his place on application to Monsieur Torcy for a matter of that kind. The people of any condition here live so poorly at home that they are unwilling to receive any stranger into their house under an excessive price, so I believe I must be obliged to continue here at 60 *livres* a month. Monier is extremely poor, though he has still correspondents enough to satisfy my ends, and by the address of losing half a crown to him once in a while at piquet, I can make him hot over all the town. I am as private here as is necessary, for nobody resorts hither but French people, and my pretence of staying is that I wait here for my family, whom I expect from England.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, November 24.—Requesting for her sister, the Marquise de Mezieres, that the King would write to the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta on behalf of her son, who is intended to be a Knight of Malta. It is the custom to prove the *noblesse* of the family before Knights on the spot, but, since it was impossible to send any of the order to England or Ireland, the Pope has given a bull to have the pedigree on the mother's side examined at Paris, which bull must be registered in the Grand Master's chancellery. As he is out of humour with the French, a letter from the King to prevent his refusal is very necessary.—

My sister Molly is not in England. She's either in a good monastery or drowned. When we came to London we were forced to send her away, and have not heard from her since, and, as there has been tempestuous weather, I believe she's lost. We have sent to the chief ports to enquire if they have any news of the ship. I should eternally reproach myself for having had a hand in sending her away, if she's lost, but it was absolutely necessary and she chose coming to France for a while.

It has been a very expensive business, and, as I expected, ten thousand lies were made about it, especially one Mr. Boyleau made a complete story. While I have wherewithal to live, she shall never want. I see now by her fate how absolutely necessary it is to want nobody. I believe I shall grow a Timon of Athens. If we had not gone to London, Molly had but a melancholy prospect, but we succeeded beyond expectation in everything we undertook. It was very kind of M[ezieres] to let his wife go; few brothers-in-law are so good. *Enclosed,*

MADAME DE MEZIERES to JAMES III.

[1716, *November* 24].—*Requesting him to write to the Grand Master on her son's behalf. French.*

The COMMANDER DE BARBIER, Agent of the Order of Malta, to M. DE MEZIERES.

1716, *November* 20. *Paris.—Advising him to get a letter from the King of England to the Grand Master of Malta to procure the registration of the bull or brief the Pope had granted, with a draft of the letter suggested. French. Copy.*

J. Menzies to C. Kinnaird.

1716, November 13[-24].—I wish you all good things and to L[ady] B[etty]. We had the same accounts of the Chevalier's illness and fortitude.

Our great news here is the death of the Duke of Marlborough last night. Dead, dead, as much as Nimrod, or Catiline, or Cromwell. He died yesterday at the lodge, by Woodstock. The settlement of his succession will be a knotty point, and there will be a bonnet off between Stanhope and Cadogan, *pares aquilas*, and in short what plan or steadiness we had was in Marlborough's breast. I am sorry I am not one and twenty. I would not despair of the Duchess, who is worth 500,000*l.* at least.

Bolingbroke comes up to all that the Government desires, and so does Brinsdell (Brinsden). The master has already told who went to him to Lyons to persuade him to go to Bar, with other discoveries of what was brought from England and from whom and to whom, etc.

James Murray is yet in Scotland.

The Marquis of Wharton to [General Rank].

1716, November 24.—Expressing his pleasure at receiving his letter of the 10th and finding his Most Serene House had not forgotten him; regretting his inability to go to Cassel as he is obliged to return to England by the refusal of his guardians to remit him the smallest sum, and requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the Landgrave.—

As you know the zeal I have always showed for my country's good, you will not be astonished at seeing with what zeal I embrace King James' side. It is true my father was of the opposite party, but the same views which led him to embrace King William's interests oblige me to follow the King's orders, and I am not the only Whig of that way of thinking. I hope the Landgrave and you will keep my letters very secret, and, if he considers the friendship of a Prince, who will not always be unfortunate, worth acquiring, he has only to name the place, time, and person, and the King will send somebody on his side to treat, and I promise his Majesty will give every kind of satisfaction in everything and I believe will carry his services beyond a mere friendship.

The only point which will embarrass you is that of religion, but I can answer that the King will do everything that can be asked of him to show that religion will have nothing to fear during his reign. " Sa Majesté n'a aucun prestre Anglois avec lui a Avignon. Elle ne va que rarement a la messe, et dans sa maison elle a tous les dimanches le service Anglois officié par des aumoniers de la religion qui sont avec lui. Je peux mesme dire qu'il seroit bien imprudent pour le Roy de se declarer Protestant a present par ce que sa Majesté perdroit par la le soutien des Catholiques sans faire sa cour au Protestants qui diroient que ce changement n'estoit pas réel et que le Roy n'estoit pas converty que pour trois royaumes. Mais je crois que sa Majesté ne refusera pas de faire tout ce qu'on

peut demander a un Prince sage qui estime son honneur plus que trois couronnes."

For the rest his Most Serene Highness has only to inform me of what he asks and I will answer him on the King's part in a way which shall be agreeable to him. What I wish to know is, if his Most Serene Highness wishes to treat with the King, and in what manner and in what place.

I leave to-morrow for London. *French. Holograph.*

The Marquis of Wharton to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

1716, November 24. Paris.—Your kindness to me during my stay at Cassel encourages me to address your Most Serene Highness on a matter of great importance.

I always remarked with great pleasure your keen interest in everything connected with England, and I am persuaded both interest and compassion will induce you now more than ever to desire the re-establishment of the old Government of that Kingdom, since the subversion of our constitution cannot fail to put the Duke of Hanover in a condition to pursue vigorously the designs he seems to have formed against Sweden, and the misfortunes of a Protestant people who have so often defended, not only their own liberties, but those of Europe, will always be felt by a Prince so generous and charitable as yourself.

" Elle est trop bien instruitte des affaires étrangeres pour ignorer les differens actes de pouvoir absolu que le Prince qui regne parmy nous a present fait tous les jours. Le bil Septenial et celui qui lui donne le pouvoir de faire juger les criminels ou il voudra ne sont que peu de choses au prix du reste, quoyque l'un abolisse le tiers etat du Royaume, et que l' autre mette nos vies et nos biens a la disposition d' un Prince cruel et barbare.

Le nombre des creatures qu'on introduit chaque séance dans la Chambre Haute corrompt entierement ce corps, et le rend méprisable. Mais tout cela n' aproche pas des differentes choses que le Duc d' Hanovre fait sans le consentement de cette assemblée illegitime a laquelle ils donnent le nom de Parlement et directement contre ces contraits qu' ils honorent du glorieux titre de loi comme de faire transporter aux Indes pour esclaves un grand nombre de personnes (dont plusieurs sont des plus anciennes maisons du Royaume) qui n'ont jamais esté condamnées, comme de déclarer la guerre a la Suede contre l' Act de Succession, et plusieurs autres choses que V.A.S. n' ignore pas."

Almost all my fellow countrymen are of opinion that the restoration of our lawful Sovereign and King, James, is the only means of saving everything and, I thank Heaven, his Majesty has never seen his affairs in a better condition than now, since the Parliament, the fleet and the army can hardly keep his rival on the throne, so much is the nation animated against him.

My master, as soon as he learnt my intention of returning to Cassel, honoured me with the letter of which the enclosed is a copy, and of which M. de Spar has seen the original, by which

you will see the esteem he has for you, and the warmth with which he asks for your friendship. I shall be very happy if I may be the channel of correspondence between two such illustrious princes, which cannot fail to be of the last importance to Europe in general, and to the Protestant interest in particular.

His Majesty will give you every kind of assurance on the article of religion, and I am convinced that in everything else your Most Serene Highness shall be completely satisfied.

I beg you to keep this letter secret. *French. Holograph and copy, the last with a few verbal differences.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, November 24.— I had a letter yesterday from Mr. O'Rourke of the 12th. The Duke and the Prince de Vaudemont have given their advice on the King's affairs very frankly, and the first has engaged to do more in relation to the Court of Vienna than we expected. They are very apprehensive of the post, so I have sent my answer in your cover by the new address, which I take to be a sure way, and you will forward it. I suppose he will send his letters for me in future to you to forward in the same way. I leave my letter to him open for your perusal, which you'll seal with some fancy or head. I suppose you'll be pleased with the account there I have had from my correspondent in Holland. Things begin to look something favourable, and I hope what we apprehended most mischief from may yet turn to good.

The Duke's memorial is indeed very good, and, were it not too big for the post, I would send it. He is not for the King's leaving this on the first summons, but to wait a certain force, though not for driving that to extremity. His proposal for the King's going to the territories of Venice is certainly good, and better than his going to the Pope's, if he can be protected there, but that can only be by the Emperor's means, and perhaps he may do it there, though he should refuse his being in Flanders at first, and, if he once does so much, he may probably soon do more. I thought it fit to give Mr. O'Rourke some intimation of the good inclinations of Sweden and the Czar for the King, and it was necessary to show the Duke and the Prince for their encouragement that he is not without some hopes everywhere. The Duke is very much piqued at the Regent's preferring George's friendship to the Emperor's and, I doubt not, will exert himself in doing the King all the service he can with the Court of Vienna.

Now that De Prié is gone to Brussels, and my correspondent in Holland has got some acquaintance of him and those people, it is thought fit he should take a trip after him to improve their good disposition to the King, and I have written to him accordingly.

I now send, as I promised, the substance of the Cardinal's memorial from Rome, on which I'll be glad of your opinion.

By my hearing nothing from you of it I fear my news from Brussels of the agreement 'twixt the Swede and the Czar is not true. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, November 24.—Some days ago I had yours of the 5th and yesterday that of the 12th. The King is extremely sensible of his continued obligations to his Royal Highness and Prince Vaudemont, and particularly their entering so frankly into the present situation of his affairs and giving their advice on them. His Royal Highness' thought of his proposing to the Court of Vienna their protecting the King, as it is the best way, so it is the most obliging, and his Majesty has the sense of it he ought.

(Recapitulation of the news in Jerningham's letter of the 13th *ante*, *p.* 208).

I told you in my last that the King was endeavouring to try the Court of Vienna by several ways, and on all we heard of their present sentiments and inclinations it was thought advisable to send one there privately but fully instructed with a credential, in case he found things there so favourable as to make use of it, and accordingly Mr. Walkingshaw was sent some time ago. It is fit the Duke and Prince should know this, and perhaps they may instruct you in some things fit to be written to him, and they will know whether it be fit for them to give you any recommendations for him there, which certainly might be of great use to him, as their advice by you to him would be. I have written to him that you would perhaps write to him, and that he should observe what you advised. He passes under the name of O'Brian, and, if you send your letter under a cover to the Rector of the Jesuits at Vienna, it will come safe to him.

(Recapitulation of the news in Bruce's letter of the 12th *ante*, *p.* 205).

"If this prove true, it may prove great and good news for us, for we are very sure that both the King of Sweden and the Czar are very well inclined (to say no more) to our King, and would willingly assist him, though this must be a very great secret, as you will easily believe.

"As soon as you read this, I know you'll wonder how I could venture it by the post, which your letter very reasonably cautions us about, but I have a sure way of sending it to Mr. Dillon at Paris, and from thence I suppose there is no fear of its coming safe to you and that will be, I judge, the safest way for you to send your letters to me unless you should have anything of very great consequence, which you would send by an express; but, notwithstanding of this sure way I think of writing, it is fit we should have a cipher to write by, and in a post or two I'll send you one, being unwilling to delay acknowledging your letter till I could send them together.

"The King is now (thank God) perfectly recovered of his wound, but by lying so long abed and keeping so thin a diet he is weak and it will be some time before he can recover his strength and, till he do, the Regent cannot surely press his going from hence, were the treaty actually signed, as it is not, though I believe it will be ere long, betwixt him and George, even if the Dutch refuse to join in it. Abbé de Bois, we hear, is returned to Paris and 'tis likely he must return from that before it can be concluded, all which must take some time and we would fain hope upon all I

have told you that something may still cast up that will give the King some other place to go to than Italy, which he would gladly avoid if possible he could for many reasons.

"I am mightily pleased with his Royal Highness' memorial; the thoughts and reasonings are good and solid, and the King will certainly have great regard to it. As to his going to Lucerne or any other place of Switzerland, it is to be feared that he would not be very safe, for, though there be no treaty betwixt that Republic and the Government of England against his coming into their territories, yet the Popish Cantons have acknowledged George, which they never did Queen Anne. As to his residing in the territories of Venice it is certainly, for many reasons, more eligible than those of the Pope, but, unless the Republic have some underhand intimation (at least) from the Emperor of their countenancing him being agreeable to his Imperial Majesty, it is to be feared it would not allow of his continuing there, considering the measures it keeps with the present Government of England and the influence disobliging it might have on their trade, so that, before his Majesty can absolutely determine on going to the territories of that State, it is necessary to know the inclination of the Court of Vienna on that point, which it's hoped his Royal Highness may soon do and inform the King of it, though, if it were possible to bring the Emperor to agree to his Majesty's residing in Flanders, it were much more preferable, and by what his ministers in the Low Countries said upon the subject of the King I would gladly hope it is not impracticable.

"By the last accounts we have from England from very good hands, I assure you the King's friends daily increase, and that of some of the chief men, and the *embaras* of the Government every day augment and the division amongst their ministers. They are in great want of money, which makes the meeting of the Parliament necessary, but they know not how to bring them together without George and have sent for him again and again, though he, by his own inclination and the troubles he is like to have from the Czar, does not yet resolve to go, in which resolution he is confirmed by his people of Hanover.

"The people of Scotland, even those in the Government, are so provoked at the usage their country and countrymen meet with that most of the members of Parliament from that country, as I am credibly informed, resolve to absent themselves this session of Parliament, in which resolution, if they persist, it will be a great diminution of the power of the Court in Parliament, which, if it begin once to fail, will produce such effects which are not looked for nor comprehended by those who know not perfectly that country.

"There is an irreconcilable quarrel now betwixt Stanhope and Cadogan for Lord Marlborough's command, which divides the whole ministry, and it requires an abler head in all appearance than George's to make up all those differences and to make things go on long there as they do. The King's friends there are now so hearty that, if they saw any power ready and willing to support them, they would not stick at advancing considerable sums of

money which I certainly know, but you may be sure those things are only fit to be told to such people as the King has entire confidence in, and his Royal Highness and Prince Vaudemont are the two first of those, which makes it fit that they should know thoroughly the situation of his Majesty's affairs, that they may the better judge of them."

The King desires you to make his compliments to his Royal Highness and the Prince and longs to be able to write himself. I am very sorry my not being master of the French gives you so much trouble in translating my letters. *Copy.*

On a separate sheet.—The other letter being to show I write this apart. What the Duke says of the marriage looks odd after what you sent me so lately from your correspondent there, which looked as if written not without the knowledge of the lady herself, and that it was to keep the thing still afoot. If what the Duke says of it be true, you will certainly hear again of it soon. If our master be not to have her, I wish she were soon out of a possibility of its ever being a match, that he may turn his thoughts some other way, which he is unwilling to do, having got her so much in his head, and having so good an opinion of her. I am very much in the Duke's opinion that it is much the K[ing]'s interest and all concerned in him his being married, and for my own share I wish it so much that, rather than he should delay it much longer, I wish he were married to some well born gentlewoman, though much below his quality, provided it be to one that would be agreeable to him in her person and temper, and I hope you are of my opinion.

I do not believe the proposal of the Emperor's niece would do, even should he fall into measures with his Majesty, but that he would incline more to have him married to the daughter of some Prince of the Empire than to one of his nieces, who, 'tis probable, he will rather choose to dispose of in the Empire itself. Notwithstanding what the Duke says of the Princess' marriage with her cousin being so far advanced, I am still of opinion, if the Emperor incline to be favourable to our master, he will be very willing to have him married to the Princess, and will make it very easy and stop that with her cousin, which, I am persuaded, the young lady herself by all I have seen in it would be heartily glad of.

You will not fail to inform your correspondent, as soon as you perceive any good appearance of the Emperor towards the King, which would certainly have great weight there. *Copy.* 9 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to G. Jerningham.

1716, November 24.—I had yours and Mr. Callender's (Sir H. Paterson's) of the 13th yesterday, and yours of the 6th on the 16th, but the one you mention Mr. Atkyns (Sir H. Paterson) wrote at the same time and Mr. Doyle's (Charles Erskine's) that Callender mentions have not yet come.

What you write last is very agreeable to us, and Robertson (James) bids me thank you for the pains you have taken. He thinks, now Barry major (de Prié) is gone to Lally (Brussels) that

Hooker (Jerningham) had best follow him immediately thither to improve his good disposition, and Hooker being in some degree known to him and his people makes him fitter for that than a new man. He does not propose that Hooker should constantly reside there but be sometimes there and others at Bourgat (the Hague) as he finds he can be of most use. I am to write next post to Mr. Wilson (Tom Bruce) at Lally to inform him of Hooker's coming, and he has a friend there who knows the place and people well and will be of use to him. I am in haste now, but what I have further to say I will send in a letter under Wilson's cover, and tell him in it O'Bryan's (Walkingshaw's) instructions, that what they do may jump together. The sooner Hooker sets out for Lally the better, unless he find something very necessary to be done in the affair at Bourgat.

(Recapitulation of the news in Bruce's letter of the 12th *ante*, *p.* 205 of a peace between the King of Sweden and the Czar). *Copy.*

James III to Pope Clement XI.

1716, November 24. Avignon.—Recommending the canonization of Louis de Gonzaga, a Jesuit. *Latin. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 187.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Bonner (Tom Bruce).

1716, November 25.—I have now to acknowledge yours of 18, 23, 27 October, and 2, 12 November. I waited so long for some accounts I expected, of which I thought I might have occasion to write to you, and also for the pamphlet, which I received but to-day, and have not yet had time to read.

Your accounts of the dispositions of the people with you are very agreeable and I hope good may come of it, and the more by the accounts I had from Mr. Stanley (Sir H. Paterson) and a friend with him whom you saw, Mr. Hooker (Jerningham), concerning some negotiations they had with Mr. Batherstone's (the Emperor's) people with them, the chief of whom was next day going for your parts, and I doubt not some of them have written you an account of it so I need not give the details, but it is very comfortable and promising much good.

(Informing him of Mr. Walkingshaw being sent to Vienna and the necessity of its being kept a very great secret).

I enclose an answer to your friend's letter from Mr. Armor (James), who, it is hoped, will give Mr. Hooker all the help he can in your parts. There were some difficulties in giving an absolute credential to your friend without instructing him fully in a paper apart, in which there were also some difficulties, and Mr. Hooker, having got some knowledge of Mr. Batherston's people with Mr. Ogston (Holland), and they some confidence in him, it was thought advisable that Hooker should make a trip to Russel (Brussels) which I wrote him to do, and told him you and your friend would give him all the assistance you could. I enclose a letter for him.

I wish Mrs. Trail's (Lady Dalrymple's) news may prove true, but I cannot help doubting, not having heard so from any other hand. It will come though, I hope, to that in a little time, and perhaps what we apprehend most mischief from may yet chance to be to the greatest good.

(Concerning James' health as in the letter to Dillon of the 10th *ante, p.* 199).

One of whom you and I wrote formerly, an acquaintance of Col. Falconbridge, I believe may be returned to your parts ere now. He is piqued, I believe, and particularly against Hooker, though he knows nothing of him, but by his own suspicion, but that must make you and your friend more on your guard with him.

Mrs. Trail's news of our countrymen's resolution of absenting themselves this session is good, but the same reason that made some of us who did so formerly not stick to it, thinking by going back to bring about what we then and still wish, will, I'm afraid, prevail with them to go back too to preserve what they wish to continue, and prevent what we have so much cause to be zealous for. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. Falconbridge.

1716, November 25.—By the King's orders acknowledging his letter of the 22 October and returning his thanks for his zeal in his service, and recommending Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) who is coming to his parts, to whom the King hopes he will give all the assistance he can. *Copy.*

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 26. Paris.—I had yours of the 18th and delivered the enclosed to Lord Bolingbroke who was going to the country for two or three days, but promised on his return to write to you and deliver me the papers, which, if I receive them in time, shall be delivered to Struan, who parts in a few days with Appin and Capt. Fraser. The new treaty is surprising, but, if the Emperor be as much displeased as is said, I hope it may turn to good instead of hurt.

The Marquis of Wharton to the [Duke of Mar].

1716, November 26.—Just as I was stepping into my post-chaise I had your Grace's of the 17th. I have thanked the King by the enclosed, and will never depart from the assurances I have given him. I shall endeavour to correspond constantly with you from England by cipher, and your letters for me must be addressed as usual to Gordon.

As to the names and places to be put in the warrant I hope the King will let it be filled up as mentioned on the other side. The title of Northumberland being extinct, and having an estate in the county, I think, if the King has no objection, it will be most proper. If he has, I hope he will let me know it and I shall change it.

The Titles.—Philip Wharton, Baron Wharton of Wharton, co. Westmorland (an honour given to Sir Thomas Wharton, then Lord Warden of the Marches, by Henry VIII); Viscount Winchindon, Bucks; Earl of Malmesbury, Wilts; Marquis of Woburn, Bucks; Duke of Northumberland. *Enclosed,*

The Marquis of Wharton to James III.

Expressing his satisfaction at hearing from the Duke of Mar that his Majesty recovers daily, and his gratitude for the new honours he is graciously pleased to heap on him.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Thursday, November 26.—The enclosed Russell, is, I suppose, for Martel (Mar), if not, I know not for whom it is, but it came under a cover to my address. I have not yet heard from Orme (Wogan). I was not mistaken in what I apprehended from Vernon's (Villeroy's) visit to Andrew (Queen Mary), who will have given Martel a particular account of what passed. I am just returning back to Andrew. Ap[pin] thinks some great matter must be in hand on his being unexpectedly called by Martel. I told him that in the present nice conjuncture, when Patrick (James) must be put to it what resolution to take, it was no wonder he desired to hear the advice of his best friends, which seemed to satisfy him.

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, November 26].—This place abounds with stories and nobody knows what to believe, they are so differently told. (Reports about the treaty between the Regent and King George, of an alliance between Sweden and Muscovy, and of a peace between the Emperor and the Turks). I shall know in five or six days whether I can make anything of my affair or not, and beg your advice whether then to go to Avignon or not, for it is general discourse here that the King does not stay there, some saying the place he goes to will be much nearer home, and others that it will be much further off. *Noted as received on* 1 *December, being the day the last and next letters were received.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 26.—Duvall (the treaty) is now almost settled, and no doubt of Milleflower's (Holland's) being concerned in it, so you may expect Arthur's (James') removal will be pressed very soon, and perhaps without allowing due time for his recovery. Jeoffry (Sparre) did what Mr. Weston (? Lord Wharton), desired in relation to Herobs (hereditary Prince of Hesse) and I am going this moment where I may have a precise account of Mr. Duvall.

Sir James Sharp to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 26. Paris.—As the King is to leave Avignon soon, saying he will not come there considering the expense of the journey, but will go in a few days to Brussels, being informed of the cheapness of the place, and thanking his Grace for minding his brothers and himself in the subsistence the King gives.

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 26. Lyons.—I received this morning and shall forward the letters to Guillaume (Inese) and Dutton (Dillon). I have made the strictest enquiry into the character of the persons of our nations here. They all live together in the same inn, except Dickenson, who lives in this house, of whom I have given an account under the name of Quince. I believe him a Whig, but what he is is of no consequence. The rest are Stanhope, Winnington, nephew to Lady Oxford, Banks, Ford, and Thredway. These all lodge au Parc, and all profess Toryism except Stanhope, who is here, I believe, on no other account but travelling. They rise at 12, eat and drink till assembly time, where they play for the rest of the night. Stanhope, Winnington and Banks go to Montpellier next week, the two others to Italy, whence Dickenson is newly come. You may judge whether such persons are in any design of doing mischief. I firmly believe no measures are taken here for the purpose apprehended.

I give Mr. Innes an account to-day of my second address, and hope in a short time to obtain a third. The league is not yet concluded, nor any assurances given that it will be entered into by Holland. The noise of breaking the Irish troops is over, at least nothing is said of it in Paris.

John Urquhart to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 26. Bordeaux.—Informing him of his arrival there some weeks ago from Scotland, and desiring his commands if he can be of any service. *Torn.*

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 26. Brussels.—Since Mr. Batherston's (the Emperor's) factor arrived here some materials are prepared touching Mr. Armor's (James') concerns, of which I shall send you a further account, but no progress will be made without your instructions.

Two days ago I saw a letter from one who had dined with Mr. Cuttler who assured him that Mr. Armor had been again cut of the stone, and was in a very dangerous condition, but yesterday I see another from Mr. Armor's house telling the contrary.

I find by letters from Mr. Pitcairn (Amsterdam), that the agreement I wrote of betwixt Mr. Brown (the Czar) and Mr. Arles (King of Sweden) is doubted of, and that Mr. Arles is backward, but I look on the first authority as the better. A few days will clear that point.

Mr. Cheyn (Cadogan) is very infirm by a swelling in his legs. He has yielded his pretensions to Mr. Douglas (Stanhope).

I hear Mr. Butter (King George) is still uncertain whether he will see Mr. Howard (England) at this time, and that he has written to him to tell Mr. Johnston (the House of Lords) that he will not see him nor his younger brother before the second week of January.

A very odd story was told me on Monday, the 23rd, that some five days ago, while King George was reviewing some of his troops, ten or twelve of them fired on him, gave him a slight hurt in the arm, and killed a trumpet at his side. I gave no credit to the story then, nor do I now, but the authority of it comes from the Prince of Holstein, who is now here. He shows a letter from his sister at Wolfenbüttel to himself, telling him that the Duchess of Blankenburg writes it to her from Hanover. I was also told that Mr. Leithes, the English Resident here, had a letter for it on Monday.

We have here printed in Dutch the concessions now offered to the Emperor by the States, giving up about 17 parts in 25 of lands, sluices, villages, mills, houses, etc., which they claimed either directly by the Barrier treaty, or indirectly on pretence of a necessary (as they call it) extension of their limits in consequence of that treaty. This is believed by some to be an accommodation of the differences betwixt the Emperor and the Dutch, but, besides that, even so far as relates to the Barrier itself, this is only an offer made by the Dutch and transmitted by M. de Prié to the Emperor, who, as I am told, will not accept it, I am credibly informed, that, even if the Dutch should yield to the Emperor every point relating to the Barrier, it would not please him. He is highly incensed at the new alliance (which seems to go forward), for, besides its supporting some particular circumstances of the treaty of Utrecht, which are not agreeable to him, he is alarmed at their entering into an alliance with a nation he is always jealous of.

Letters from Vienna by last post bear that the Emperor is to settle a council for the affairs of this country.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, November 26.—I have a letter from a friend in Holland of the 13th telling me he wrote to me on the 6th and addressed it as I desired, which was by one of yours (Bayard, as I remember), but it has not yet come, which makes me in pain for it, being of some importance.

Patrick (James) is much recovered, and, for the first time since he was ill, told me he would come to my room this evening, so I am now expecting him.

Mr. Butler is not yet come but we expect him to-morrow. I hope he has some letters from you to me. I sent you a packet last night by Orme (Wogan), which, though there be nothing in it material to you, I could not trust what was enclosed in it to the post. Gordon is to forward some letters enclosed to him for

Flanders by addresses he knows to some of our friends there, and one is to Jery (Jerningham) to meet him when he comes Brussels, of which I wrote to Andrew (Queen Mary) last night.

I saw the oddest letter last night to Onslow (Ormonde) from Scravenmore (Southcott) that I ever saw. Sure his head is turned.

I am impatient for another letter from Mrs. Martel (Lady Mar), she not being well when she wrote the last.

Since writing Patrick (James) has made me the visit he designed, and you would have been glad to see how well he looks, though he be thin enough indeed.

I wrote a long letter to Dutton (Dillon) two nights ago with some accounts you'll be pleased with. *Copy.*

M. Gachon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 26.—Receipt for payment of a bill of 8 *livres* 11 *sols.* for a hat, etc. *French.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, November 27. Paris.—Inquiring if a long letter Struan wrote to his Grace a few days after he came there was ever received by his Grace as he has made no mention of it.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Friday night, November 27.—I just now received both the enclosed, so late that I have only time to put a cover to them. I have nothing yet from Mr. Orme (Wogan). I have forwarded Martel's (Mar's) letter to Abram (Menzies). Dutton (Dillon) has not yet been spoke to by Edward (the Regent) about his journey, at least he had not been yesterday, and we hear nothing from him to-day.

J. Menzies to C[harles Kinnaird].

1716, November 16[-27].—This line is properly for recantation. I told you positively the Duke of Marlborough was dead, and yet now he's alive again. But I erred as one would rebel, that is, with the whole people. All mortal, Whig and Tory, the City and Westminster, man, wife and child. And he would have been thought mad that would have disbelieved, so for once I took *vox populi* to be *vox dei.* But it is all over, and he lives to hear how all the world used him, when they thought him dead. When he is buried, we shall believe him dead, and, dead or alive he will still puzzle us.

Our good friend Jones is safely arrived and gave me your memorandum, which shall be carefully minded in all points.

A key you shall have. I wish the lock were as easy to be made, I mean the thing to be opened, but it is on the anvil.

I told you in my last of your old friend the captain, who comes to be Capt. Porter and to hang the Colonel if he can.

My most humble service to L[ady] B[etty]. Your Western friend is to be here the 20th.

The Duke of Mar to Dutton (Lieut.-General Dillon).

1716, November 27.—I had yours of the 20th this morning by Mr. Butler, of which I gave an account and what it enclosed to Arthur (James) and Fitzpatrick (Ormonde). There is not much to be said in return, though I cannot but observe to you an odd enough air runs through all the abstract you sent, and it cannot but give much slenderer hopes of that affair. They are resolved to be sure of what they want from us before they make us in any degree sure of anything, and, not even after their being so sure, of their entering into a bargain with us. However, as nothing has been omitted by us for obtaining what they previously want, neither shall it be now, and Fitzpatrick has wrote this night to Bernard (England) to quicken that matter, though I believe little of that kind is wanting there to do it. I wish Mr. Lesard (Southcott) may not be mistaken in his great expectations in his separate way about that affair, and I think what Saunders (Queen Mary) has given him for that end (which I have now seen) can do no hurt, if discreetly managed, but I saw a letter from him 'tother day to Fitzpatrick which is as odd a one as ever I saw.

Since Gorbel (Görtz) mentions nothing of the news I had from Brussels of his master and Tumaux (the Czar), I conclude it is not true, which I am sorry for. By Gorbel's way of writing does it not seem that he would gladly avoid Humphry's (King of Sweden's) acknowledging Arthur at this time? I wish when Orlando (the money) comes they may appear otherwise. You, who have the opportunity of discoursing Jeoffry (Sparre), whom I take to be the real true friend, can make a better judgment of all that than we at this distance, so I'll say no more, but we expect Mr. Dobson (Downs) very soon back, and he will certainly see you as he passes, by which you will see what is to be expected of Orlando.

By what I wrote in my last I think Rochford (the Emperor) is our most immediate hope, and, if that succeed in any degree, it may not improbably conduce to the other, for I think Humphry and he will very naturally now fall into measures together.

Our master recovers every day, but he was brought very low, and 'twill take time before he recovers his perfect strength.

If Ingrahame (Inese) be in your town tell him I have his of the 19th but cannot write to-night, and that Abram (Menzies) has been in the spleen when he wrote his last to me. *Copy.*

Jo. Clerk (the Duke of Mar) to the Marquis of Wharton.

1716, November 27.—Mr. Ross (James) is sorry your friends behave so to you that it obliges you to go to Netherton (England), and the more that he believes it is not agreeable to you, but he bids me assure you that he has no fear it will in the least alter you as to what you have given him so many assurances of, and he hopes ere long you'll be on this side again, though I am persuaded your friends will do all they can to prevent you.

What you have from Arnot (Gen. Rank) is very civil, and I hope good may yet come of it. Let me know if you sent Mr. Ross' letter to you thither.

I suppose I shall hear again from you ere you go in answer to what I wrote you. I shall take care of what I wrote you then, as soon as I get your return, which it is necessary for me to have first. If anything occurs here necessary for you to know when on the other side, I shall write to you, otherwise I will not trouble you.

Mr. Ross recovers very well and I wish we were all in a condition to go with you. *Copy.*

Philippe Ignace Loyé to John Paterson.

1716, November 27.—Receipt for 31 *livres* 3 *sols.* for his lodging, etc. *French.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 28. Lyons.—Giving an account of the number of packets he had received till that day and observing that the post office there was in very ill hands, which occasions the loss of a day in the carriage of most of those letters, which he thinks necessary to inform his Grace of, that he may not be surprised at the accounts from Paris of delays of letters on the road.

Sir Mark Forister to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 28. Morlaix.—The little that remained of what I had as well as my master's bounty is almost exhausted. Having no other method to support myself but following the sea, as I have done since I was twelve, I can't now do it with safety. My little substance is stopped in England and Ireland, because I cannot go there. There are orders in all ports to take me, and money bid for me in Ireland, as I am advised by my relations. No merchant would trust their ship or cargo in my hands, because, if I meet an English man-of-war, I may be carried to England. If we have no hopes of being soon employed by our King, I beg you will move his Majesty to give me a letter of recommendation to the King of Spain or Portugal to be a captain of a man-of-war.

Edward Gough to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 28.—Our skipper arrived here this morning. I have a few lines from M. Le Brun (Ogilvie) dated 7-18 November by him. He was detained in the river by contrary winds. I was surprised to see no letters from Le Brun to his employers. He says he will come over next voyage. I'll endeavour to induce the skipper to tarry here till I receive letters from your Grace.

Memorandum.

1716, November 28. Avignon.—Of two powers granted in blank and transmitted to England for making a voluntary

contribution for the King's service in the same terms as that of 3 September, except that in these the power of deputation was omitted. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 28.

The Marquis of Seaforth to the Duchess of Gordon.

1716, [ ] November ?—It may be something surprising to you to receive a letter from me at this juncture, but you will excuse the freedom when you know on what account the trouble is given. Having been informed that you laid the blame of the miscarriage of affairs in Scotland at my door, I thought myself obliged to beg to be acquainted wherein you think I acted contrary to that loyalty I always professed, that I may have an opportunity of removing the mistake. I should have expected on the friendship you always honoured me with that, had I been guilty of any one circumstance laid to my charge, you would have been one of the first that would have exerted themselves towards my vindication, but, since it has proved otherwise to my great regret, I with impatience expect your answer. *Copy.*

Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon, to the Marquis of Seaforth.

1716, November 17[-28.] Edinburgh.—Some days ago I received your letter, and judge you are no less anxious to have my return than I to give it. The contents may very well be such to receive that challenge of unkindness, which I ought rather, in my son's name whilst he is in confinement, have given you. It was never my humour or principle to blame any person for miscarriage of affairs, the particulars of which I was so little known to as those of Scotland, and you might very well believe I had too much friendship for you and your family to be guilty of rash or unfavourable judgements in your concerns. How far a malicious world may have drawn consequences from particulars I shall not determine, nor could I ever believe your inclinations were capable of making you act contrary to duty or loyalty, and I still endeavoured, as well known to many, to exert myself in your defence against those unfavourable representations of your procedure, I mean, since you desire particulars, as to Inverness and the demonstrations of your cessation with the Government, of which I neither do, nor did pretend to judge, and therefore remained silent, till informed you took guilt upon yourself in blaming my son, though innocent, for your conduct, as if his letters to you had been the occasion of what you have had the misfortune to be blamed for. It was therefore our desires, as it still is, that you would produce all those letters he sent you, and particularly that one by the express which went north to give you both notice of your master's arrival, and by whom his Majesty's orders were sent to Huntly not to come to him till Inverness should be reduced, the main stop of which is best known to you, and, if this desire be what you call laying the blame on you for the miscarriage of affairs in Scotland, I must

take it in that sense and no other, since I cannot deny that part as to my desire and must submit to your better judgement as to the other, you being best able to draw inferences from the knowledge of your own actions, unconcerted and unknown to your cousin, till the return of his express from you brought back the certainty of your cessation, and thereby a constraint on him in prudence to make one for the remainder of your time, called three weeks, that then with the more vigour you might conjunctly be able to serve your master to the utmost of your power, and, though your procedure aforesaid was thus in the first place a great hardship on your cousin, whilst both were linked in one interest, it could not be but as much greater to be misrepresented and said as from you to be the first maker of a cessation, whereas the fact proving the contrary and the time of yours unlimited, that disappointment, with the additional wants of all kinds, besides then a great storm, rendering him incapable of pursuing his inclination and therefore more his misfortune than his fault, when not able to work miracles. 'Tis likewise reported, as coming from you, your having sent several expresses by your cousin without returns, of which none are remembered to come. It is hoped therefore you will tell who they were and forgive my freedom, since all these particulars are only in obedience to your commands, and in order, I hope, to remove mistakes betwixt you and him. *This and the last, nearly two pages. Copy. Endorsed*, as received at Avignon, 11 January, 1717.

Antoine de Bozas to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 29. Seville.—Informing him that at the request of his brother, the Count de Castelblanco, he had shipped for his Grace on a French ship from Cadiz bound for Marseilles the wine, tobacco and chocolate therein mentioned. *French. Enclosed,*

Bill of lading of the above. Spanish.

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 29. Lyons.—I received to-day a letter for Mr. Dutton (Dillon) under Monier's address, which for the reasons I gave can't go forward 'till to-morrow. This is no fault of mine, for the post office is so ill managed here that the very merchants frequently have not their letters till the day after their arrival. The only man well served is the Archbishop, who, being brother to the governor of the province, Monsieur de Villeroy, has his immediately delivered, before the others are as much as looked on. On this account I took some pains to procure a third address to one in the Archbishop's family, the Abbé Dailly, the first almoner to the Bishop. He is a man of sense and a very zealous subject of the King's, and I could wish my instructions permitted me to get other addresses from him, for Monier's address must be sparingly used and for the smallest packets, because he has very little business. (Giving the form of address to the Abbé Dailly).

The Archbishop's news from his brother is that the breaking of the Irish troops is suspended, there being too strong a party in the Council of War against it; that the Emperor has signified to the Elector of Hanover, in case he proceeds in the new alliance with France, he will put him to the ban of the Empire, send troops into Hanover, and openly espouse the King's cause against him; that the Dutch are still resty, and not fond of disobliging the Emperor by entering into the league. Our English here are all to go several ways this week.

I am assured by a Spanish clergyman, who has been employed in business and is newly come from Spain to join the Count of Cellamar in Paris, that the Spaniards and French, as well as the refugee Italians and Flemings, are highly disaffected to the present Queen and the Abbot Alberoni, and talk of no less than a necessity of sending one or the other out of the way in order to set the Government on a right foot; that Alberoni, who entirely governs the Queen, as she does the King, has taken all manner of business into his hands and uses the grandees and all other persons with an insupportable contempt; that he and the Queen put King Philip on views relating to France, in case the Regent should execute what is pretended, and that by means of the disaffection in France against the Regent, and by the support of the present state of England which they court extremely, they hope to settle the late Queen's children in France and the present one's in Spain; that all Spain is aware of this, and resolved rather to call the Emperor and his issue in, than submit to these politics in favour of persons entirely hateful to them; that the late treaty of commerce with George is in abomination in Spain, and that King Philip is in danger, if these politics proceed, of being deserted by those that called him in. The French here begin to like the Emperor, on the sole account of his taking interest in the King's affairs. The private letters to-day from Paris say, that, after the financiers have been taxed, a tax is likewise intended on the merchants and all persons in easy circumstances. Whether this be true or other wise, it is hard to meet any, who is a friend to the Regent or not a friend to our master.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 30. St. Germain.—"I received last night your packett of the 19 by the new conveyance, whicch is com safe, but has been very long on the road, for I had at the same time other letters from Avignon of the 23, by whicch I find the King was better and better, and begun to gett strength, whicch is of great comfort to me, and will enable me to go thorow other crosses that I am like to have on his account. The account you have from Ker (King of Spain) is very dismall, but, I am confident, if Ker himself could be spoken to, he would answer in a better manner then his tutor dos, whos bowels and breeding are not so good as his pupil's. However, I beleeve that at this time ther is nothing to be expected from thence, tho' I do assure you that the man who I mentioned was to carry the duck and that I beleeve is

with you by this time, gave me great hopes of mor ; I have heard nothing yett of Bointon's (Bolingbroke's) papers, tho' I beleeve Mr. Buttler was gon befor Mr. Gordon could receive your orders concerning them. As to the main busenesse I referr you to what I have and shall writt to Patrick (James). Dutton (Dillon) will not go to you as soon as I thought, the later the better. I pray God direct Patrick for the best in that dismall affair." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, November 30.—I received last night by Mr. Orme's (Wogan's) new address a letter from Martel (Mar) to Andrew (Queen Mary) of the 19th, and at the same time Andrew had one from Patrick (James) by the ordinary way of the 23rd, so letters will be longer by Orme's way, for which reason, unless the subject require it to go by Orme, it will be best to send most by the ordinary way. I had also last night the enclosed from Abram (Menzies), who is very busy about the muslin trade (collecting money), but I fear Mr. Rig's (Bishop of Rochester's) not appearing in the matter may dishearten the most substantial merchants from coming into it.

The other for Mr. Lamb (Leslie) was sent me by Sir Simon Stuart, who brought it over and has been with his family three weeks at Paris.

We do not hear that Dutton (Dillon) has been yet spoke to by Edward (the Regent) or that the treaty is yet actually signed, though they are every hour expecting a courier with the news.

Martel will please to make more use of the other two addresses than that to Laideguive, as being a public notary too many curious people frequent his house.

W. Coatsby, Jun. (the Marquis of Wharton) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 30. Calais.—I left Paris last Thursday, and came here early this morning. I wrote to you the day I came away and also to Mr. Ross (James) to thank him for his last favour which Clerc (Mar) wrote me word of, and to desire that the warrant might be filled up with Northumberland, pmiguhoyziqvp& but, if Mr. Ross has any objections, you might let it be Wharton juvigmp, though I hope the other may be approved. As soon as it is perfected, Worsley (Wharton) desires Clerc to send him a copy directed as usual and ciphered for greater security.

The morning Worsley left Paris, Buchanan (Stair), sent for him and, it being very early, he found Buchanan in bed, who told him he thought it proper to tell him before he went for England that there were many affidaits vwwr&vrgk of treason gizvkmp against him, and that he should be secured immediately on his landing, for which reason he desired Windram (Wharton) should stay at Paris till matters

could be settled, and that he himself would furnish him with all the money he should want to live according to his quality in the meantime. Buchanan pressed Worsley to own his being with Mrs. Smith (Lord Southesk), but he answered that he did not value what could be said against him, and, to show that he trusted in his innocency, he would set out that morning and hoped Buchanan would make his words good in Westminster hall fzkgorpkgzi uvqq, at which Buchanan seems surprised, and answered, I am sorry for you, you are very bold.

I have delivered the letter I sent you for Sutherland (Landgrave of Hesse) to Spar knvi, who has sent it ciphered to Sutherland and I have directed the answer to be sent to Mrs. Wilson.

I hear just now that the Princess of Hanovre uvpmaiz is dead or dying, being brought to bed of a dead son.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 30. Bordeaux.—Hoping that her Majesty's orders to him will be confirmed by his Grace that the ship may not be spoiled lying in this harbour, adding that Castlehill having altered his resolution of going to Avignon had returned to him the packets he had advised his Grace of, which he will now send by the first opportunity or by post.

Mr. Brisbane to John Paterson.

1716, November 30. Bordeaux.—Thanking him for his good offices, and praying him to assure his Grace he is most sensible of his friendship.

Claud Doyle (Charles Erskine) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 30.—By the two enclosures I received this afternoon you see yours came safe to hand. The difficulty mentioned by Murphy (Dr. Erskine) seems obvious, and what I believe was suggested in my last. I'm assured by the cover that the breach between Martinere (? the Czar) and Berendal (? King George) is so wide that it wont be easily made up, and truly it's hard Stralenberg (? James) should not be able to make something of it, for no other reason than that a method cannot be found how to apply his friendship. Buckley (the Czar) is willing to do anything Stralenberg can demand of him. He says the Harrisons (thousands of men), etc., are a trifle. If Mr. Hanlon (King of Sweden) would undertake it, the remittance is easy, but it seems he'll have nothing to do with Buckley. Would to God he could anyhow be brought to see his own interest, having it in his power to make Mr. Brown (James) umpire of all such differences. Should he for once lay aside his resentment, and exert himself to that purpose, can he doubt of finding a friend who would both be willing and able to do him justice on his enemies ?

and, would he but take Davys (the Czar) to his assistance, he may be able to furnish out such a rich cargo as could not humanly speaking fail of a return to his wish, and answer all the demands that may be made on him by such as have no good will either to him or his undertaking; whereas, if he insist on doing himself right in the first place to the full extent he inclines to, it seems impossible he can serve his friend to purpose and improbable he can succeed in his own views. I'm so thoroughly convinced that the occasion is so fair, and as to my views unlooked for, and at the same time to be snatched at or lost, that I cannot forbear saying more about it than I should otherwise have done. You know both Mr. Brown's leaving Simson's (Avignon) and Buckley's being obliged to retire his effects in Mr. Cowper's hands (withdraw his troops from Denmark), unless Mr. Banks (? peace) visit Whiteford (King of Sweden) and Davys, are circumstances that press extremely. I look for a meeting very soon with your friends, and shall not be wanting in anything I think may serve Trueman (James). I'm dunned by my friends in Mr. Wood's (Scotland) to pay them a visit, thinking I might be able to serve them against the vermin let loose among them by Mr. Trotter (the House of Commons), but, since you laid your commands on me, till Murphy and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) come to Mr. Nealan's (Holland) and the correspondence be fixed to your wish, nothing shall make me leave this.

James III.

1716, November 30. Avignon.—Order that the Knights of the Order of the Thistle or St. Andrew, who are not Knights of the Garter shall wear the ribbon, jewel or medal of the Order over the left shoulder to the right, as the ribbon of the Garter is worn, and that those who are also Knights of the Garter continue to wear the ribbon and medal about the neck, as the Sovereign does, and that all the other badges of the Order, etc., continue as ordered in the order of 8 April last. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 28.

Bill.

1716, November.—Of Mr. Asquin for a supper at M. Guillion's. *French.*

James III to the States of Switzerland.

1716, [November]. Avignon. — Letter of credence on behalf of Mr. Carnegy of Boysick, whom he has appointed to go there to treat with them for a place of residence for himself and such of his subjects as he shall carry with him. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 26.

James III to Mr. Carnegy of Boysick.

1716, [November]. Avignon.—Instructions.—Appointing him to go forthwith to the States of Switzerland, and particularly to

the State and town of Lucerne, where he is to endeavour to get acquainted with the principal people, and, without at first discovering by whom he is employed, he is to try if James can be received into their State and town, or any other of the Cantons, and be allowed to reside there.

He is to inform himself if James could be safe in any of them without the consent of the rest.

In case Lucerne or any other of the Cantons seem inclined to comply and demand his authority, he is to show them his credentials.

He is to return and report of the success of his negotiation as soon as he is come to the certain knowledge thereof, and in the meantime is to correspond with the Principal Secretary of State.

He is to endeavour to get acquainted with the French Minister, M. d'Avary, whom James has reason to think his friend, but is not to own to him his directly being employed by him.

If the Pope has a minister at present in Switzerland, he may, in secrecy, own to him his being employed by James, that he may assist him, and he is to deliver the letter he has for him from the Vice-Legate, and discourse with him on the subject of his coming there, and advise with him on his manner of procedure.

He is to manage so as not to get a positive refusal for James' residing in or passing through Switzerland, in case he should have occasion to travel that way, and to behave so as to keep those he speaks to from consulting the Court of France before they give him an answer.

He is to deliver the letter of recommendation he has from the Rector of the Jesuits at Avignon to the Rector at Lucerne and advise with him as to the manner of his procedure. *Ibid.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 1. Paris.—Requesting him to deliver the encloseds, and expecting his account with impatience.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 1. Villeneuve (Dillon) is much out of order these three days, which hindered him from writing to Mr. Johnston (Mar), nor is he at present able to say any thing material. Duvall (the treaty) is certainly agreed on 'twixt Edgar (the Regent) Kenrick (King George) and Milleflower (Holland), and is or will be signed very soon. It's believed, though Rochford (the Emperor) resents this, he will be silent till in a condition to show his disgust effectually. The Princess of Hanover is brought to bed of a dead child.

Robertson of Strowan, to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 1. Paris.—I deferred answering your Grace till I was ready to part for Avignon, and had got her Majesty's leave. To-morrow I part in the properest manner for a man of my opulence.

Col. Arthur Elphinston to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 1. Blois.—Desiring to be put in the list for subsistence, otherwise he must make shift to live on what he can get from Scotland, though it comes off the remainder of his portion which must be soon exhausted.

William Fisher (Father Archangel Græme) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 1. Calais.—I am glad to understand by Mr. Paterson's letter, received this moment, that none of mine have miscarried, and that affairs are not in such a desperate condition as the accounts I had some time ago seemed to import. My old friend, John Menzies, let fall so much in a letter of 15 November, O.S., received to-day, but differs to enter into details, till I sent him a list of borrowed names for the persons we shall have most occasion to name. He's overjoyed that I am settled here, and alleges I may be of some use. We are to settle a close correspondence and pitch upon some trusty and skilful friend at Dover to transmit our mutual commodities, as he calls them, and to whom a friend on either side may on a critical occasion make a step to. As this cannot be done without money, I hope you will have some remitted me as soon as possible. A small sum will go a great way with me.

Lord Wharton takes shipping to-night for London with a Col. Boyes, whom I take to be a spy on him. I was to wait on him and caution him against this dangerous fellow-traveller, on which he left with Mr. Wivel here some papers he had, which are to be sent to Mr. Ouchterlony, who will deliver them to him on his arrival. Last Sunday embarked for Dover two very honest English gentlemen, who came by way of Flanders. One lives in the Tower of London, and the other keeps correspondence with John Paterson. Both seemed learned men and extremely zealous for advancing the good cause.

The man that passed here some time ago under the name of Wilson, and who passes still under that name in England, is one Green, a gunsmith, who, I told you, delivered the commissions given him. A merchant here complains that he was not made use of in our Scots affair, though he was, and is still, able to furnish 10,000 stand of arms. If you accept his offer, you must cause the money to be advanced him beforehand, and give him timeous advertisement; he's brother-in-law to the Commandant of this town.

Marlborough, who was dead this day eight days all over London, is now alive again and much better. The Princess, too, recovers, though London is very merry and full of jests about her labour and birth. The judges who are to try the poor prisoners at Carlisle set out yesterday. It's not known when the Parliament will sit, though there's a prodigious want of public money, nor when the Duke of Brunswick returns from Hanover.

The 22nd Lord Arundel and his son went from this to Dover, and so did a messenger from Stair; we are afraid of an indemnity.

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 1. Bourgat (the Hague).—You will receive by this post, under Mr. Doyle's (Charles Erskine's) cover, one from Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) and one from Murphy (Dr. Erskine), both in return of yours to them. You will see by them how the matter stands as to the demand you made on Mr. Blunt (the Czar), and that it's only the difficulty in making that remittance that hinders his compliance, for he otherwise reckons it as only a trifle. Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) continues still inflexible, and will not make up matters with Mr. Blunt, which is most unlucky, for, could that be brought about, it must be of consequence without doubt both their interests to do Robertson's (James') business, which it is very easily in Saxby's power to do effectually with Mr. Blunt's assistance, for, now that the first is gone towards *Mr. Muntain*, as we hear, you know how easily he could visit Mr. Rowland (Scotland) from thence, and Mr. Blunt might easily make his affairs easy at home, and keep others from troubling him while he is attending Mr. Rowland. I wrote to you formerly "it was the opinion of Robertson's friends here that he should send a proper person directly to Mr. Saxby, and that, if he thought it proper, he might write to him himself, for this is thought a better method on several accounts than applying to him by any third person, and what will more effectually bring it to some conclusion, and so much may be said to him on this subject to make it plainly appear to be his own interest, that I should think it's impossible but he must come in to it though he had no regard for Robertson, for he has nothing left to do that can any way so effectually recover the bulk of his goods, and he will never have such an opportunity again to be revenged of those has most injured him. There is still more reason now, in my opinion, since Blunt is to be so soon here, that Robertson send one immediately to Saxby, and that he come this way, since he will be able to know by Murphy where that matter sticks betwixt them, and what progress has been made in it, so that he can go from this to Saxby fully prepared and informed of Mr. Blunt's intentions and how far a length he will come towards an agreement. This method with submission may bring this matter to bear if anything will, and it seems to all well-wishers here to be the most effectual method; it is a most favourable juncture that offers in which both these peoples' own interests are much concerned, and it will be hard if nothing can be made of it. Blunt is no doubt very ill satisfied at present with Hally (King George) and his other partners, and wants but an opportunity to show it, but, if Saxby continue still obstinate, he must no doubt be obliged to patch up his affairs with the others as well as he can. His business here at present is yet a secret, though it's conjectured

that he is to make some advantageous offers of trade to Mr. Gould (the States General) in order to make a bargain with him. However, his visit is not at all liked by Hally's friends, who have done all they can to prevent it, to no purpose, for he will be here in a very few days.

"If Robertson sends one instructed as proposed, the sooner the better, that he may be here before Blunt leaves us, and what if Robertson should write a compliment with him to Blunt upon what is passed, and let it be delivered or not as Murphy finds proper. This might be a foundation for making a friendship betwixt them hereafter, which by Murphy's means might very easily be kept up. You will no doubt write to Murphy upon receipt of this what you think proper to say to him, which I hope may find him here. So soon as he arrives, I design to see him, and to let him know what I have here wrote of sending one to Saxby, so that, if possible, things may be kept entire on Blunt's side till at least we hear from you, which no doubt you will let us do as soon as possible, since Blunt's stay is uncertain. Mr. Doyle, I suppose, writes you likewise by this post, and he will no doubt expect your allowance to return home by your first, so you may do in that as you judge proper, but Mr. Hindon's stay in this side may yet be of much use, and therefore I think you should desire it of him, which no doubt he will comply with. I long very much to hear from you, which neither Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) nor I have done since the 26th last month, and we have both wrote you frequently since that time. You had one from me of the 5th, one of the 13th, and one of the 17th, all which I hope you have got. Business here stands much upon the same foot as it then did, and what steps we formerly wrote you had been made with Mr. Barry (de Prié) has been no doubt communicated by him to Mr. Corbet (Vienna), and, till he gets a return, we can learn little further of that person's inclinations. However, all pains has been taken here that can be to improve it, and no doubt they expect that one is sent before this time to Mr. Corbett, and, so soon as I know of that person's arrival and his address, we will find him some recommendations from this, to whom he may apply, which Mr. Hooker has ready got for him. Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) writes me that he is likewise getting proper persons to apply to *Soho* at Lally (Brussels), for which we have sent him some directions, but they must all no doubt hear from Mr. Corbet before they will explain themselves further, and we long to hear from you in return to what was wrote you formerly of this subject.

"I hope Mr. Ro[bertson] (James) recovers, which we are uneasy to know, since we have not heard from thence of late. I heard from S[cotlan]d lately, and all friends there are well. It's thought the trials at Carlisle will not come on so soon as was expected, there having arised a great many difficulties about them. The last news from E[nglan]d gives us an account of the D[u]ke of Marlborough's death, which it's thought will occasion several alterations there. It's said that

G[eorge] returns to E[nglan]d in January in order to the Parliament's sitting, but that is very uncertain. It is likewise talked of a considerable reform in the troops there. The Princess is brought forth a dead child, and many reflections have been made by the enemies of the Government about it, and that the Bishops should have attended so many days, and some have publickly said that it is still a false conception.

"When Mr. Walpole returns from Hanover it's given out that the new alliance will be signed, and that then those here will come into it. There has been some mobbing of late at Oxford and Edinburgh. A friend of yours here thinks that, if one comes from you soon hither, the physician you sent last year with your brother-in-law to Mr. Nolan (France) may be a proper person; but of this you must be best judge, and, whoever comes, the less he appears in these parts the better, let him come directly to the place I stay at, to the Castle of Antwerp, where he will not miss to hear of me." Mr. Hooker is just now with me.

At bottom, 25, 26, 29, 41, 13, 41, 16 (*i.e.* Norauay); 38, 37, 27, 29, 21, 38 (*i.e.* de Prié).

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, December 1.—I had yours of the 26th this morning. I did not acknowledge your former, because I wrote that post so fully to Andrew (Queen Mary), and left my packet to Abram (Menzies) open for him to peruse and advise with you about the forwarding of it. I have to-day a letter from Ogilvie of 5 November, telling me of the sloop's being bought and sent where we concerted it was to come. I have wrote to Mr. Dicconson concerning the money of it, so I need say no more, but, if my packet for Abraham be not yet gone, or, if you think it unsafe to send the factories (powers) by the post, it might be sent by this conveyance, for which end I send you a note to the person who is to have the direction of the sloop till Ogilvie arrive, $\overset{\text{Gough}}{12\ \text{Qibqp}}$ with Dormont (Dunkirk), which you may send him with the packet addressed to Mr. Morley (Menzies), and not by Abram's own name or other address with Mr. Limery (London); and, if you do so, put a note in it to Le Brune (Ogilvie) telling him I did not know of the packet's being to go that way when I sent it, which was the reason of his not hearing from me, and that I was expecting him back every day, and that things were much as when he left us; at least nothing to occasion any alteration in what had been wrote to his patron. If you have sent the packet any other way, let me know it immediately, in case we should have another to send by her, and return my note.

Mr. Dicconson wrote to me of that affair of Gordon's and George's. It vexes me heartily it was not known here that the Queen had given any orders about it, but since I have written about it to her, and so fully to Mr. Dicconson, I'll say no more, only I'm more concerned about it than I can express.

I hope Andrew will have mine I wrote two nights ago. It went by Orme (Wogan) and by the first of the three addresses you sent.

I'll say nothing now of Vernon's (Villeroy's) affair, only, if Dutton (Dillon) be come away, I hope care is taken to have what packets come for him carried to Andrew, who will open them.

You will not send the packet by the sloop, unless you think it absolutely necessary, because we may soon have occasion to send another by her, which cannot be ventured another way and before she can return, if sent now.

Onslow (Ormonde) has a very promising letter last night concerning the muslin or linen trade (collecting of money), and it says not a word of the hurt D[ow]ns had done, so I'm afraid Abram has made more of that than there was, and because D[ow]ns has not trusted him so far, or been so communicative to him as he expected. I'm told now that there had been formerly some coldness betwixt Abram and D[ow]ns or one of his friends, which I take to be the occasion of all Abram has said.

At Lords Perth's and Panmure's desire the King has again altered the way of wearing the St. Andrew. You'll perhaps laugh at this, but they would have it so. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Edward Gough.

1716, December 1. Avignon.—Informing him that he had directed the friend at Paris, to whom he had sent a packet two days before, to send it to him that he may send it over by the sloop, and expecting his care and dispatch in it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Dicconson.

1716, December 1.—Acknowledging his letter concerning the credit sent to Barrowfield and Gough, and ordering him to inquire about the bill drawn on Mr. Gordon at Paris for the purchase money of the sloop, and to write to Mr. Gough to return what had been sent him, and also expressing his vexation that nobody at Avignon had known of the orders the Queen had given about Capt. George's ship, and fully explaining the reasons why Gordon's claims had been considered preferable to George's. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Marquis of Seaforth.

1716, December 1. Avignon.—The King has ordered me to acknowledge yours of 17 November, and to let you know he very willingly agrees to your being where it is most agreeable to you, not doubting but when his service requires it, you'll be in a readiness to attend it.

He is very uncertain yet of his own abode, but we are told it is not to be long here. When he determines where to go, you shall be informed of it. He recovers very well, but it will be yet some time before he recovers his wonted strength and be able to travel.

You may be sure he has great occasion for money at this time, which is the occasion of his ordering me to remind you of writing again to your friends at home with whom you left that money of his you received, to remit it as soon as possible.

Your brethren, the Knights of the Thistle, having desired of the King to alter the way of wearing the ribbon, he has complied with their desire, and I send a copy of the warrant for that effect. I hope the Ladies Seaforth were well when you heard from them, and I beg you to make my compliments to Lady Carington and Lady Mary Herbert. I suppose it is now too late for them to think of going to England this season, but, whenever they do, I should be glad to know of it some time beforehand, in case there be anything concerning the King's affairs to send by them. *Copy.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Wednesday, December 2.—I had Martel's (Mar's) letter of the 22nd by Orme's (Wogan's) way; at the same time the letters of the 24th came by the ordinary way, and I foresee there will be always a day or two's difference, because of the different hands through which Orme's must come. I believe before this Martel will be satisfied that William (Inese) did not mistake Abram (Menzies) in what he says of Downes bringing them the news of things being put off to the spring, for Abram repeats it in three of his letters, which Martel will have received, and says it put friends there in a dump, and was like to obstruct and ruin the muslin trade (collecting of money), if Abram had not laboured very hard to set things right.

I believe Martel will find by the same letters that William was as little mistaken in what Abram says of Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) not making use of the factory (power), for Abram repeats over and over that Rigg had not, though he says that parcels of muslin were ready to be delivered, and wanted only a person authorized to give a receipt, and for that reason he advises a power to be sent to Jern[ingha]m, who is the very person to whom Andrew (Queen Mary) sent a kind of power, which, indeed, was as small as it could well be to have any use made of it, as Martel will have seen by the copy sent. The truth is, Andrew, knowing of the factory sent to Rigg, put off as long as he could giving any other, that there might be no clashing, till at last, finding that Rig made no use of his, though Abram wrote that the muslin was ready and wanted but a person authorized to receive it, and at the same time that Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor here was positive that his master was not in a condition to begin to make any preparation till some parcel of the muslin was actually delivered, then on these considerations both Dutton (Dillon) and everybody that

knew how the matter stood pressed Andrew to do what he did, which he did not at last but with some reluctancy. But Abram's advising the very same thing, and that, even after he had asked Rig's advice, and had his approbation for it, confirms that what Andrew did was not only well meant, but, all things considered, prudently done, and what I am persuaded Martel had advised, had he been on the place.

As to Scravenmore (Southcott) I am but just acquainted with him, but never was nor would be in any intimacy with him, finding by the little discourse I had with him that he was fond of some airy notions which I could by no means relish, but otherwise I believe him to be very honest and zealous. I am very sure he never had anything from me relating to Patrick's (James') affairs, and I hope Dutton took the same caution with him, for I remember recommending earnestly to him to be on his guard with Scravenmore (who, I perceived, was a little curious) that he might not discover what Dutton was about, and Dutton assured me he should know nothing from him; and, without giving Dutton any suspicion why I do so, I shall again put him on his guard as to that gentleman. Indeed, if Scraven was capable of such an action as Martel mentions, his discretion at least ought by no means to be relied on.

As to Scravenmore's character, there is no doubt but, as Martel remarks, it is odious to Evans' (England's) family that any of that stamp should meddle in Patrick's affairs, and I know one of them, by name William (*i.e.* Inese himself), who for that very reason has often begged of Patrick to be discharged entirely from any meddling of that kind, and who, as he has often endeavoured, had long since given it up, had it not been for Patrick's express commands to the contrary, and that he thought himself bound to obey in Patrick's present hard circumstances, though he obeyed very much contrary to his own inclinations, and as a proof of that, if Martel will prevail with Patrick to discharge William now and give him a *quietus*, he will receive it as a most singular obligation. But, whatever may be done or not as to him for the present, one thing I faithfully promise, and Evans' family may rely on it, that, whenever it shall please God to restore Patrick to his own, William shall on no account, neither directly nor indirectly, meddle in their affairs. By this night's post I send Martel three letters from England and Holland, as I think.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Wednesday, December 2.—I wrote at length by Orme (Wogan) to Martel (Mar), so this is only to cover the three enclosed, which I send by this way that he may have them the sooner.

I have just now a line from Martel of the 29th, with a large packet to W. Gordon, which I shall send him back to-night. That he may have his letters without their being sent to St. Germains and back again, Mar may use the same direction

to him as he uses to me, only putting on his letters Gertrude in place of Guillaume, and then they shall be sent straight to him.

I have also one from Martel of the 26th, with the comfortable news of Patrick's (James') being so well and seeing company in public. I hope one of these three letters is what Martell expects from Holland and another from Mrs. Martel (Lady Mar). The third is addressed in a hand so like Patrick's best hand that it really surprised me.

Scravenmore (Southcott) is indeed a very notional airy gentleman for one of his coat, which good quality obliged me to have as little dealing with him as ever I could.

William Coatsby, Jun. (the Marquis of Wharton) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 2. Calais.—I wrote to you on my arrival here to tell you I was and always would be grateful to Mr. Ross (James) for his favours. I heard this morning that he appeared abroad the 19th, which makes me hope my business is done by this time.

I have been detained here by the violence of the winds, which will not suffer any ship to get out of this haven. I have in my company a gentleman whose name I will not mention, but a great friend of Buchanan (Stair), the Scotch merchant in Paris, whose errand in England may possibly relate to me, but, as I have no letters or papers relating to our trade about me, I don't mind for what harm he can do me with the Commissioners.

As soon as my affairs permit, I will return to Paris, and from thence will endeavour to see you, and hope to be able to give a good account of my journey, which perhaps may serve you much more than you can imagine. I don't in the least doubt I shall prevail with my friends in the country to join in anything proposed to them for the good of our commerce, and hope soon to have occasion to try their inclinations. I send the cipher you desire for managing our trade, and hope with the help of it to cheat those dogs, the Commissioners.

At bottom, v,x,y,z,&,w,u,t,s,r,q,p,o (*i.e.* a,c,b,e,d,f,h,g,k,i,l,n,m).

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 2. Bordeaux.—I received yours of the 16th and 20th, with the warrant to Capt. George, and the letter in conformity to Mr. Aberdeen to deliver me the ship, which they have promised to comply with.

All those people that came with Mr. Charteris are now in and about the town, where they cannot subsist long without some supply. About half of them are common men, and the other half inferior officers or gentlemen's sons that were volunteers. I am told Dalmahoy was a quartermaster of horse, and Ramsay a lieutenant of foot. I shall not let them

suffer till your orders come, and shall give Mr. Brisbane 100 *livres*, when he pleases.

Please deliver the encloseds and get the postage. That to Esquire Fo[r]ster is from an English gentleman, who is really in a very miserable condition. I thought it better to venture twenty or thirty *livres* with him than let him go to Avignon, so you may send me your orders about him and the others. It is impossible to learn exactly how Mr. Cha[rteris] etc., managed their affair, because they differ in their accounts.

Thomas Dalmahoy to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 2. Bordeaux.—Through whose mismanagement I know not, the ship's cargo has come to little or no account, as I believe Mr. Gordon will inform you. He told me he had orders from you to give me some little money to supply my present necessity, for which I think myself infinitely obliged, and likewise that you desired to know what my station was in the Army. I believe Mr. Dalmahoy, who is at Avignon, will inform you that I did quartermaster's duty for the Midlothian gentlemen.

J. O'Brien (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) to John Paterson.

1716, December 2. Vienna.—I had a very long and fatiguing journey, as you may easily guess by my travelling alone, without so much as a servant, without the German language, 320 leagues, and for the most part I did not see the sun, nor scarce fifty paces on either side, for never were such fogs seen. Few or none of our countrymen are here, and very few French. I dined yesterday at one table with an Italian, an Hungarian, two Muscovites, two Poles, two Frenchmen, and one German. Our conversation was in Latin. It is a pretty strange world to me, but I can now accustom myself to any way of living. Pray write to me frequently, and let me know what is passing in England and Scotland, and how all friends are at Avignon.

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Nithsdale.

1716, December 2. Avignon.—I had yours of the 20th to-day, and I immediately delivered the enclosed to his Majesty, and told him what you wrote concerning your money matters. When Michel, on his coming here, asked me about your money, I bade him speak to Sir William [Ellis], who spoke to the King about it, and he ordered him to make out your account and pay what was due without reckoning what you got at going from hence, and it was that account Sir William gave Michel. But, as soon as I informed his Majesty what you wrote about it, he ordered me to tell Sir William to strike that 400 *livres* out of the account, which is done accordingly. You know our knight, and I am very unwilling

to interfere with him in his province, but, whenever you are concerned, you may be sure of my doing all in my power. Michel talked of leaving this some time ago, but I advised him to remain a little longer, thinking, if the King should go to Italy, there might be some business for him.

I am very glad Lady Nithsdale has her health again,. I think she ought to be sure of her safety before she ventures again into England. Though I have not the honour of her acquaintance, yet all who have heard of her must honour and esteem her.

The King recovers very well, but I am afraid he will have occasion for his perfect strength before he quite recovers it. By what we hear he is very soon to be forced from hence, and is not yet sure where he is to go, but, if to Italy, as is not most unlikely, for some time at least, not very many can go with ham, and, I believe, most of the rest will go to Flanders, where, we are told by those who have spoken with the Emperor's ministers, they will be safe and protected. I think it were not amiss, in order to make it sure, now that you are near that country and the Emperor's minister is at Brussels, and probably in as good a disposition to be favourable, that you should try by an application to him, if you can be safe in the Emperor's Flanders, as if you had a mind to live in some of those towns, which, I believe, would be more convenient and less chargeable than where you are. If you approve of this, Tom Bruce is at Brussels, and knows the people who are glad to do anything favourable to any belonging to the King, and he can advise you which is the right way to proceed. The people of Brussels and Antwerp are mightily desirous to have us all there, as I wish the King and all of us were, but, though that should not be allowed, I have very good reason to believe at this time none of his people would be refused, which it is good to make sure of, by striking the iron when it is hot, and I see not so ready a way of doing it as by your applying as you shall be advised from thence.

Postscript.—Just as I am ending the King came in. He approves of your applying to M. de Prié at Brussels as I proposed. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Southesk.

1716, December 2.—His Majesty thinks that in the uncertainty of his own stay here, or rather the certainty of his being obliged to leave it as soon as he is able to travel, it were for no purpose for you to return hither, but rather to continue at or about Paris, till you see how he disposes of himself. (About the probability of the King's going to Italy, the impossibility of his taking many with him, and his recovery as in the last letter).

On a separate paper.—For a certain reason it will not be amiss, if you show my letter to Lord Winton as of yourself. You may be sure, if you incline at any time to follow the King to Italy, you will be welcome. *Copy.*

ALEXANDER MAITLAND to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, December 2. Avignon.—Receipt for 200 *livres* on Mr. W. Gordon's account.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, December 3. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 26th, the enclosure in which he had delivered to Mademoiselle Tildsley.—Sandie, for all your speeches about him, is a very idle ungrate rogue, not to have wrote you before now, but all of you about Avignon have spoiled him with nothing to do.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 3.—Villeneuve (Dillon) is now in a condition to tell Mr. Johnson (Mar) that he wrote to Mr. O'Brien (Walkingshaw), and sent him the letter of credit for 3,000 *livres*, with an enclosure for Mr. Cott (the Emperor's late Envoy to Paris) in his favour, all under the Rector's cover as prescribed.

Edgar (the Regent) expects daily a courier with an account of Duvall's (the treaty's) being signed, and a person well informed whispered me that the ministry with Bernard (England) insists much on having the Irish troops broke, or at least reformed and incorporated into others. The alternative is comfortless, though still better than being quite dispersed. When the resolution is taken of pushing Arthur (James) to the last extremity, 'tis not reasonable to expect any measures will be kept with those faithfully attached to him, though their long and assiduous services merit better treatment. After due reflection, Villeneuve is of opinion we may prepare for the worst. Mr. Johnson knows new ties of friendship require uncommon proofs of zeal, and Edgar is actually in that case, which is saying enough on so melancholy a subject. I'll only add that men of honour and principle must show becoming firmness in adversity, and venture to say it's the surest method to engage other potentates in their interest. I beg Mr. Johnson will take care Villeneuve be not named as author of this or any other news, and I hope Arthur will pardon his making such a request, having good reasons for it. Jeoffry (Sparre) is out of town, but will be back in two days.

JAMES EDGAR to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 3. Avignon.—Necessity obliges me to inform you that I only had since I came here 30 *livres* a month, that my chamber and washing come to half of it, and it was impossible for me to live on the other fifteen so that Mr. Paterson has always advanced for my chamber rent, etc.

Mark Bannerman to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 3. Bordeaux.—As Mr. Gordon will inform you, the cargo amounted to very little, so that before this comes to your hands, we shall have very little to support ourselves. I hope you will order Mr. Gordon to give me any little you shall be pleased to order. Some of us all this time never received a farthing of the King's money, nor would not, if our circumstances were not urgent.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 3.—On receiving yours of the 13th, with the enclosed by yesterday's post, I came here to meet Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine) and we have taken all the proper ways to have that to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) soon with him, and have sent it several ways (at least the contents of it) by sure hands, so I hope some of them cannot fail to reach him before he come to these parts, and I am very hopeful in time, and nothing shall be left undone that's in our power here. I wrote you a long letter last post, when you also got one from Murphy and another from Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), both which I doubt not will be satisfying. They were sent under Doyle's cover by the direction you gave him. We expect them both here very soon with Mr. Blunt (the Czar), and notwithstanding what was in your last, I think it still not amiss you send one here soon. Doyle is to endeavour to meet Mr. Gardiner (Görtz) and you will know what passes.

The Duke of Marlborough is not yet dead, but cannot recover. I wrote to-night to Mr. O'Brien (Walkingshaw).

Christophel Goran (Charles Erskine) to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, December 3].—Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine) begged of me to let you know that he wrote to you 30 November, and has since received yours of the 13th. That to Mr. Duddell (Dr. Erskine) is sent on by an express, and, because his route is somewhat uncertain, I send a copy to Daly's (Hamburg) family, where I directed all my former, which came safe to hand. I'm earnest with Duddell to get all possible advances made even before they arrive at Nealan (Holland), because I know Baker's (King George's) factor there has used all methods to gain Buckly's (the Czar's) correspondent, though I cannot say with success, yet it's hard to tell what impressions may remain. I have put him on his guard, and am hopeful there will be no difficulty on that side, for I verily believe Buckly is in good earnest to make up matters with Hanlon (King of Sweden), and assist Mr. Brown (James). I wish the efforts made on the first may have the wished for success. I have not yet in my view what way I shall become acquainted with Mr. Gardiner (Görtz), not that to be introduced to him would be hard, but that I am unwilling openly to go to him till I

hear from Duddell, lest it should render him suspected to his friend Martiniere (? the Czar). However, it's not impossible I may bring it about so as not to be taken notice of, and as soon as Murphy comes here, we shall easily adjust that. I wish their agreement could be as easily compassed. The gentleman under whose cover your last came told me he had proposed sending one to go between Hanlon and Nealan's. If a proper person could be found, I should think it might turn to account; and, indeed, nothing should be left unessayed to bring about that which appears to be of the last consequence. I hope Mr. Carny (Mar) will believe that to the best of my understanding I shall use the confidence he puts in me to Trueman's (James') service. I had a letter from Maynard (Sir J. Erskine) since he arrived at Mr. Wood's (Scotland). Terms were kept as Doyle told you the promise was made, and I'm told it will not answer their expectations, which rejoices me not a little.

Undated, but endorsed as received at Avignon, 15 December, the date on which the previous letter was received there.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Thursday, November 22 [—December 3].—I have writ often of late, but have heard nothing of the fate of those letters. I have writ twice to the Capuchin on the water side (A. Græme). In the last was a line to Samuel Jones (Inese).

As for news, the Parliament is prorogued anew to 8 January. The common report is that it will then sit for business, but the Attorney-General has got no orders as yet for any such proclamation, nor do we know one syllable of his Majesty's time of coming back, notwithstanding the daily common reports of his coming.

At home we are in a disjointed state that no pen can describe, only that the soldiers are very outrageous and very odious to the whole kingdom. There is a talk of some disbanding before the Parliament meet, like throwing some of the coarsest goods overboard to save the rest, but we do not believe even that till we see it. We are just so with the talk of a general amnesty.

The judges set out for Carlisle next Monday, and their commission is to be opened 7 December. The new sheriff is one Blenco[w], a Custom House Officer.

The treaty with France is still a secret here. Monsieur Ib[erville] seems to complain of the instability of our counsels, and the Dutch go but awkwardly, because of the Emperor, on whom this treaty is a new bill of exclusion. 'Tis a strange jumble in all Europe at present.

J. Menzies to Mr. Morris (the Duke of Mar.)

1716, Thursday, November 22 [—December 3].—By this five last posts from your side, I have not a line from anybody,

so you may easily judge what pain I am in, particularly as to the fate of my letters.

As to the chief point, the linen (money), many rubs have happened, mostly from Falmouth (France), and Sir John's (James') family; yet, after all, Mr. R[ig]g, (the Bishop of Rochester) has had five good pieces played into his hand, and more will come daily.

I told you before there had been damps, jealousies, and delays, by the new messenger's bringing bad news, and his coming on a narrow bottom to and from some, which gave umbrage and alarm to others. Less than those *contretemps* and cross tides disturbs people here, who are otherwise jealous and humoursome enough. Mr. Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) reserve too, to Mr. Rigg, the first time he went to him, gave no small disquiet. But I told you also that all pains having been taken by diligent and impartial friends, that matter was rectified and all went well again, both as to that and other things, wherein cross purposes had happened. I write matters as they fall out, candidly and freely, not imagining that any other use is to be made of it, but for your better idea of things as they go on.

I should be unfaithful, if I should not tell you with the same honest candour, that it begins to be very plain, that, within these very few weeks, tares have been sown among our wheat, and the seeds of division industriously scattered where the greatest unanimity seemed to be, and the greatest harmony. In particular, complaints against Mr. Montague (Mar) have been whispered about, against whom formerly there was not a hush, nor the least imagination; nor will anybody own it as yet as an author, but it creeps about, and by way of sap and secret, but about it actually goes, and, like the white powder, it has its effect without noise. I have often observed that the fatal factions and intrigues in Sir John's family show themselves first here, as the flame of a house on fire is generally seen first at the top of the chimney; and those engineers and *boutefeux* of ours come generally here first for recruits and pioneers. They disperse their objections here, and then they get them augmented and sent back, to carry on the work with the more success, that is, *retirer pour mieux sauter*. In this case, as in other machine work, we see the effects and feel the whisperings, though the wheels are hid, nor do I pretend to name or blame anybody by my own knowledge. No man begins immediately with me, but I have it only by echo and rebound, and by way of question and regret.

Le Brun (Ogilvie), having heard a good deal of those whisperings, may write more sanguine about them, and may draw consequences as to the most probable incendiaries, having had so late a view and experience of Sir John's family and the workings there.

You are wise, and can use and interpret everything with temper and prudence for your own conduct, and the real good of the family, which restless spirits so much endanger. I neither do nor can accuse any particular person by my own

immediate knowledge, but these things being so new here, and happening so lately, Le Brun, who knows the family lately too, draws his consequences, of which you are a better judge than he can be, and far more than I. I am sure all such things are a great grief to those that love Sir John without interest, and who love harmony and quiet, and endeavour to promote it.

I have insisted the longer on this that you may not be too much alarmed with Le Brun's warmth. I must do him the justice that he has not been a messenger of division, but on the contrary, everything he said was fair and friendly to all, and tended to the honour and harmony both of the family itself, and all the friends of it, here and there. He is very anxious to be gone to the country, and I hope he shall pretty soon.

We have had new bad reports as to your niece, Mistress Jean's (James') health, and her changing of air, etc., but I still suspend my judgment.

A new word has been told me from a sure hand, but as a very great secret, that Kenelm's (King of Sweden's) factor with Mr. Holloway (Holland) seems to alter his sentiments as to Jeremy's (James') affair, and has warm misunderstandings with his partner at Falmouth. These are always unhappy things, and have most sad effects. The partner here in London has written a wonderful good letter to him that is with Holloway, representing the extreme bad consequences of laying aside this affair of Jeremy's both as to Kenelm's honour and interest. I see this gentleman now to be a man of much better parts than formerly I took him to be. I hope this last piece of secret light will never go beyond your own private breast, and that ere long the fear will be dissipated.

Le Brun (Capt. John Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 22 [—December 3].—This is the fourth letter I have written to you since I came here, I here send you another account and a voucher to accompany it, for, as I breathe nothing but the interest of Mr. Hardy (James), and fidelity to my friend, I never will let slip any occasion to advertise either of them of what I find may be prejudicial to them and their interest. "The gentleman that came last to town has not put all matters that were in an excellent method and would have been entirely perfected to have been laid before the House this term, had it not been for his affirming that the party concerned would not allow it to be brought in this year. This put such a damp to all our lawyers that every one of them sneaked off, and said much might go and come in a year. However, Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) is very vigorous on the affair, but mad at such management, for he says, suppose the affair before the House were truly to be put off for a year, there was no need to send a messenger to proclaim it to stop the proceedings that were in so good a method, for it had been

much the better management to have suffered all the papers and pieces relating to the affair to have been made ready for the next year, and then the law suit was so much the further advanced; but those miscarriages are a great grief and misfortune to those concerned.

"Mr. Primrose desires that you'll but recollect and you'll find it's what he earnestly prays that none of that tattling set should ever be employed in business, for their tattling the world cannot hinder, for nothing is a secret that comes to their knowledge, as we find by sad experience in this last affair; but this is not all the mischief he has attempted; he has made it his business to set up here a party against Mr. Darby (Lord Mar) wherein he declares that it is impossible to support the *hauteur* and arrogance of Mr. Darby; he carries everything with such a pride and insolence that there is no living with him, and that it were a good thing that there were representations sent from this to lay him aside, and that he has ill-used Mr. Whytelie (Ormonde) and all his friends. This he has persuaded Mr. South (Lord Arran) of, and all his friends here. They are to send him back with their letters, for it seems that Mr. South will send nothing by me, since that they are informed I am a very humble servant of Mr. Darbye's. I do assure you I am proud of my crime, for, as I am always ready to serve the interest of Mr. Hardy, I will do the same to support my friend in honour and justice, but never shall be officious to be employed in any men's affairs that I have no dependence upon. Both Mr. Primrose and all his friends, who are numerous at this time, and Mr. Goodman (the Bishop of Rochester) are resolved to dispatch Le Brune (Ogilvie), and will write with no other, but at the same time, to make a great complaint to Mr. Hardy, who they pity extremely to be so abused by a parcel of creatures that are good for nothing, but create mischief and be incendiaries, and to impose upon men that are weak.

"This man lodges at 16,17,43,19,16 (David) 14,31,39,23,16,45 (Floyd's), and has set him a roaring against Mr. Darby up and down the town. Now it's proper that you have the list of the heads of this party; there is Robin Lesly, the three men of God, even Ezekiel [Hamilton] not excepted, hid[d]enly Cameron, two or three Lords whose brains I shall not venture to give a character of, only that I wish that they were sent to Jericho until their brains grew.

"Then there is Sir William El[l]is, who is the great newsmonger to this place; next a little Scots parson, who is pedagogue to some young gentleman at Paris. He has been famous for being a notorious liar, and a firebrand of an incendiary for making of strife and mischief amongst friends, a little nonsensical rogue he is, although the oracle to Sir William El[l]is, and to another lady that I will not name." *Enclosed*,

J. Menzies to Capt. Ogilvie.

I will do with the paper in yours as you desire, so that you may have it back to-morrow morning, before you write.

When you do, do it with temper and prudence, though with the warm heart of friendship too. We must not alarm too much, nor inflame their jealousies and animosities, but with our utmost skill endeavour to compose and extinguish them. I perceive everywhere an alteration and a new way of speaking amongst many friends within these three weeks and since that gentleman has beén here. As to one point I have fairly scolded in my late letters, that new messengers should break in upon affairs that were in the most natural and happy course imaginable, and that they should be trusted with the names of friends who know them not, and consequently cannot help being alarmed in our ticklish situation.

I cannot possibly see you to-night, for I am engaged to be at a meeting at 7 with the lawyers we are getting to go from hence to serve the poor gentlemen at Carlisle. The judges did set out on Monday. 1716, *Wednesday, November* 21 [*-December* 2].

The Duke of Mar to Sir P. Lawless.

1716, December 3.—Since I wrote on the 16th, I have had three of yours. I did not write again, hearing that *Monsieur Le Noire* was upon the road hither, who, I imagined, might know something concerning Le Maire (the money), of which Janson (Alberoni) had spoke to Duras (Lawless), and, after his arrival near eight days ago, I waited, expecting to be able to give you some account of Le Vasseur's (James') motions, at at least when it was expected by Brysson (the Regent) they should be. Le Noire had a mind to visit Le Vasseur, and La Moignon (Prince de Cellamare) employed him to carry a small parcel of Le Maire for Le Vasseur, but it was a small one indeed, though La Moignon told him he hoped to send him some more ere long, but, by what Janson said to Duras, I believe there is very little account to be made on it. I agree that Duras must not appear to Janson as if Le Vasseur thought him unfriendly, but thank him from him for what Le Noire brought, though at the same time he should let him know how small a help it was, and that he must still rely on his good offices for more, and that he hopes Mr. Allin (the King of Spain) is not so low but that he can help him more effectually this way, since he cannot at present do it in another. (James' regret that Major McPherson being sent had given offence to be expressed, with explanations about it.) Le Vasseur hopes Mr. Allin's hands will not be always so tied up, but that the time may come when Mr. Allin and he may be of use to one another, and Le Vasseur will still expect Janson's good offices.

We may expect now every day a message from Brisson to be gone. Le Vasseur recovers very well, and I never knew his health better; but it will be yet some time before he can recover his wonted strength, and I wish Brisson may have patience till he does. Le Vasseur's not yet determined what particular

place to go to, but 'tis most probable 'twill be to some place of Italy, but now 'tis a bad season for going there by land, and I know not if it be very safe by sea, though that seems the most easy. If he go to Italy, I hope it will not be for long, but, when the time draws nearer, I shall write to you again. Things grow better every day at Le Grand (England) and I have good hopes from one elsewhere of whom it was least expected.

Le Vasseur's illness made him long of returning an answer and thanks to Mr. Bonnoit (Prince Pio), but he has done it some time ago.

At bottom, 10,19, 10,13,14,19,9,2,9 12,2,13,3,10,18; (*i.e.* Ct. Castele Blanco). *Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 4. St. Germain.—"I have received to-day yours of the 27th, and am very glad to hear Mr. Buttler was safe with you, but, above all, I am overjoyed to find the King is perfectly cured, and I hope now his strength will soon com to him. Mr. Dutton (Dillon) is here to-day, and has shewd me your long letter to your friend R[ourke], whos master is indeed a trew friend to us. You guessed very right that I should be mightily pleased with the hopes wee have of Elmor (the Emperor), for I am so indeed, and Lumsden (Duke of Lorraine) offering to meddle in that affair I look upon as a very good signe. Dutton tells me he has as much hopes as ever of Kemp's (King of Sweden's) affair, so that I will hope you have no caus to have an ill opinion of it. It is a great ease to me to find by your letter that you do not think the note I gave to South[cott] can do any harm, for, by what the King writt to me, I was afraid he thought it would; but I hope it will do a great deel of good, and, if others had not thought so as well as myself, and presst me to give it, I had never don it. As to what Abram (Menzies) writt, I am persuaded it was all trew, tho' he did appear to be a little in the spleen, whicch I beleeve, was caused by som new debts he has contracted, towards the payment of whicch I have sent him som little help, but wee give to to many for to give enough to anyone. Wee have had half the pension of a month payd, and promised soon the other half, and I am made to hope that wee shall be payd again 10,000 *livres* a week, till our arrears be payd, which is all wee can desire, if they keep touch with us. Dutton nor I hear nothing from Ottway (the Regent). I wish wee may not of a long time." *Holograph.*

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 4. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters, and particularly mentioning that Sir H. Paterson's missing letter of 6 November had come to his hands, and had been dispatched by him.—I sent this morning

to Lord Bolingbroke's and desired those papers and an answer to your letter, but he is still in bed. I shall send again this afternoon, and press to have them, and shall send them by Mr. Wallace, if I get them. He is to part to-morrow with Appin.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 4. Paris.—Mr. Gordon advertising me that he shall have an opportunity of sending to you to-morrow by a safe hand, I take my pen to acknowledge the favour of yours of 18 November.

The readiness with which I either destroyed or gave up such original papers as were in my hands, and the little concern I have about such of mine as are in other hands will convince your Lordship that I kept the memorials you now write for purely on account of my old friend Charles [Kinnaird]. Since he desires, for so I understand your letter, that these papers may be taken up, I send them by the way you direct, having only by precaution erased names. I have nothing to add but my thanks for the news you send me. *With this letter,*

COPY.

Of a paragraph of one of Lord Bolingbroke's to the Duke of Ormonde after the King's embarking for Scotland, taken by Mr. Forester when he read the letter, and given by him to Lord Mar at Urbino, March, 1718. "*Surely there are many points of a public nature which will be better settled by discourse than writing, and there are some cases where your Grace's circumstances and mine will fall out to be exactly the same, and which deserve to be thought of in time.*"

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 4.—Villeneuve (Dillon) received yesterday afternoon both Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) letters of 22 and 24 November, with an enclosed packet for Mr. O'Rourke, which he'll take care to forward safely. Saunders (Queen Mary) sent word to Villeneuve to go to him to-day about business, so he cannot answer Mr. Johnson's till his return, nor has he anything to add to what he wrote yesterday.

CHARLES WOGAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 4. Lyons.—I wrote a long letter to-day to his Grace of Ormonde concerning my situation, which I beg you will take to heart. I have sent you the address to Mr. Daly, which is the most important of all in point of security and dispatch, and in regard that he may be very useful to me by the great influence he has over the Archbishop, and indeed this whole town; but it is impossible to gain credit with any-

body without some recommendation, for which I have applied to the Duke of Ormonde for his letters to the Archbishop and the *Prevost des Marchands*. With these helps I shall pretend to be master of my business, and without them it will be impossible to avoid being suspected and discovered. A retired way of living will not do here, where a man receives such parcels of letters, wherefore I beg to be enabled to live with some decency. I am informed by a Dutch merchant lately come from Holland that the States are grown very jealous of the Elector of Hanover, who had the assurance in his passage to demand they should accept his brother Ernest for Stadtholder, which the pacific party or Tories there, who are much the most in numbers, will not consent to; that the States are under great apprehensions of his power and that of the King of Prussia, and would, if rightly applied to, be glad to embrace his Majesty's interests in order to get rid of both. The account about the Elector's being shot in reviewing his guards comes from a merchant in Wolfenbüttel to another here, and the same news has been sent to Stanhope, who went yesterday to Montpellier.

Postscript.—To shew the necessity of these recommendations I must tell you the *Prevost*, since the affair of the financiers, is extremely inquisitive about all strangers and has his spies on them, and has lately arrested and imprisoned some persons that seemed of distinction, because he was not satisfied with their account of themselves. 'Twould be a cruel and a very dangerous affair if he had tried this experiment on me, and perhaps seized letters in the Post Office. All the recommendation necessary is to tell the Archbishop and the *Prevost* that I am a gentleman waiting for my family, and that, if they could do me any service, it would be kindly taken. His Majesty is the best judge, if it be proper for him to write anything of that kind to the Archbishop.

Mr. Carnegy arrived here last night. I shall get him *voitures* and dispatch him as soon as possible.

Dr. Harry Morrogh to John Paterson.

1716, December 4. Montpellier.—About some tea, the price of which was 35 *livres per lb.*, sent for the Duke of Mar according to Capt. Legh's orders, and desiring to know his intention about the wine.

The Same to Capt. Legh.

1716, December 4. Montpellier.—About the same matters as the last.—The Master of the Seals being not in town, I cannot answer to your demand about our King head, but shall, as soon as he arrives. If he cannot comply with our desire, you shall have one of the best he has of other sorts.

C. Wallaran (Pye) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 4.—Thanking him for his last letter, and promising to behave with the same zeal in everything that regards the King's interest.—I should not have delayed answering it, but that I waited for an answer to a letter I wrote to Mr. Booth, informing him that Mr. Jerningham had seen Mr. Menzies, but that what was wanting could not be given out of his hands. He informs me by a letter I received since that your Grace has writ peremptorily to that point. I hope there needs no apologies for the trouble that has been given you, nor that anything I wrote to Mr. Booth may be taken to the prejudice of anyone, not knowing well where as yet to fix it. I therefore should be loth anyone should be censured wrongfully, but there have been some wrong dealings which I can't get out of my correspondent as yet. He seems to clear the persons hinted at in my letter, whom truly I had good reason to suspect. *Endorsed*, "Mr. Pey (Pye) to Lord Mar."

Edward Gough to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 5.—Informing him as in his last of the 28th, of the skipper's arrival, and hoping, if any letters are to be sent by him, they may come soon, and adding he had received an order from Daniel Arthur of Paris to draw on him for 450 *livres*, the value of 30*l*., for Mr. Dicconson's account, but that he had received no directions from Dicconson how to dispose of it, and that he had advanced 200 *livres* to the skipper.

Brigadier F. Wauchope to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 5. Barcelona.—Expressing the real concern of his Majesty's subjects in that country at hearing that his Majesty will be obliged to leave Avignon and pass the Alps, and assuring his Majesty on behalf of all his corps of the continuance of their zeal for his service and love for his person.—

Since the late Queen's death, the King's subjects here have no protector, and even some of the great people of that court near the helm show less kindness to our officers, since they saw our readiness to leave them and follow our master on his late expedition, which obliges them to have recourse to his Majesty. They believe it for his interest and service to procure a solid protection, that our corps may not run the risk of being reformed or broke. As to the means, when the King is in the neighbourhood of Parma, he may engage that Prince to recommend our troops particularly to the Queen, his daughter, and it would be the more effectual, if obtained with speed, because of the strong report that some of our regiments will be reformed. I shall be infinitely obliged to you in procuring me a letter of recommendation for the Queen of Spain from the Duke of Parma that would facilitate much the just demands I have to make at that court.

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 5. Brussels.—Since I wrote last, I have been very much indisposed, and been obliged to keep my bed some few days and my chamber about a week. Mr. Crosbie (Sir H. Crawford) parted from hence some three weeks since, to go to Mr. Hewit (Scotland). He had a letter by Mr. Armor's (James') direction some time ago, allowing him to apply to Mr. Butter (King George) on which he drew a letter for Mr. Cheyn (Cadogan). When he showed it me, I thought it not so very right drawn, and drew another. The bearer of it brought back Cheyn's verbal answer, desiring him to apply to Mr. Douglas (Stanhope). Next day Mr. Trail (Sir D. Dalrymple) came here from Mr. Hugh (France). He very much encouraged that affair, and promised to send him back from Aix la Chapelle a draft of a letter fit for the purpose to be sent to Mr. Douglas. Accordingly he sent one, stuffed with nonsense and impertinent acknowledgments, etc. I convinced Crosbie of this and gave him a draft of about ten lines much the same with the former to Cheyn, a copy of both which Crosbie told me he has sent you. This was sent to Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Trail, on his return, told Crosbie, Douglas had received it, that he himself had spoken to Douglas about him, Mr. Haly, (H. Maule), and Mr. Betterton (T. Bruce), and that Douglas had given some remote fair promises, but at the same time told Trail it would be expected these three would do some service to merit Mr. Butter's favour, and that he did not doubt they could do so. Before I tell you the reflections I made to Crosbie on this, I must go back a little. When I was last with Mr. Ogston (Holland) in July, Mr. Haly told me he was endeavouring the same thing, and had got the same answer from Mr. Hewit. I need not tell you what arguments I used to Mr. Haly not to be too hasty in it, but, having a few days after, on my return from Mr. Pitcairn (Amsterdam), again talked with Mr. Haly, I had reason to believe he had laid it aside. When Mr. Crosbie spoke first of this to me, I told him this story without naming Mr. Haly, and in the two to Cheyn and Douglas I anticipated any such demand, and put him in mind that I had told him it would be so. Crosbie told me he had asked Mistress Trail (Lady Dalrymple), how her husband came to speak to Douglas of Mr. Haly and Betterton. She told him Mr. Haly had seen her husband at Mr. Ogston's house, and had desired his advice and assistance, and that she herself had desired her husband to speak of Betterton for old acquaintance, and for the civilities he had done her, when she was formerly here. I would have written to you in July about Mr. Haly, but that I really believed he had no further thoughts of it, or otherwise that he himself would written to you. Mr. Crosbie is now, against my advice, and that of some other friends here, gone to do some business with Mr. Hewit, to return, as he says, very soon. He bid me write to you immediately after he went, but I forbore it, because I expected him back, having written twice to him since he parted not to

proceed for reasons which had occurred to me by accounts from Mr. Hewit. But now I judge he has missed my letters, and is gone forward, for which I am sorry, for he was useful here in his own way, and besides, may be in no small danger there from his creditors, notwithstanding the many ample protestations he had from Mr. Trail. He bid me assure you and those concerned that he would punctually answer all bills drawn on him, and most diligently comply with what directions shall be sent him.

I seldom have any news. The Marquis de Prié, who came lately from Holland, has within these few days, taken upon him his character, and is to enter upon business. Mr. Betterton gave me the enclosed to read. I do not understand well what is the meaning of it, but I have taken the copy I send. We heard the other day by letter from Cambray, that the Chevalier St. George had been a second time cut upon the 8th, and had been in a fever, but is again very well recovered.

Since I wrote the above, I received the enclosed from Mr. Crosbie, by which I find he is gone forward notwithstanding what I wrote. In reading the first page, perhaps you will remember that I wrote to you about three months ago, touching some matters mentioned in it.

J. O'Bryan (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) to John Paterson.

1716, December 6. Vienna.—I wrote to Mr. Russle (Mar), with one enclosed for you by last post. I hope in a post or two to know something in relation to my affairs. Most of the people I most depend on are unfortunately at a great distance from this, for the officers of quality of our country are obliged to be at their posts in Hungary, and Bishop Lesly left this to take possession of his bishopric the day after I arrived. I am got into company and have received great civilities. I expect to be introduced to the Count D'Altham, the chief minister and favourite, in a few days. I have only talked in general as yet, but shall lose no opportunity to represent my business, as soon as occasion with a fit person presents. In the meantime, if it be thought reaonable, I shall present any memorial that shall be sent me. The war will not soon end, and great preparations are making on all sides. This is a place of great expense.

The Duke of Mar to W. Gordon.

1716, December 6.—Mentioning he had received that day in his packet the missing letter of 6 November from Sir H. Paterson, which he supposes had lain all this while at his house, and begging care might be taken that no such thing happen in future, and enclosing two letters for Lady Mar and for Tom Bruce to be forwarded. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Bonnor (Tom Bruce).

1716, December 6.—I had yours to-day of the 26th, and wrote to you on the 25th, and hope Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) will be with you before this. We have not yet heard from Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw), nor anything as to his errand, which we expect every day, both from him and other hands that are employed. We are told we are to receive a message very soon from Mr. Ainsly (the Regent), as to Mr. Armour's (James') removal, but it is not yet come, though I am persuaded it will soon, and all the resistance that can be made will not prevent its being put in execution. If no other place offer, which I'm afraid will not, *Janson's* must be determined on, though I hope his stay there will be short, and perhaps it will be easier for him to get from thence, when the time comes, than from where he now is. If he go to Janson's, he cannot possibly take all his family with him, and those left behind I think had better be anywhere than with Mr. Hugh (France) and the best place for them is to be in your bounds, if they can be sure of being absolutely safe there, which it is necessary they should know as soon as possible. The best way to try this, I thought, was for Mr. Nash (Lord Nithsdale), who is now in your neighbourhood, to try it with Mr. Batherston's (the (Emperor's) factor with you, as if he himself intended to be there, if he could be sure of being safe. I wrote to him about it two days ago, and advised him to write to you. If he do not, you had best write to him, but, whatever he do, it is absolutely necessary something be done in this soon, to make it sure one way or another, and we to be informed of it without loss of time. Though they allow those there to continue, should any come thither whose names are more known, perhaps they would not allow of it, and some trick might be played them, which makes it absolutely necessary they should have some assurance before they attempt it. You will consult with your friends, and let me know your answer as soon as possible, else it may come too late, and, as things stand at present, though Batherston should do nothing favourable openly, I cannot think he will refuse this. Should it prove otherwise, I shall be impatient to know your opinion as to those people's disposing of themselves. You once mentioned Newlands (arms) and Norris (ammunition) to be had easily with you. Pray let me know if there could be easily and without noise of broad swords (scftg bhfcgb) and targets (atcupab) got there soon to be laid up till occasion for them, and, if there can reasonably and good, it should be set about without delay, only waiting for an answer from me, the number about 4,000. They must not all be from one place, but you will be able to judge how to have it done, in the right manner and how soon. As for your news, the story about K[ing] G[eorge] is odd, and can scarce be credited, yet we have it from other places too.

Mr. Clerk (James) is perfectly recovered again, and I never saw his health better, but he will not be fit for travelling yet awhile.

When Mr. Hooker comes, tell him I had his of 20 November, and I'll long to hear from him after his coming. *At bottom*, Valzm (*i.e.* Italy). *Copy.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, December 7.—I received two large packets from Martel (Mar) by Orme (Wogan) for Andrew (Queen Mary) of the 29th, only to-day, though we had yesterday by the ordinary way letters of the 30th. Andrew has been all to-day obliged to keep his bed for a small indisposition, which is now almost over. That is the reason he does not himself answer by this post, but hopes he shall by the next. William (Inese) was to his great surprise sent for by Salt (d'Uxelles) to come and speak with him. Accordingly he had yesterday a pretty long conversation with that gentleman. He is but just now come back, and cannot by this post set down all that passed, but Patrick (James) shall have a particular account by the next. Meantime, I cannot but mention one thing, which the sooner Patrick knows the better, and which we knew not before; and that is, that Edward (the Regent) is as much engaged to oblige Peregrin (James) to pass the *Ardines*, as he is to oblige him to leave Auberton (Avignon), and in this Salt was very positive. The enclosed is from a Capt. Dallas. *At bottom*, 3. Nqoxi (*i.e.* Alpes) 437. *Enclosed*,

Capt. George Dallas to the Duke of Mar.

1716, *December* 7. *St. Germains.—As he is known to his Lordship, requesting to be put on the same footing as others, his father, having a very numerous family, not being able to subsist him.*

Thomas Scott to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 7. St. Germains.—I am a son of the Earl of Tarras, was taken at Preston, and escaped from Chester. Being a relation of your Grace's first lady by my mother, I beg your protection and orders, and allowance to come to kiss your hands.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 7. Bordeaux.—Since I wrote on the 30th I have his Majesty's and your Grace's commands, which shall be obeyed as therein desired. I have been ill used by friends under trust, which I never expected.

Capt. Alexander McDonnell to John Paterson.

1716, December 7. Lyons.—I had yours of the 16th but yesterday by our friend Frieberne, the journey being tedious by reason of the Doctor's illness. I perceive by it your stay where you are will not be long. If this be your route, I hope you will send when here, that I may be advised what course to steer that may be most agreeable to his Majesty and the Duke of Mar. Before the arrival of our friends all the town had it that the Emperor has taken his Majesty's part, and so he removes for Flanders. Dr. Abercromby is much better, but still weak; I believe he leaves this after to-morrow.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Monday, November 26 [—December 7].—Pray put a cover on the enclosed and give it to Mr. Montague (Mar).

I have yours of the 28th, but no news of that of the 20th, nor consequently of what you say was in it, so you see how the common post stands.

Mr. Windebank (Lord Wharton) is come to town, and your cousin Walter (Menzies) has already played him into the hands of honest men, and will omit nothing for cousin Patrick's (James') satisfaction. If he be but steady, he will be very useful. As to the memoirs, the hint and the plan were indeed first given and concerted by Will. Morley (Menzies), but Polton (Philips) properly composed and finished it. If Will. (Menzies) had seen it, before it was finished, it should not have had any borrowed names, which make it look too much like a romance or an Atalantis. It pleased wonderfully.

I wish you would send me two or three lines of a compliment to him as of John's (James') and Philip's (Queen Mary's) approbation. It will please him highly, and I will get him to do more, for we are very good friends at present. The little Knight (Sir R. Everard) and I have got him in with Windebank. If there be wherewithal, it would be useful to support him.

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, November 26 [—December 7].—I had yours of the 19th by last mail, and have given that to Mistress Montague (Lady Mar).

Mistress Jean's (James') illness gave a great damp and discouragement. The goldsmith I saw long ago, and talked with him. Both he and his friend P[ye], who corresponds with him believed there was a particular letter of attorney sent to Will. More (Menzies) for the goldsmith himself, and Will. had difficulty enough to persuade him or explain to him how the matter was. Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), though he had accepted the trust, yet would not have his name filled up nor sign any deputation, judging that very inconvenient for him, so for some time it served only for his own satisfaction,

but not for use. After talking of several expedients, I proposed to him that the paper itself should be lent and committed, sometimes to one good friend and sometimes to another, to use amongst their intimate friends with whom they solicited; which was an authentic trust for that time. On this foot I got it for the goldsmith, and he tried it in town and country for several days. When I saw him first he had great hopes, but, since he came closer to the trial, he finds promises and performances to be very different things. He told me yesterday he had as yet actually touched nothing, which vexed him extremely, though it did not discourage him, and he will double his efforts. His heart and wishes are very good, but all other friends, as well as he, meet with delays and mortifications.

I am delaying to write at full length till Mr. Howe's (Lord Oxford's) friend (Ogilvie) go. Your namesake has behaved extremely well, both firm and skilful. I carried him to Mr. O'Neal's (Ormonde's) brother (Lord Arran), as Mr. Rigg, who was then going out of town, advised, and to him and the little Knight (Sir R. Everard) and me he spoke freely. Mr. Rigg has been alarmed sadly and terrified lately as to Mistress Renny (religion) and Jonathan's (James') extreme fondness and inflexibility as to that old amour he had. The Knight will freely tell Mr. O'Neal who has put that in Mr. Rigg's head, and revived that matter so very unseasonably at present. It was always my humble opinion that was not a string to be touched with Jonathan till he be set down at his aunt Edgebury's (England), where he would see all with his own eyes, and lay his hand to his heart. This was the foundation of a set of hot peoples' anger against myself a good while ago, and they have not laid it down to this day, nor their violent and dangerous proceedings.

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, December 7.—Enclosing the cipher he had promised, and referring to James' health, and their expectation of soon receiving a message from the Regent, and desiring him from James to make his compliments to the Duke and Duchess of Lorraine, and the Prince de Vaudemont. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Wogan.

1716, December 7.—I received your last letter of the 4th yesterday, and I also saw yours to the Duke of Ormonde. The letter of recommendation you desire from him to the *Prevost des Marchands*, is very reasonable, and I thought you had it with you, but that to the other person is not thought advisable, the Duke having no acquaintance with him, and 'tis feared trusting him would be discovering your affair, which would make that way as precarious as the one we used before. Since this is not sent, I'm afraid there may be inconveniency in using the last address you sent, so I will not, till I hear from you

again. We shall not, I believe, have occasion to send you many packets, so I hope it may be done without this address, but even those we send, with what you will have from Paris, will appear many to one in your pretended way. If you can get different addresses for those from this and Paris, it would give less suspicion, but that must be left to you to judge. I have had none yet from Paris by your way but I hear some are on the road, so this will be some days slower than by the ordinary method, but 'tis better to be some days longer to be sure of them.

As to your expenses, the King is very sensible of the reasonableness of what you say, and the unavoidable charges necessary for doing the business well. Being fully convinced of your discretion he will not appoint any particular thing, but will leave you to draw for what you have occasion from time to time, for which I enclose a letter of credit, by which you may be perhaps furnished with another address.

I wish the news you had of the E[mpero]r were true, and, if not, I hope it may come to it in a little time. By my last accounts from Paris of the 1st, they had got no account of the treaty's being signed, though they expected it every day. Your news of George is odd, and can scarce be credited, though I have it written me from Brussels too.

The King mends apace. He has been out of his room these several days, and is to-day dressed in his ordinary clothes. *Copy.*

James III. to the Attorney or Solicitor General of Ireland for the time being.

1716, December 7. Avignon.—Warrant for a bill creating Sir Peter Sherlock a knight and baronet of Ireland with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *Entry Book 5, p. 32.*

James III. to Queen Mary.

1716, December 8.—"Had I been in a condition to do it, I had sooner mentioned to you the Marquis of Huntly, and, though I am not yet able to write much myself, yet I think 'tis better to send you this note to be communicated to him, though not in my own hand, than defer it any longer. I am very sensible of the great mortification it must be both to himself and his parents to know how many people have talked of him of late, and I look upon them all three as too well-wishers of mine for to let them be any longer ignorant of my true sentiments in relation to them. You are, I believe, a witness yourself, that, even immediately after my return from Scotland, I never doubted of his heart's being right towards me. I am still of the same opinion, and, as I am willing to pass over any past mistakes of judgment, so I would not have him think that they shall debar him from my favour and kindness, which his zeal and forwardness for my service may deserve hereafter, and which his parents' merits and his own good will may sufficiently entitle him to." *Copy.*

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 8. Paris.—I have yours of the 30th. The letter for my Lord M. was sent me under a cover written in French and carried expressly it was for you, and desired me to forward it. I enclose Mr. Wallace's receipt for a letter I received from Brinsden as an answer to what I delivered Lord Bolingbroke, which, he said, contained the papers you called for. He parted last Saturday by water with Stewart of Appin. I have a letter from Mr. Wivell from Calais, of the 4th, that Lord Wharton parted that morning, and had a thundering gale of fair wind in his tail, and he hoped would be soon in safety in the Thames, and that his Lordship had left with him any papers that could do him hurt to be sent to my correspondent at London. *Enclosed,*

Hew Wallace to W. Gordon.

Receipt for a letter directed to the Duke of Mar, which Gordon says is from Bolingbroke, containing papers of consequence. 4 December.

James Ossington to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 8. Paris.—Mr. Forster can give you a sufficient testimony of my loyalty and behaviour. I proclaimed the King in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and collected all the public moneys and duties of all kinds, and gave receipts under my own hand to every person for the use of King James. I kept all the accounts and had the trouble of paying the men, as well as providing money and a great many other things too long to trouble you with. I beg you will speak to his Majesty that a provision may be made me like a gentleman, for it is impossible I should live on what Mr. Dicconson acquaints me with, namely 30 *livres* a month, which is twenty odd pounds English a year. I never lived on less than five times that in my own country, but that I don't expect here, only humbly desiring something may be added to it. *Endorsed,* "Stands as he did."

Steuart of Appin to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 8. Joignies.—Informing him that, though he has not had his health very well for some time, conform to his Grace's orders he took journey with Mr. Wallace, but was obliged to stop, and that, if he could, he would return to Sens and wait there till he received his Grace's further orders.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, December 8.—To-day I had Villeneuve's (Dillon's) of the 3rd, and we are told we are to see him as soon Duval comes to town (the treaty is signed), which I suppose is by this time,

which makes me say but little of some commissions I had to give you to him, but, in case he should still be with you, he should know of a letter I had to-day from Bernard (England) of 12 November. (Recapitulation of the part about the collection of money and Sweden, printed *ante*, *p.* 249). Jeofry (Sparre) ought to be informed of this, and he should let us know certainly what may be depended on and when. I doubt much of their getting their things ready so soon, but wish we knew of their being in forwardness. The last messenger to Bernard will, I judge, be returned your length by this, and he will inform you how all is with him more particularly, and I suppose he'll bring a sample of the commodities with him. We also expect the return of the other messenger soon. I had a letter to-day, but it has been long by the way, from Blondall's brother (Charles Erskine), who is with Milflower (Holland). (Quotation about King George assisting Sweden against the Czar, printed *ante*, *p* 176). I hope Humphry (King of Sweden) will not be caught with this bait, but I have little doubt of Edgar's (the Regent's) endeavouring to bring such a bargain about, and I can't help having a little jealousy about it. Gorbel (Görtz) seems so cautious in the affair concerning Arthur (James), as indeed Jeofry does too, but I believe by the influence of the other, that it makes me think I have ground for this suspicion, and it ought a little to be watched.

I am sorry for Villeneuve's news of his countrymen, though I did not doubt of its being so if insisted on, considering whom they have to do with.

As Duval makes matters, some of Arthur's friends with him think that Rogers (Avignon) is the worst lodging they now can have, and several of them told me so. They do not want some reason for that thought, though there be abundance to be said as to the way of their going to another and quitting that, but, if we see Villeneuve, it will be time to talk of that. *Copy.*

The Marquis of Huntly to Lord [Lovat].

1716, November 27 [—December 8]. Gordon Castle.—I congratulate your safe return to this country, and hopes of your being soon happy by possessing entirely the heart of a fine lady. I am sorry my speedy going to Aberdeen hinders me from coming to wait on you and the kindly family where you now are. Excuse my desiring your order to the bearer to receive my black stone horse so long kept in so kindly a way, and also Mistress Carstairs' mare, for which I desire to pay her value to any you will appoint.

James III. to the Grand Master of Malta.

1716, December 8.—In favour of the son of the Marquis de Mezieres, as requested in the letters of his mother and aunt of 24 November, *ante*, *p.* 250. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 188.

James III. to Mr. Grace (Lord Lansdown).

1716, December 9.—"My own indisposition as well as yours hath been the occasion of my not writing sooner to you. I shall now begin with heartily congratulating you on your being on the mending hand, and impatiently expect an account of your perfect recovery. Mine, I believe, will not displease you, and I hope it will be soon in my power to show you the true value and friendship I have for you. I shall refer you to friends with you for an account of my lawsuit. You know how much I count upon you in it in all respects, dispatch is of the last consequence, and I earnestly recommend that to you.

I hear as if some people should think that a relation of yours, (Sir T. Higgons) who worked once in my shop, should have incurred my displeasure. It is but just you should have from myself the falseness of that report. It is well known that he gave up the books on his own accord, not being much versed in such matters, and my giving him the same wages he had, and the countenance he receives from me sufficiently shows the good opinion I have of him, of which, whenever I set up shop, I shall give him essential proofs, but till then I believe friends with you will not think me in the wrong to be shy and reserved in promising what I have not got to give. The reasons for this conduct in general are obvious, and will, I doubt not, be approved by you. My regard for all that belongs to you hath made me enlarge so much on this head. My hand is, I believe, not unknown to you, and besides, this will, I reckon, be given to you by one so well known to you that it renders my signing useless." *Copy. Endorsed,* "Sent under Abram's cover 23rd."

C. Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 9. Lyons.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters and concerning addresses.—I hope you enter into the necessity of my having some recommendation here, at least to the *Prevôt des Marchands*. I have given his Grace of Ormonde what I could gather about Lord Stair's emissaries, and have sent off Mr. Carnegy by the messenger last Saturday to Geneva.

I learn by a private letter from Switzerland to a merchant here that the Swiss are mightily alarmed at the Emperor's signifying to them that he is resolved to espouse the interests of the Abbot of St. Gall; that the peace with the Porte is in a fair way of succeeding this winter, and that the Cantons are preparing to assemble in order to hinder the Emperor's making his way through their territories into France, which, they are apprehensive, will be his next effort after that peace. They have accounts there that the Emperor has treated the Elector of Hanover's envoy very roughly, and ordered him away.

Dr. Harry Morrogh to John Paterson.

1716, December 9. Montpellier.—Thanking him for his letter and for the money for the pound of tea he sent his Grace lately.

James III.

1716, December 9. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating Alexander McDonald of Glengary a lord and peer of Parliament of Scotland, by the title of Lord McDonald, to hold to him and his lawful heirs male in consideration of his late good services, as appeared by his early repairing to Braemar, on the call of the then Earl, now Duke, of Mar, and receiving such orders from him as was most necessary for the King's service, even without his showing any commission from the King, which orders he afterwards observed punctually in bringing his men in good order to the place and at the time appointed, then joining the Army with them, and continuing with it till the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he distinguished himself particularly, and even after that still continuing in an exemplary obedience to everything judged for the King's interest, till all hopes of any such further effects were given over till a more favourable opportunity. *Sign-Manual. Countersigned* "Mar." *Also entered in Entry Book* 5, *p* 40, *where there is a note that young Glengary, grandchild to Glengary in this warrant, representing that the original was destroyed, and begging a duplicate, the duplicate signed by the King was sent him by Edgar*, 24 *December*, 1748.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 10. Paris.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed, and to send him a note how his particular account with him stands. Lord Southesk went yesterday for Rouen, and is to return in a few days.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 10.—The Queen, having deferred writing till this morning by reason of a little indisposition, which is now over, gives me an occasion of acknowledging yours of the 1st in reference to Capt. George's ship, which you seem desirous to know her sentiments in. She thinks that she, having given Capt. George the use of it when she was in power by the King's absence to dispose of such things, it would be a kind of injustice to deprive him of a grant, which he seems to be rightly entitled to. However, in regard the King has signed the order in favour of Mr. Gordon, she leaves it entirely to him, to give which he thinks fit the preference, or, if he does not judge it proper to do that, at least to divide it betwixt them as equal shares, which was what Mr. Arbuthnot proposed. I must beg one thing, that, whatever way the business is decided,

it may be done as speedily as possible, that all expense may cease in reference to the ship, and that an account may be sent of the money remitted and provisions brought back, which, on this contest, I have not been able to obtain.

I have written to stop the payment (if not paid already) of the 35*l.* by Mr. Gough, and have acquainted Mr. Gordon of Paris, that I will make good what is drawn on him for the same use from London.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 10.—Villeneuve (Dillon) will write but little by this post, for reasons he'll explain by the next. Mr. Johnson (Mar) knows already that Edgar (the Regent) is engaged to send Arthur (James) beyond the Alps before the ratification of Duvall (the treaty). I presume, however, due time will be allowed for his being in a condition to undertake a voyage.

I forwarded yours to O'Rourke, and advertised him that your correspondent misinformed you concerning Duvall betwixt Humphry (King of Sweden) and Tumaux (the Czar), as also about Abbé Dubois being returned here. I did this that he may avoid translating that part of your letter, and I hope you will not disapprove of my precaution.

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 10. Paris.—I had yours of the 2nd, and am extremely glad that the King is in such a good way of recovery. I shall follow your advice as to not going to Avignon, though I am very sorry the King should be forced from it, but I hope it will in time rather turn to the better. Wherever he goes, there it is my desire to be, wherefore I beg your advice, whether I may not go for Italy the middle of next month, for, if there be a certainty of his going there, I believe there will be no harm in my being there before. As I hope never to be any burden to him, so no conditions (come what indemnity is possible) but the King's restoration shall ever entice me to return home. Though many are more capable, none can be more willing to serve him with the last drop of his blood.

Andrew Ramsay to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1716, December 10. Bordeaux.—When I was at Avignon you desired me to write to you, which I hope will excuse me for the trouble I put you to at present. You know I told you a story of my making my escape out of prison, etc.; now I beg your pardon for it, and the contrary is sufficiently known, I believe, both with you and here. We were thirty that were taken at Preston to have been transported to Antigua, and were put aboard a ship at Liverpool, which sailed 25 June, being

the sixth that was sent off with prisoners to St. Christopher's, Jamaica, North and South Carolina, Maryland or Pennsylvania, etc. You can't imagine the bad treatment we had from the master while he had us in his power, having all been kept in irons except one and myself, who had bought our freedom. However, as to everything else, we all fared alike, our meat being a salt hough of beef for five, and a biscuit to every one once a day, and an allowance of stinking water as red as blood, having been kept in claret casks. Our beds were every way answerable to our diet. This and the insults we suffered every hour from the master and crew, added to the unspeakable misfortunes we suffered in a long imprisonment, and the prospect we had of nothing but slavery before us, made us think of making ourselves free at once, which we did on 3 August by seizing the master and crew, putting the first, with the mate and supercargo, in irons, and forcing the crew (though at last they were willing) to carry us to France, where we arrived 7 September. The ship lay in L'Aguillon Road, within three leagues of St. Martin's, till within this month, and is now gone for Ireland or England, carried by the crew, the master still in irons, which we had a great deal of difficulty in bringing about. All of us are in and about Bordeaux. A great many of the common men will get service, and some are trades. The rest are content to go to Scotland again, and, I hope, will be sent in some Scots ships that are expected here daily. I think myself very happy here in the conversation of a great many gentlemen in like circumstances with myself. We were about four-and-twenty in one house on St. Andrew's day, drinking the King's health and remembering all our friends. My present resolution and that of a few others is to take a country house, but I want a main thing necessary to that, that is, money. I shall say nothing of my father who was an episcopal minister in Edinburgh, before the late revolution, or of his losing all for the King, or that I have lost any little I had of my own for the same cause. I shall only flee to his Majesty's protection to a great many in my circumstances, and hope you will do all you can for me. 3 *pages*.

CAPT. ALEXANDER MCDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 10. Lyons.—Mr. Carnegy, who passed through here some days ago, assured me your Grace was in perfect health, save that you have been somewhat incommoded in the stomach. The waters of Bourbon are excellent for digestion, but, the season for drinking them being over, I hope change of air, I mean a more natural climate, which I hope his Majesty's affairs will soon require your presence at, will make amends instead of my first prescription. I dare not venture to acquaint you with news, since my last happens not to be true, but I assure it was none of my making. I shall always obey your commands, but should be glad you would order your Secretary, in case of a removal of a sudden, where I may pay my further respects.

T

Capt. Alexander McDonnell to John Paterson.

1716, December 10. Lyons.—Acknowledging his letter, and requesting him to let him know where to follow in case of a sudden remove.

Will. Coatsby, Jun. (the Marquis of Wharton) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, November 29 [—December 10]. London.—After being a great while wind-bound at Calais, I am at length safe arrived here, and am very well pleased to find matters in the state they now seem to be, in everything tending more and more towards our wishes and Ross's (James') interest. I found my friends most obliging, and the Prince (n,i,r,p,x,z) most gracious. I laid the fault of everything on Buchanan's (Stair's) behaviour and have heaped many coals on his head. My Guardians (t,h,v,i,&,r,v,p,k) have assured me they will settle everything amicably, and that in a month I shall be able to go to France again, when you shall find me just as you left me. I act that cautious part you recommend, in order to serve Ross and be more useful to you, but desire you will always think me devoted to your interest.

I beg that the warrant (f,v,i,i,v,p,g) may be sent me cypherd (x,b,n,u,z,i,&) that I may know how to call Worsley (Lord Wharton *i.e.* himself).

I find many of the merchants extremely dissatisfied with Kendal (King George), and I think he cannot stay long, but must break acourse, for which reason be speedy and strike while the iron is hot.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Thursday, November 29 [—December 10].—I wrote to you last post, and shall write at full length by Howe's (Lord Oxford's friend, who is packing up. Literal Downes is gone to-day. For the love of God let me have nothing to do with him nor that peculiar race. I am to see some friends again to-morrow. The goldsmith has actually touched nothing as yet, that is, last night he had not.

I gave an account of the postscript of your last as to Kenneth (King of Sweden), and am to let his factor know to-morrow that he may receive five when he pleases. More will come in daily. Windebank (Lord Wharton) behaves well yet.

J. Menzies to Mr. Morris (the Duke of Mar).

1716, Thursday, November 29 [-December 10]. London.—I have hardly missed a post for a long time, though I am often in pain as to the fate of my letters.

I have used a great freedom as to what has lately jumbled and discouraged friends here, and delayed business and heartiness. What I inform you in that dutiful and absolute freedom is for your own and your brother John's (James') service only, and I reckon that it never goes further, and that I am not to be committed, nor thrown into new fires, but I trust wholly to your discretion and friendship.

The enclosed list will give you the pleasure to see the security of our government by an army well paid of 30,000 men, and so placed in the various counties as to be able to suppress whatever would be troublesome, so that from within we fear nothing and from without what can we fear or imagine, since the Regent is on our side? which we hope at Court he really is, though many good Whigs cannot be induced to have any trust in him or opinion of him, and a friendship with France is never a popular thing here.

We know not yet what to believe of his Majesty coming back, nor of the sitting of Parliament, etc., there are so many cross-tides at Court, and various reports without doors with great assurance. It has been said these two days that Argyle and his brother are to go to travel, which, with the Duke of Marlborough's coming to town, makes it believed that the latter gets an entire victory, and that Argyle gives up the game. But these are reports and conclusions I cannot warrant, only I give our talk and speculations in the manner we have them. There has been an order in town this fortnight for making out a commission for Gen. Stanhope for Argyle's regiment of horse, but it has not yet been made use of. Yet for all this of Stanhope's favour at Hanover, Cadogan improves and increases his interest at the Hague, which will be strongly pushed as his Majesty passes through Holland.

Things go but slowly as to the linen trade (collection of money). Yet, as I told you in my last, five pieces of good muslin have been brought into Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) hands. Other things are going on, though it takes more time than we imagined. Trevor (the Tories) is Trevor still, and your brother John knows what account and character I always gave him of him. It is too true still, to infatuation. I have been with Mr. Rigg these two hours. He sent for me, and I have got his further directions how to spur and promote matters as much as possible. I wait on Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) to-morrow by appointment, who has had two or three meetings with Povey (Lord Portmore) within these few days. I shall better know the result to-morrow. Povey has reasoned matters too much like a man of his profession, who would have things always sure in Dr. Arnot's (the Army's) way. *Pares aquilas*, but that is neither practicable or necessary in our case. We have an offer of what we have been begging and wishing for many years.

"*Quod optanti Divum promittere nemo*
Audebat, volvenda dies en attulit ultro."

And shall we lose so fair an opportunity? God forbid.

One thing is most earnestly pressed by most of our friends, and particularly Shrimpton and Povey, to endeavour by all means to gain Edgcomb (the Emperor) and Evans (Prince Eugene), who may by mere innocent stratagem keep back Holloway (Holland) when the nick of time comes, and that, without any formal declaration, only by mere show and appearance, but Joseph (James) no doubt is not losing a moment as to this. 2½ *pages.*

Dr. P. Barclay to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 11.—As the thoughts of the King's removal make every one consider of their several retreats, begging that he may be allowed to attend his Majesty further. If there is no business for him as the Duke's chaplain, he may perhaps be serviceable in assisting Mr. Paterson, or in anything his Grace may employ him in. Since he spoke to his Grace about subsistence he has been on the borrowing hand, having had no allowance since he came to Avignon, and, wherever he travels in the winter, he will want a warmer suit of clothes.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 11.—According to the orders in yours of the 24th, I ought to have been on my journey to Lally (Brussels), but, since all that can be done for us there is at present managed by the N u n c i o 25,13,25,39,21,26 Mr. Church, who has promised to debate our affairs with Soho (Marquis de Prié), I hope it will not be thought amiss, in regard to the care necessary for the same business here, that I delay this journey a few days, that I may come to an entire understanding with some of the cabal who wait for letters to give me more satisfaction therein. Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) on notice of Mr. O'Brian's (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield's) motions, desired I would procure him a confident and a friend at that place, which by letters I thought was effectually done, but by the last post we are informed that this person is by Ingolsby (the Emperor) sent to Mr. Tunstal (Hanover), which I am sorry for, not that but one of the same disposition will meet Mr. O'Brian and render him all the friendly advice he can desire, but for fear this should give some unhappy turn to affairs, since in my opinion he cannot be sent thither, but to make some plausible effort against Mr. Landskip (the treaty), which is not yet s i g n d 11,21,35,25,38. Mr. Richards (H. Walpole) is returned hither, and some say he has brought with him the work finished as to their part, so it will be soon brought to a c o n c l [usion] 39,26,25,39,23 etc. Here the extraordinary assembly is now sitting empowered from their chiefs to act all things in full, from which mighty wonders are expected. Mr. Blunt (the Czar) will appear here in a few

days, which is another reason I take not my leave of Mr. Bourgat (the Hague), for consulting with Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine) about my departure he judges I may be much wanted here about that time. The Lady's [Dalrymple's] news is not yet true, but with time 'tis likely it will be. As soon as Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) sends me the instructions mentioned by Mr. Denis[on] (Mar), I shall be able to act more assuredly, for hitherto my business has been carried on underhand, as if only strangers had been concerned, and I was even afraid to give out what I wished, but now I can take bolder measures, and tell Mr. Barry (the Emperor's Minister at the Hague) and some others in the conference I am to have with them this week, that what I have hitherto insinuated is approved of by proper persons, which will give them much satisfaction. The nearer this draws to any successful e v e n t 37,14,37,25,12 the more it behoves us to s e c r e c y 11, 37, 39, 29, 37, 39, 16. The E n g l i s h 37,25,35,23,21,11,34 papers take notice already that Mr. Rob[ertson] (James) is to be at Lally with other malicious reflections of that kind, to amuse which, it would not be amiss if Mr. Jennings (Queen Mary) would on all occasions give out that 'tis Mr. Rob[ertson's] interest above all things to s t a y 11,12,41,16 where he i s 21,11, and seemingly to try all means openly to keep him t h e r [e] 12,34,37,29.

The late stormy weather has done incredible mischief. Eleven English and Irish ships lie hardly here at Katwick, all shipwrecked, and almost all the persons therein drowned. Many Catholic families were lost coming from Ireland, among them, 'tis said, Lord Ducary's only son. There is no certain news yet of Sir J. Norris, but, as the season has been, he must have suffered extremely, which, 'tis hoped, will make work for the Parliament. I had to-day a letter from Mr. Holland (the Dutch Minister) at Cregton's (Edinburgh). He says all is well there, but low in spirit, and that a little of Mr. Blunt's or Saxby's (King of Sweden's) cordial would do their hearts good. I cannot get a copy of Mr. Landskip as yet.

Mr. Atkins and Mr. Doyle are both sorry their letters missed your hands, and would be glad some inquiry were made of the merchants in Paris, to whom they were directed. 3 *pages*.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 11.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters, particularly his of 6 November, which was missing. (Recapitulation of the news in his letter of the 1st about the Czar and the King of Sweden).—I told Mr. Denison (Mar) in my last that his to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) was taken care of, and sent him the most safe and speedy way that could be

thought of, and I hope it has reached him before this. He and his friend are every day now expected to be with Mr. Shichy (Holland), and, as soon as he arrives, Mr. Denison will be let know in what state his health is. Hooker (Jerningham) has, I doubt not, written by this post, so Mr. Denison will know why he could not go immediately to Lally (Brussels) as was desired. I am surprised we have not yet heard from Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) for by one I had from him some while ago I am persuaded he is arrived long ago, if some accident has not befallen him. As soon as we hear from him, he will have all further assistance that can be sent from this. All friends in S[cotlan]d are well. By a letter a friend of yours had from thence last post there is an account that the Commissioners of Inquiry had sent some of their people to several places in Stirlingshire such as Callender, Kilsyth, B[annock]burn, Kier and Alawa (Alloa), where they took up judicial rentals and inventoried what small furniture or other effects they could find in these places, which was of very little value. They took the oaths of several people about the plate and other things of value belonging to these people, but made no discoveries about it, and it's said they carried [themselves] civilly enough where they have been. A near friend of yours was in that country about that time, which, I believe, helped some friends to manage the better. There is a great deal of talk of an indemnity, but with many exceptions. It's said G[eorg]e goes for E[nglan]d next month. Walpole is returned from H[anove]r. 3½ *pages*.

James III. to Patrick Abercromby, M.D.

1716, December 11. Avignon.—Warrant appointing him one of the extraordinary physicians to the King, with note of a warrant of the same date to the Vice-Chamberlain for swearing and admitting the said Abercromby as above. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 33.

Edmond Loftus to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 12. Paris.—Forwarding the enclosed from Le Brun (Ogilvie).

Edward Gough to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 12. Dunkirk.—I am expecting with impatience an answer to mine of the 28th, and if any letters are to be sent by our skipper, for I had two last night from Le Brun (Ogilvie) of the 22nd and 26th O.S., by which he recommends the skipper to be returned him forthwith, for he has goods (packets doubtless) to be sent by him, so that, if in three or four days nothing comes from you, and the wind is anything favourable, he will part. It will expedient that letters, etc., be sent here to be ready for the skipper's arrival here, for, if your Grace

expects notice of his arrival here, it will take at least three weeks by the common post from the time of his arrival before I can have an answer. 2½ *pages.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 12. Lyons.—Expressing his satisfaction at his Grace's letter of the 7th, and how sensible he is of his Majesty's goodness.—Whatever dispositions the Bishop may have to the King, I entirely agree nothing is to be done whereby he may receive any light into my measures. I never would proceed to demand Mr. Daly's address, till I was convinced his zeal for the King was infinitely greater than his attachment to his benefactor. Besides, I could never believe him capable of revealing a secret to the Bishop of so little importance as that of a family correspondence, and, should he happen to judge it of a higher nature, knowing me to be a faithful servant of the King's, that very notion would outweigh with him all other regards and interests. These reasons, with the greater conveniency of dispatch through his hands, were what determined me to make use of him.

Mr. Innes tells me two addresses here will be enough, because few packets are likely to go this way, but, as I would have Monier's used very seldom, I have procured Monsr. Philibert's. If the packet be large, it may be split, and sent by different addresses. That to the Torrents is very good, and may be the oftener used as they neither know nor are likely to know there is such a man in the world as I. There needs only a dash under *Quely*. I wish the mark to your Grace were some such one, for in case of the letter generally used the post office and most people know that letters with such a mark are designed for other people.

His Majesty's confidence in me will certainly oblige me to husband his money as carefully as I can. I am charmed with your account of his amendment. The news about the E[mpero]r prevails still here, and I think the people are fond of it in mere hatred to the Reg[en]t, though it threatens them with a war, which they don't stick to say would be more agreeable than the sort of peace they have. All people are strangely discontented, and 'tis no wonder, when one considers the miserable want of trade and money.

The Prevost des Marchands received me very civilly, and assured me of his readiness to do me any service on my Lord Duke's account. 2½ *pages.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 12. Lyons.—Since I wrote, Mr. Daly has given me the Bishop's news, which are that Lord Marlborough died the 23rd, at eight at night at St. Albans. The news says only his country house. Lord Stair's house in Scotland has been burnt, and they reckon he has lost above 4,000*l.* The fat

Princess is brought to bed at last of a dead child. Monsr. de St. Conté is made *Consciller d'état* in Paris. If you have any curiosity to know the news relating to the financiers and Chamber of Justice, I can have it, as the Bishop has it from Paris.

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to W. GORDON.

1716, December 12. Avignon.—Receipt for 120 *livres*, received by the hands of Mr. Paterson.

H. HUNTLY to LORD [LOVAT].

[1716], December 1[—12]. Gordon Castle.—When your servant came here he said in my Lord's absence your letter should be delivered to me. Accordingly I opened it, as he was not to return from Aberdeen till next Thursday. However, though I am pretty ignorant of all that has happened in Scotland for the last twelve months, having been in England, I shall only take this occasion to return you my sincere thanks for whatever service you did my Lord. I believe hereafter he may be better informed of those friends that did him most essential good in his late dangers. You will excuse me, if I take the liberty to acquaint you of what I know of that black horse, which in my time was bred here and went out with my Lord, who lent it to young Drum. This is not to question your right to the horse. I intended to have written to Col. Grant's lady, and made my compliments to your intended lady, and to make my excuses to her for not waiting on her after her marriage, which I should have done, had my present circumstances allowed me to travel on horseback. I hope you will make my excuse to your lady, and wish you both much joy and happiness. If you pass near us on your way to Inverness, I shall be glad of the honour of seeing your lady and you here.

JAMES MOORE (EDWARD GOUGH) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 13.—Recapitulating his letters of 28 November, and 5 and 12 December, and acknowledging the Duke's of the 1st, with which was sent him a packet for Mr. Morley (Menzies), which, with what was there of old, would go off the next day or the day after, weather permitting, and observing on the necessity of the skipper's finding on the other side some goods to load, at however cheap a rate, otherwise he may incur suspicion. 3 *pages*.

T. WORSLEY (the MARQUIS OF WHARTON) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 2 [—13].—I wrote to you last post that I behaved myself in everything according to your advice. I smile on the faces of the $\frac{\text{Whigs}}{\text{f,u,r,t,k,}}$ in order to cut their $\frac{\text{throats}}{\text{g,u,i,m,v,g,k.}}$ I will always stand to what I have promised, and am ready to

make one of twenty to p r o c l a i m / n,i,m,x,q,v,r,o Ross (James) in Cheapside. and I think you never had so fair an opportunity as now to do the work, the Wh i g s / f,u,r,t,k being so distracted amongst themselves that I hope when rogues fall out honest men may get their right. There are at least four or five cabals amongst them. You may depend upon my being ready at the least call. Pray send me the f[w]a r r a n t / w, v,i,i,v,p,g for I am very impatient to see it. I am just going to the Bath.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, December 14.—I send a hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) and two Abrams (Menzies) to Martel (Mar) and William (Inese) and two notes from Abram to C. Kinnaird. Abram has missed a letter of mine of the 20th, in which was a small bill for himself, though sent by the same address as that of the 28th, of which he owns the receipt. None of his to me has yet been lost that I know of.

I am sorry to find by what he writes that seeds of division begin to appear there, and complaints against Martel. This is the first I ever heard of that, all the other accounts I have yet seen (and I have seen from some of all ranks) agreed in their being satisfied with Martel and with his being in that post. Now to put a stop to this, which cannot be done too soon, is to find out the author of this beginning division, and that, I think, need be no hard matter, for it must be very lately they have begun, and, in my opinion, a particular mark of Patrick's (James') displeasure should be put on him. By what Abram says Le Brun (Ogilvie) can give light in this.

Another matter of yet more consequence Abram mentions is giving Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) such an alarm about Patrick's Renny (religion). What, in the name of God, has Patrick done of late to give occasion for this new alarm? Methinks he has complied at least as far as in reason could be required of him, unless nothing will satisfy but his turning Renny quite out of doors, and that is what has been owned by the chief of them would dishonour and disgrace him, if he did any such thing till he get possession of his estate, and therefore it was agreed that till then nothing more should be said to him on that subject. A man cannot do Patrick a greater disservice at this time of the day than to make a new bustle and noise about that, and consequently whoever has given this new alarm to Mr. Rigg ought to be severely reprimanded at least. Honest Abram, though he be as good a Primrose (Protestant) as any of them, has always stood up against any moving in this matter, till Patrick is at least once at home, and he has therefore been very much run down by some people; as he has also to my knowledge firmly stood all

along against those who found fault with Martel, as some did soon after his coming over, and therefore I think he deserves both Patrick's thanks and Martel's, and to be supported by them. 2 *pages*.

CHARLES, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE, to the MARQUIS OF WHARTON.

1716, December 14. Cassel.—Acknowledging his letter and thanking him for the continuance of his affection, and assuring him that "*son contenu sera tellement menagé comme vous le souhaitez, sur quoy vous pouvez faire fonds.*" *French. Seal.*

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, December 3 [—14].—By want of four Holland mails we have been several days in great ignorance of the wide world. The enclosed will show you how learned we are in the affairs of Avignon. Mr. Howe's (Lord Oxford's) friend does not go out of town as yet for some days. Stapleton (Bolingbroke) in his letters shows more rancour than ever. You would be astonished at them and his messages. I have seen a great deal of them lately. Your last was of the 28th. I never heard more of that of the 20th, and the bill. How and where it is lost is the question. As to your new correspondent on your coast, the thing is too well known and blown upon already. I am ill in health.

CAPT. H. STRATON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 3 [—14]. Edinburgh.—Yours of the 15 November I had, and I wish you may have mine of the 23 or 24 October, for I suspect, because Mr. Jackson (Inese) in his of the 25 November makes no mention of it, it may be gone astray as the list of Alexander's (the Army's) effects did. However, I wish it may have no worse fate, for Jackson writes he has recovered the list and sent it you.

(Recapitulation of the part of his letter of 22 October, concerning the money in Willson's hands, and of the substance of Willson's and Baillie's therein enclosed.) Baillie pretends Masterton (Mackintosh) and his brother owe him 6 or 7,000 *merks* Scots, or that he is so far engaged for them, and, as Willson says, very much threatens him with a lawsuit, and, as a great favour, delayed commencing it, till Willson might have Masterton's return. If all Willson says is true, Baillie can be no good man, but, though I will not say there is collusion between them, very possibly it may be so, and, since nothing can be done but by gentle methods, it may not be amiss for Masterton to write to both in soft and obliging terms. I omitted one thing in my last, that, when I allowed Willson to read Masterton's letter, he took particular notice of the postscript, viz., "If my brother has called for any money besides what I drew on you, the

bearer has orders to allow it, and consider the trouble you have been at." Mr. Montagu (Mar) said nothing of considering Willson's trouble, so I wish for his directions as to that, and at the same time pray consider how far it may be convenient to allow something likewise to Baillie rather than hazard all. Willson has not come to me since 20 October, but I shall take all the methods I can to bring him, and will talk to him with a little more freedom, for now the term of reward for discovery and penalty for concealing is elapsed. The last is no less than double the sum, the first only one third. All friends here are most extremely glad to hear that your good uncle Knowles (James) is out of danger.

Soon after the receipt of Montagu's last letter, I consulted Mr. Eaton (Bishop of Edinburgh) about the safe transmitting of the others, and he, having an entire confidence in young Grim's (Macdonald of Glengarry) governor, we put the trust in his hands, and he has frankly undertaken safely to convey the letter to the old gentleman's hands, and to use his best endeavours to procure a return, of which you shall have an account as soon as I can.

The newspapers by the last two posts seem very doubtful of the triple alliance being fully concluded, and some of the London prints say it changes so many faces that it puzzles those of the deepest penetration there what to make of it. All the half-pay officers (at least those in this country), are forthwith ordered to repair to London. L[ogie] D[rummond] you mentioned in your last is again on the Exchange, and a full discharge of all clogs and claims against him in his pocket. He tells me that the freeborn have confidence to talk openly, that, if three year of this Parliament were expired, they will pay no taxes, nor have any regard to the Septennial Act.

The judges for Carlisle are on their march, and to be there this week, and, as we are told, their commission is to be opened on the 7th instant, and that they are authorized to sit only 20 days, so, if the prisoners there stand their trial, it's supposed a fourth part of them cannot be judged in that time. A short time will determine the fate of some of those unfortunate gentlemen. A great difference or competition has lately arisen betwixt the Lords of Session and the Commissioners of Inquiry. The first have appointed factors to uplift the rents of many of the greatest estates for the payment of the lawful creditors. At this the Commissioners are much offended, and threaten to turn out the Lords' factors and put in their own. In short, both sides are very high upon it, and some of the Lords take this not only as a great encroachment on their's, but the nation's rights, and I am told by good authority that the majority of the Lords are resolved to stand firm to their own privileges and the interests of the creditors and the nation. For my part, I am Thomas. At the same time, I confess it looks very odd, that such as know little or nothing of our laws should judge of the nicest points of them, such as the competition and preference of creditors, and the

validity of all sorts of rights, real and personal. The Commissioners pretend to be sole judges of these and of everything else, that relates to or can affect forfaulted estates, which if they carry, will make a strange jumble and render the Session almost useless, at least will give the Lords and other members of the College of Justice very little to do. 3 *pages.*

M. de Magny to James III. .

1716, December 15. Paris.—You cannot doubt the lively and sincere interest I have always taken in your concerns. I am convinced that the first news you receive will be the conclusion of the marriage (treaty) which has been so long on the *tapis*. I have reasons for believing that its conclusion will bring you new friends whom you could not naturally have expected. You will hear more of it, if you will kindly inform if you have kept the old cipher you gave me, because I have got it, which I shall use, if you have got yours. If not, you will kindly send me another, or have it given me. The business is pressing.

However, the chief object of this letter is to inform you that it is important for you to gain time, and to try to stay at least two months longer where you are. You will not want reasonable excuses, as it would be only that of your health. I have asked one of our friends, who is going to you, and whom I have seen within these four days, to urge you strongly to do so, but I could not tell him more. This is from want of neither esteem nor confidence towards him, for I know his merit and his attachment to you; but you will understand yourself when you know the matter in question, that I neither can nor ought to trust myself to any one but yourself alone.

It is necessary, as soon as you receive this, that you write to me in your own hand the following words or their equivalent:—"*J'espere pouvoir rester encore deux mois au moins icy comme vous me le conseilles, et l'on peut prendre entiere confiance en vous sur ce qui me regarde.*" *French.* 4 *pages.*

Daniel O'Brien to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 15. St. Germains.—The late Clanranald brought me out of Ireland, I being recommended to him by the Earl of Antrim, after making my escape from Dublin, and the present Clanranald and Lochiel and Glenderule will assure you what I suffered, till you honoured me with a lieutenancy. After the King's and your Grace's departure I escaped to Bergen, and from that to Holland, where I was taken desperatey ill of a fever at Rotterdam. When I recovered, I reached this length, where I have neither money, clothes or linen, and Mr. Dicconson can do nothing without your order, which I most humbly crave to him to subsist me, and to order me something to buy me clothes.

E[zekiel] H[amilton] to John Paterson.

1716, December 15.—Stating he had received 120 *livres* from Mr. Eager, and enclosing a note for 80 on Mr. Gordon, which he desires him to pay, and regretting he had not seen him before he left Avignon. *Enclosed,*

Receipt.

By Ezekiel Hamilton for 80 livres *received from W. Gordon by Mr. Paterson.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, December 15. Avignon.—The King is now very well recovered, and his strength comes on apace. I enclose the first letters he has written with his own hand, which he desires you to deliver to his Royal Highness and the Prince.

We have not as yet any account from Mr. *Wallace*, who, I wrote you, was gone to Mr. Vernor (Vienna), and will impatiently long to know something of Mr. Ellis (the Emperor). We know nothing further yet of Mr. Knoll's (James') motions, but we expect to hear something positive every day.

At bottom, Hqxvyzmdwqh (*i.e.* Walkingshaw.) *Copy.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 16. Paris.—Acknowledging his of the 9th, requesting him to deliver the encloseds, referring to him to his former letter as to his tea, etc., and requesting him to let Mr. William Murray have what money he requires on the writer's account, and to advise him what he has done with Mr. Leslie, who owes him a balance of 300*l.*

James Moore (Edward Gough) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 16.—The contrary weather hinders the skipper from passing. Your friend Mr. Downe is just now landed from London. He parts to-morrow morning to wait on you.

J. O'Bryan (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 16. Vienna.—To-day I had yours of 17 November, which is the only letter from any part of the world I have received since my coming hither. I have written twice to you and once to Mr. Paterson, which I hope are come to hand. I am now fallen into company, and with some of the best. They seem all to wish well to Mr. Knox (James), but without that I shall be able to demonstrate that Mr. Thomlinson's (the treaty) affairs are finished, and that the same is of prejudice to Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) they seem to be

of opinion that I will not be favourably received. Mr. Edgerton (Prince Eugene) is the great manager here, and, as I am informed, is more Mr. Knox's friend than we believed. I will endeavour to be known to him, and in the meantime am advised to see the Nuncio, which I design to do, as soon as I can get a fit person to present me. Mr. Lauson (Count Leslie) is living a hundred miles from this, and, as I am told, could do me but little service were he here, for which I resolve to keep up his letter. I shall manage my business with all the prudence I can, but I plainly see I shall be obliged to more openness than I thought at first, and, if affairs go on as is generally believed here, I do not despair of success. I do not meddle with news, so can write but little. It is confidently talked here that Mr. Tibbald (the King of Sicily) is entirely broke with Mr. Edwards, and will give him great trouble with Mr. Jackson (Italy). Mr. Stanian (King George's envoy) has been here three weeks, but has not yet been admitted to an audience. The siege of Orsoya is raised by reason of the bad weather, want of provisions, and a very sharp fire from the Turks; it was commanded by the Count de Mercy. The Hospodar of Wallachia was surprised in his own house by a hussar partisan, and is brought prisoner to Buda, which is of very great advantage to the Emperor's affairs. All business goes slowly here, and with great secrecy. Let me hear frequently from you, and let me know how all affairs go, especially in relation to Mr. Thomlinson and Mr. Edwards. 4 *pages*.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 16. Brussels.—To-day I had yours of the 6th. Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) is not yet arrived. He writes he had yours, but some reasons detain him, and that he will but here this week. You ordered me to keep his letter till his arrival, but he desired me to send it him, which I did.

I have always been of opinion that, though Mr. Batherston (the Emperor) will probably for his own sake join in partnership with Mr. Armor (James), yet Mr. Armor's affair with Mr. Russel (Brussels) cannot be accommodated for some time, and particularly till Mr. Ogston (Holland) and Howard (England) have plainly given up partnership with Batherston, which will take some time in clearing accounts, and for that and some other reasons we have been hitherto cautious in applying to Batherston's factor here with respect to Mr. Armour's prentices (officers), having only recommended them to some good neighbours, and we doubt not they will be very welcome to Mr. Russel, and very easy with him, and, though perhaps Mr. Batherston's factor should at this time avoid giving them any formal credit, yet I persuade myself he will be very favourable to them. The expedient touching Mr. Nash (Lord Nithsdale), shall be complied with. I have not heard from him but shall write to him to-day. All I can say further is, that if this does not answer expectations, in my opinion they must either go to

Mr. Janson (Italy) till further advisement, or to Mr. Robertson (Liége) or Mr. Arles (King of Sweden). As to Mr. Newlands (arms) and Norris (ammunition) they are to be found with Mr. Robertson. The person who deals with them lives near this, is a sufficient man, and will deliver his goods at Mr. *Watson's* safe and reasonable, and will get Mr. O'Neal (a ship) to attend them to the mercat. As for $\overset{\text{s w o r d s}}{\text{b,h,f,c,q,b,}}$ it can be easily had at Mr. Pittcurr's warehouse (Amsterdam) at an easy rate by any person who has a mind for it. As to the $\overset{\text{t a r g e t s ,}}{\text{a,t,c,u,p,a,b ,}}$ it can certainly be got by Mr. Ogston or any body else, but I believe you will for several reasons find it proper to inquire only at Mr. Ales' (the King of Sweden's) for it.

I wrote at my first arrival that Mr. Ailmer (Lord Ailesbury) was very shy in business, and, though he is somewhat franker than he was, yet it might be useful if he were written to to give us some assistance as occasion offers. He is an old acquaintance of the factor's here. Mr. Hurst corresponds with him. The seven provinces have fully instructed their deputies to act in this new alliance as they shall think fit, and it's looked upon as concluded on all hands. Motions have been made by the people here to the Marquis de Prié that the Emperor should take the usual oaths in order to his being recognized their sovereign, but the Marquis insists first to have all matters adjusted relating to the subsidies, arrears of the Army and State, etc. This makes some demurs and delays.

At bottom, Lppztxq (*i.e.* Zeeland). 1½ *page.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 17. Paris.—Concerning letters and enclosures, and requesting him to get money from Col. Cameron and his brother Lochiel, and to give Mr. Fothringhame his advice about the money remaining due from Mr. Leslie.

Lord Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 17. Paris.—I showed your last to our whimsical friend, but both it, and all that could be said to him was in vain, for he has fixed his journey for to-morrow. I have been lately at Rouen, where Brigadier Ogilvie desired me to remind you of what he had writ concerning himself and his son. All our friends, particularly Robin Arbuthnot, are extremely sensible of your late kindness to poor Gordon at Bordeaux. They desire me to recommend to you one Arbuthnot, who brought out that Lord's horses. He is cousin german of his, so I think he might have maintained him: however the poor man has nothing. A Capt. Gardiner, *aide-de-camp* to Stair and formerly of his regiment, went some days ago from this. We imagined at first he had gone to England, but of late I hear he is gone towards the south of

France. This I can't positively assure you of, but he has need to be taken care of, in case he come towards your parts, for he is a villain, capable of doing the worst things can be imagined. He was shot through the mouth at Malplaquet, without having his tongue or teeth touched, and I fancy several with you knew him. I was with Gordon last night when the enclosed came from Catesby (Lord Wharton). It came just in the condition you see it, and Gordon's cover to it was the same way, so he desired me immediately to send it and acquaint you of it. Mr. Catesby, before he went, left all his papers sealed up with me.

A[NNE], LADY CARINGTON, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 17. Paris.—As she intends soon to go for England, where her affairs require her presence, requesting his instructions in case she can be of any service to the King. She intends to go by Flanders to see her sisters, and will carry any commands there may be for her nephew Seaforth, who is gone to French Flanders to pitch upon some cheap place there to live privately.

JAMES OGILVIE OF BOYNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 17. Rouen.—I saw Lord Southesk here for a few days, who assured me of the King's perfect recovery. I judge his indisposition has been the reason I had not your commands in reply to what I wrote before I left Paris. My pension from the Court of France not being ordered as yet, nor like to be paid for a few months, I hope you will be mindful of me and my son, having no other way now left to subsist but his Majesty's bounty and your protection. The Queen ordered me some money which brought us here.

My son heard from Powrie he had laid his circumstances before you, and I doubt not you will be mindful of him as of others who had the honour of your commission. I wrote to Gen. Gordon before he left Avignon, recommending three gentlemen to the King's bounty for subsistence. Another is here still who has got nothing. His name is Alexander Arbuthnot, a near relation of Viscount Arbuthnot, who joined the King's army with several more well mounted. He served in the Earl Marischal's squadron.

Noted on the back.—He had money from the Queen. His son is put on the list for 50 *livres* a month. A. Arbuthnot is on the list for 35 *livres* a month. 2 *pages*.

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, December 17. Bordeaux.—Concerning payments to various persons for their subsistence and other money matters.—One is lately come here, who brought a letter from Will. Drummond to Capt. George. He complains he found no orders here for paying him his subsistence. I perceive he left

Avignon for having wounded a man. I long to hear if anything will be allowed the poor English officer that wrote to Esquire Forster. In the meantime I subsist him, else he would starve. 2 *pages*.

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese).

1716, December 6[—17].—The enclosed prints give you our current news. In the *St. James' Post* you have our notions and intelligence of Avignon. If these people have any understanding with the Czar in reality, they keep their own secret but very ill. But we begin now not to like the Czar, and whoever we do not like must be a Jacobite.

I have never got yours of the 20th, but D. A. offered the contents, which I did not yet take, hoping to hear again; but there is a terrible tricking and opening as to letters. Yours of the 28th is my last from your side. Le Brun (Ogilvie) really wanted here, and was modest not to trouble Honyton (Lord Oxford), who takes care of his family as well as himself. For that reason I gave him twenty guineas, and for that and what I borrowed for the boat and skipper I took from the goldsmith whom Mr. Morris (Mar) recommended to me.

Warrant.

1716, December 17. Avignon.—For a patent creating Sir Hector McLean a peer of Scotland by the title of Lord McLean with remainder to his lawful heirs male, in consideration of the loyalty and sufferings of his family, and particularly of the good services of the late Sir John McLean during the late attempt in Scotland. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 42.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Friday, December 18.—I received last night the enclosed for Martel (Mar) from Gibson (Gough) under a cover, in which he says he had received the packet, and was to send it off next day by the sloop. I had at the same time this from Abram (Menzies) with his enclosed for Martel, and a blank cover with some very insignificant prints. He mentioned in a former letter certain memoirs of King James I. of Scotland, which Andrew (Queen Mary) desired to read, and has not yet given me back. When he does, I shall send them to Martel, who will find in them noble characters of Patrick (James), Martel and Onslow (Ormonde), especially of the last, who, I dare say, will be glad to see it.

I find Abram very apprehensive lest his letters come into wrong hands. I have assured him they come into none but Patrick's, Martel's, and Onslow's; but, to satisfy him, it may be fit Martel himself give him that assurance when he writes. Abram is, I think, the only person now trusted by all Patrick's friends, and he takes a vast deal of pains and deserves to be encouraged. He happened unluckily two or three years ago

to disoblige the college (as certain gentlemen of a club then at London called themselves), and this was to my knowledge on his obeying certain orders sent him by Patrick. I very well remember that last summer, on Martel's seeing a very hot letter from a certain clergyman, he wrote to me that in his Church it was remarked that the laity had much more of the talent of forgiving than the clergy. Whatever ground there may be for that remark, I hope there are many exceptions, and I have no doubt of it. But I am sorry it appears so much that some of those with whom Abram has to do have too large a share in the character Martel gives. Abram would have long since come to an *éclaircissement* to have made up matters, but it would not do. It was never Patrick's interest more than at present to have all his friends in a good understanding with one another, and to procure that ought, I think, to be every honest man's endeavour.

I know nothing for certain of the treaty; the report of its being broken continues, but I suppose Dutton (Dillon) will have informed Martel how that goes. 1½ *page.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 18 (at night). Paris.—I received this afternoon yours of the 8th, and will observe what you recommend. Frederick (Maréchal d'Uxelles) sent for me yesterday, and kept me near two hours. His conversation rolled on Arthur's (James') present situation, and that he ought not by useless resistance disgust or disoblige Edgar (the Regent), who is in the bottom his true friend, and would willingly serve him when a favourable occasion offers. Villeneuve (Dillon) answered in general terms that he believed and was almost sure Arthur reckoned very much on Edgar's friendship, and had so great a regard to his and Davaux' (France's) interest that he would sooner sacrifice part of his own than act contrary to either. Villeneuve added that he was persuaded Edgar would require nothing from Arthur, but what might be consistent with his honour and reputation, both being most precious to him. Frederick seemed well pleased at this, and desired Villeneuve not to be out of the way; that Edgar would speak to him in two or three days in order to carry a message from him to Arthur. Villeneuve insisted upon having an instruction signed, and alleged reasons for demanding it, which Frederick could not disapprove. There is no account as yet of Duvall's (the treaty) being signed, but a courier is daily expected with that news. 2 *pages.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 18.—Concerning letters and addresses.—I am now removed *chez la veuve Gentil pres le Gouvernement* for greater secrecy and convenience. I had yesterday an account from Gaydon that, according to the best assurances they could gather at Paris, the point of breaking the Irish

troops had been under debate in the Council of the Regency for six-and-thirty days successively, and that it was at length resolved on the 10th they should still be kept; that the league is so far from being signed that there is little or no prospect at all of its being concluded. One strong argument for this is their continuing to work harder than ever at the fortification of Mardyke. I am assured the Pope, in order to return to the usage the Jesuits have received in Paris, has by his mandate degraded the Doctors of the Sorbonne from their title and function as Doctors, which prerogative he affirms to have emanated from the See of Rome; that he has by the same authority given orders to the Chancellor of France not to give for the future the Doctor's cap to any of the members of the University of Paris, and withdrawn the privilege allowed to graduates to receive and hold double benefices, so that the point of religion is now coming to a crisis. The Bishops assembled at Paris are adjourned to next month, and in the meantime have frequent conferences. Cardinal Noailles is like to have most votes for him, because many of the bishops are against going to Paris on this occasion, in regard they judge the matter finally decided already, after which they think they have no right to take further cognizance of it. The Pope has writ a very kind letter to our Archbishop, exhorting him, as he is the Chief Primate of the French clergy, to stand firm in this business, for he has followed his predecessor's steps in receiving the Constitution, but his family receives every day such signal favours from Court, that I can't tell how he will behave himself. However, his absence on this occasion is well taken, because, if he were at Paris, he must preside in the assembly as first Primate of France. This happens luckily for him, for he is an easy, indolent young man, not very proper in all appearances for such a province. I have forwarded the letter to Mistress Tildesly. I have an account from Alsace that the French troops quartered there are in the highest discontent about what they hear of the present treaty, and express their resentment in a manner that shows they would choose any party rather than be instrumental in the present measures. 'Tis strange how all ranks of people are becoming Tories in France as well as England. 2 *pages.*

John Carnegy to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 18. Lucerne.—I came here only last Sunday, and indeed it was impossible for me to make the journey sooner, considering there are no post-horses to be had in this country, and that there is a great storm of snow. Next day I delivered the letters, one to the Rector of the Jesuits here, and the other in the Nuncio's absence to the Auditeur. The first is taken up about his devotions, and will be for a week to come; however, he recommended me to one of his brethren. The Auditeur, he and I have had several conferences.

It was the common discourse " amongst the principal people here on the first notice of the intended alliance betwixt England and France, that probably the King might come either to reside in, or pass through this country. As to the latter everybody in conversation agrees that is is most reasonable, and against the laws of nations to deny it; but as to the former, there are these objections against it, first, that the Regent of France might in that case withdraw the yearly pension of twenty four or thirty thousand *livres* payable by the Crown of France to this state; Second, that the Protestant Cantons would take umbrage thereat, and by consequence it might be an impediment to the settlement of the difference betwixt them, and the Abbé de Saint Gall about the country of Tockenburg, (Toggenburg), in which the Catholic Cantons concern themselves very much. That affair at present stands thus: the Emperor has written to the Cantons of Berne and Zurich, who are in possession of that country, to restore it in a friendly manner to the Abbé de Saint Gall, but, as I understand, they have absolutely refused it, setting forth in their answer that it was ceded to them by treaty, and that the charge of conquering it was more than the value thereof. The deputies of the Catholic Cantons are to meet here on Monday next, to consider what is proper for them to do on this occasion, and it is said they will implore the Emperor's protection, for they expect nothing from France. I thought it necessary at first to write fully concerning that matter, because I may afterwards have occasion frequently to mention it. In this situation of affairs, it was our unanimous opinion that I should not appear, but that these two gentlemen I named before should visit and talk to the chief magistrate here, who is well enough affected to the King's interest, concerning his Majesty's residence in this place, it being, as I said before, the subject of discourse, there would be no difficulty to bring it about without the least suspicion.

"I furnished them with answers to the common objections, thus, that the Cantons were by no treaty with France obliged not to receive the King, consequently the Regent for that reason could not withhold their pension unless they would consult the Court of France, and in that case perhaps be expressly forbid to receive his Majesty, in which event there might be some pretence to withdraw the pension, but, since that depended entirely upon themselves, they would be to blame if any such thing happened; next, as to the affair of the Abbé de Saint Gall, it would rather forward than hinder the settlement, because it would engage the Catholic princes to assist them, even those who at present for reasons of state do not receive the King themselves, yet are willing and glad that they should do it; besides, the Elector of Brunswick takes the part of Berne and Zurich, so that there is no succour to be expected any other way. I likewise added that this would make their state considerable in the eyes of the world, and, which I supposed would weigh more with them, that it will be very

beneficial to their state to have the King's court here, by which means a great deal of money will be spent amongst them. The Abbé Battaglini, Auditeur, urged further of himself, that it would be a thing most agreeable and obliging to the Pope.

"This conversation engaged the Anvoyé or chief magistrate to consult some of the principal men in the Government here. In the meantime he said that this state or any other can consent to or do any act whatsoever, without the joint consent of the rest, because every Canton is sovereign within itself, but, to keep up a good correspondence amongst the Catholic Cantons, they sometimes in matters of importance acquainted the deputies of these Cantons therewith. Some days thereafter he met a second time with the Auditeur and the father, and told them that several months ago the Duke of Brunswick's minister desired of all the Cantons to refuse the King either passage through, or residence in their country, to which the Catholic Cantons then answered that it was against the laws of nations to deny passage, and they did not apprehend that he would choose to reside in their country. He said that this state would reckon it both their honour and interest to have the King reside amongst them, but that they could not promise safety to his person nor security to themselves, because they are environed with the Cantons of Berne and Zurich, the town is not fortified, has an inconsiderable wall only, and the people of these Cantons, coming here in great numbers every weekly market, might by surprise carry away the King, which would be a disgrace and a reproach to them for ever. That they did not doubt that the Protestant Cantons would enter into this alliance with England and France, and in that case they had reason to apprehend open force, which they are not able to resist, that they were also afraid of the King of Prussia from the side of Neuchatel. The truth is, I find, the people here are mightily dispirited since the late war with the Protestant Cantons about Tockenburg.

"I am indeed of opinion that the King's person would not be safe here if there were any disturbance in this country, for which reason, and to avoid a positive refusal, I do not incline to meddle any further with this Canton. Monsieur d'Avary is at Soleure, the usual place of residence of the ministers of France, about fourteen leagues distance from hence; it will be needless to make any application to that Canton, for the objections are stronger on their part, that state is much weaker than this, and it is surrounded with Berne, Bale and Neuchatel.

"Friburg is almost in the same circumstances. The place of greatest safety for the King's person in the dominion of the Catholic Cantons, is, as I am informed, the small town of Bellentz or Bellinzona. It is in some measure fortified, situated by the river Tisen (Ticino), near Lac Majeur, and subject to the Cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwald. I have some ground to expect the consent of these Cantons, because that place is without reach of the Protestant ones. However,

next week, when the deputies from these Cantons are here, I will be able to know the certainty of it. There is also the town of Sion, capital of the republic of Valais, which would be a safe place of residence, and more eligible than Bellentz, because the town is much better. I have therefore desired the Auditeur to write to the Bishop, with whom he is acquainted, to know what may be expected from that republic; and, if these two fail, I know nothing further than can be done in this country."

I hope his Majesty and your Grace will approve of my conduct. The news here is that the Marquis de Prié is gone to the Hague by order of the Emperor to propose a league with England and Holland in bar of that with France. 4 *pages.*

PATRICK GUTHRIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 21. Paris.—Thanking him for having desired Mr. Dicconson to put him in the list of captains at 35 *livres* a month.—This afternoon I received some letters from very good hands in London of the 3rd old stile, telling me that the Friday and Saturday before 24 gentlemen were set at liberty from Newgate and the Marshalsea. The names of 14 are in the *Gazette.* They were let out because the Government could find no evidences against them. The trials of the gentlemen at Carlisle began the 7th, and nobody doubts but some will fall a sacrifice. The Duke of Marlborough is come to town, but sees nobody. Lord Argyle continues still in favour with the Hopeful, though Mr. Stanhope has got his regiment of horse. My letters confirm the story of the monster, and assure me that none of the ladies about Court were suffered to see it. George will, as is generally believed, be in England the beginning of next month, and the Parliament will sit the 8th for business. It's thought that, upon the many complaints that come from all places and persons, country Whigs as well as Tories, against the soldiers, part of them will be reduced. One gentleman writes me that the night before he dates his letter he had one from Scotland with an account that Rob Roy had seized Grahame of Killearne, steward to the Duke of Montrose, when he was in Monteith uplifting my Lord's rents, taken 5,000 *merks* from him, and made him write to the Duke, that if he did not procure his pardon and remit him 20,000 *merks* he formerly owed him, he must continue Rob's prisoner to be disposed of as he pleased with the money. The letter is signed Da. Grahame of Killearne, by order of Rob Roy.

I keep a correspondence with some very intelligent men in England, who have opportunities of knowing what passes. If you will suffer me, I shall send you either their letters or extracts of them. My friends are very much for a good correspondence with Sweden, and would fain expect great things from the Emperor. As when I came to Paris I wanted several necessaries, which has thrown me a little behind hand, I humbly entreat for once you would order Mr. Gordon to give me some small matter besides my subsistence. 2 *pages.*

Lord G. Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 21. Turin.—I was with the King of Sicily Sunday last near an hour. He inquired very particularly about our rising in Scotland, and several other things about the King's affairs, and I satisfied him the best way I could. As to myself, he told me that, when he saw me first, he satisfied me of the reasons why he could not give me any employment in his troops, and, though he could give me a company, I could neither expect to advance nor to learn what belonged to a soldier, it being peace. Were there war in this country, he would certainly have provided me with great pleasure, but his advice to me was to go to Germany without loss of time, where I should have his recommendation, and he did not doubt I might have a troop of horse, and also by seeing the war there I might render myself capable of serving my King and country. I told him it was very much my inclination to go to Hungary, and should only stay till I had acquainted the King with my desire for his permission. My only difficulty is want of money. I have calculated what would carry me with my servant to Germany and maintain me till I could reasonably expect to be provided, and it is no less than 200 *louis d'ors*. Though I have such a feasible way of being provided for, rather than straiten his Majesty I had much rather take a musket on my shoulder and serve for bread, and, if that sum cannot be sent me, I only desire to have about fourscore, which will carry me handsomely from this place, and I shall take care not to be any further burden to the King. 2 *pages*.

Sir Patrick Lawless to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 21.—I have had no letter from your Grace since that of 14 November on Mr. McPherson's arrival. I hope you received several from me since which will confirm you in your opinion of Mr. Janson (Alberoni), and will show I have not been mistaken in him neither, notwithstanding all his protestations which he still continues to make, but, I believe, acts quite contrary to them. An evidence of this is, that nobody has so much credit with him as our Dumont (the English minister) here, with whom he consults and communicates all his projects, and I know before hand a great many things that are to pass relating to affairs of the greatest consequence for Mr. Alin (King of Spain) from persons in Dumont's confidence, who tell me all they hear from him, which proves literally true afterwards. Duras (Lawless) finds Janson shier than ever of seeing or speaking to him of late, and apprehends he will play him some foul trick, as he certainly will, if what he writes to Mr. Olivier (Mar) be not kept very secret.

Young Lusson's (Marquis of Tynemouth's) affair will be concluded in a very few days. Duras made to-day a compliment to the other parties concerned in it, in Mr. Le Vasseur's (James') name, as you directed, which the lady and her brother received with all the respect and acknowledgement imaginable. The latter visited me this evening, and desired me to assure Mr. Le Vasseur

of his profound respects, and that he should always have a sure, sincere and faithful servant in him, and that he wishes nothing more than that affairs may take such a turn as may give him occasions of being a useful one to him. As he is a person of very great parts he may be useful to Mr. Le Vasseur hereafter, if the present system of affairs should be altered, and we have a hot rumour here of late that some change will be made amongst our chief factors. God send it prove true, for our affairs cannot go worse than they do. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) is very low, and has lost most of his credit, which makes me hope he will bestir himself to recover it. I have seen several letters from very good hands from Mr. Bloüin (Holland) which mention that the Chauvelin (treaty) between Brisson (the Regent) and Heron (Elector of Hanover) will meet with a great many difficulties in the execution, because Bagnoles (the Emperor) is highly displeased at it, for which reason Bloüin will not enter into it. If Bagnole strikes up with those he now quarrels with, he will in all probability cut out work for Brisson, and break all his measures.

I shall be uneasy till I hear that Mr. Le Vasseur is entirely recovered. 3 *pages*.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Monday, December 10[-21]. "The enclosed give you our public voice. You give us none of your reports concerning Avignon, but I send you sometimes some of the news in print that comes from some of our spies there.

"The squadron and yachts for his Majesty, we are afraid, cannot sail with this wind which is N.E.

"Another question is, how they should get into the Meuse, for we have had for some days bitter frost and winter from thence, so that our own river is full of ice.

"A third question is, if they should get in at present into the Maese, how they shall get out again ?

"In the meantime a Parliament here is very necessary, for money matters, but for all things else most inconvenient. Our divisions are excessive, and we are in a wood; these that are judged to be the superficial thinkers are hammering still at a coalition, to make fair weather. But the question is—those few Tories that come in—are they to ride or be ridden ? If the last, they will make a very poor figure indeed, no better than shoe cleaners.

"Few certainly they will be, for the too late and affected popularity of some young pretenders has had very little effect but backwards.

"In one of those prints you will see how the mighty University of Oxford stands in favour. And yet they think themselves the centre and soul of the Church of England, as our newsmongers think themselves of the Court. But I plague you with our public stories.

"My cousin Jonathan's (James') linen trade (collection of money) has gone but slowly, by reason of the bad reports from his family of late. Monsieur le Brun (Ogilvie) is innocent. There is now

in Rig's (Bishop of Rochester's) hands tho', as good as effectually, near 20, ten of which, at least, will be consigned to Kenneth's (the King of Sweden's) factor here before Friday next, their post day, and so afterwards by degrees, and degrees is best, every way.

"The said factor has heard fully last post from his partner that lodges at Mr. Holloway's (Holland). He bids him give assurances that the resolution is firmly taken, that there shall be 12 complete bales of goods (12,000 men) whereof four shall be of Hastings' effects (horse), and all other things in proportion; and that the factor that writes so is to go himself and see all things prepared and shipped off, etc.

"And the factor here in town is still of opinion that Kenneth himself will undoubtedly be his own supercargo.

"Still the factor presses the matter of the linen (money), without which nothing can go on.

"Mr. Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore) stick still at that point, that some certain means must be found to keep back Holloway when the market and the sale comes on, and that this is the *sine qua non*.

"Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger is still kept. Kenneth's factor with Holloway complains of silence and delay on the part of John Brown (James) and his friends." 3 *pages*.

James III to Cardinals and others.

1716, December 21, 22, 29, 1717, January 5, 15, 19. Avignon.—Seventeen letters in reply to letters from them on the occasion of Christmas and the New Year.—*French*. With a list of 49 Cardinals and 12 others to whom letters were written on this occasion from Avignon, of which only the 17 above mentioned were registered in the Entry Book. *Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 190-194.

James III to Martin Guerin.

1716, December 21. Avignon.—Patent appointing him Surgeon Extraordinary to himself. *Latin*, with note of a warrant of the same date to the Vice-Chamberlain for swearing and admitting Guerin as above. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 31.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 22. Paris.—Requesting him to deliver the encloseds, and to let him hear about the postage and concerning other business, and asking his advice how to behave with Robin Leslie, who owes him about 300*l.* sterling, a sum too great for him to be out of in so pinching a time.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 22. Dort.—I am now on my journey to Mr. Lally (Brussels), having left my business at Bourgat (the Hague) in competent hands. In my last conference with Mr. Barry (the

Emperor's Minister at the Hague) I was well pleased to understand that the person sent from Corbet (Vienna) to Tunstal (Hanover) had not any orders with him that could be prejudicial to us, but on the contrary, to expostulate with Haly (King George) on the displeasure of Ingolsby (the Emperor) and to protest against his unjust measures. Barry has promised to write more plainly on what we discoursed of, and is of opinion we shall meet there all that we desire. I likewise saw Mr. Saxby's (King of Sweden's) man the day before I left Bourgat. I went to him to open the way for Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine). He told me that Blunt (the Czar) was on too high strings for them, and insolent in success. I made a merit to ourselves in what I offered, and said that, notwithstanding those difficulties which he made, here was an occasion by which such as owned themselves obliged to Saxby, and were entirely well affectioned to him would do their utmost to serve him, and it was well known we had a friend with Blunt in whose honesty he might trust, and I gave him at parting a token to know Mr. Doyle by, who was to wait on him without further introduction. He expressed a great deal in our favour for this good will, which when further represented will in all likelihood produce a good effect. Saxby has referred this suit to Ingolsby solely, and offers to send proper persons to whatever place Ingolsby shall appoint.

I waited longer at Bourgat than I ought, but it was to expect a messenger from Lally. Though he has failed me on the bad weather, the ways being dangerous and scarce passable, I have had an account of my business by letters, and Mr. Church (the Nuncio at Brussels) desires in all haste to see me, having found Soho (Marquis de Prié) well inclined upon those particulars, which I wrote upon, and I go in great hopes of success. I have writ to O'Brien (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) on the receipt of his instructions which Wilson (Tom Bruce) sent me, and he is extremely well recommended. We have not had a word from him since his arrival. If by our interest we could draw Mr. Blunt upon Mr. Blair (the Turks), we lay the first and the greatest of obligations on Ingolsby. I believe this might be managed right as to our reputation, if you approve. Landskip (the treaty) is not finished, but by Wednesday next all is to be over. As soon as I come to Lally, I shall be better instructed and will then communicate further.

Postscript.—Mr. Blunt is at Mr. Barkman (Amsterdam). 4 *pages.*

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 22. Nancy.—Though I wrote last post to Mr. Dillon only to let you know I had received yours by him of 24 November and yours of the 7th by Pajot's direction with the enclosed cipher, this packet which goes by an express will sooner come to your hands than mine to Mr. Dillon's.

I left no stone unturned to engage his Royal Highness to write actually to Vienna to solicit the Emperor's protection for the King. The Prince de Vaudemont and M. de Craon were led to that sentiment, and backed it as far as they thought their influence

might reach, but in matters of this kind the Duke is accustomed to prefer his own notions to all others, and very seldom is brought off the first impression he takes. All the difference tho' in the method he takes and that I proposed to him is only to do the same thing 12 or 15 days later for, as he explains himself fully in the enclosed memorial, the King and you will soon dispatch back his courier with such satisfactory letters and memorials, as may authorize and instruct him in all that he is to propose to the Emperor or his ministers, and he will do it to as much advantage as he can.

I would be of opinion (merely my own) that his Majesty write him two letters, one to invite him to move in his behalf for the Emperor's protection in general and noble terms, and as a politic act extremely suitable to his Imperial Majesty's interest in this juncture, but at all times worthy of his generosity and grandeur. I would also employ a paragraph or two to recapitulate in general terms that his Majesty being all his life studious to acquire and improve the Emperor's friendship had omitted no occasion to give such demonstrations of it as lay in his power, and, as he has reason to hope from his undoubted right and from the disposition of his people, that God will level a road for him to the throne, so nothing can be of more comfort to him in the present emergency than to foresee that Providence may turn affairs so as to give the Emperor a large share in his restoration.

I do not know what his Majesty or your Grace may think of this idea, but, as it is my zeal that suggests it, I hope it will be taken in good part. My notion is that the Duke may send the letter or a copy of it, to be laid before the Emperor.

The other is rather a memoir than a letter, for all things and the different alternatives to be proposed by the Duke at Vienna must be distinctly explained, and, if this be not such as the Duke may send entirely to that Court, it must at least furnish him with the proper demands he is to make as solicited to it by his Majesty. His own remarks on the different articles of your letter will show you how weak his hopes are as to a present refuge for the King either in Flanders, which he looks upon as a vain thought, or even in the hereditary provinces of Germany, which is a thought I gave him, and that he approves of to be demanded, tho' he believes it will be without success at present. He rejects entirely the King's soliciting beforehand a concert 'twixt the Emperor and Venetians for the King's residing in the Venetian territories. He says, as he did to the affair of Deux Ponts, that it is a sure way to miss of it, and I am of his opinion in that; but the King starting in unawares, and sending straight from the town he stops in to the Emperor and to the States of Venice, the latter will take no resolution in all appearance to drive him away, till they know the Emperor's sense of his settling there. That takes up some time, and time ushers in some new change, which we must hope will turn to the King's advantage. The Emperor and all others that may be nettled at this league must have time to look about them, before they can fix on a new resolution. All things seem to go on

smoothly and amicably as before, and to be sure the Emperor will not change his countenance till things ripen, much less show his teeth when he cannot bite. Receiving the King in Flanders, even without taking any further notice of him or of his rights, would be declaring against George. A residence in some Austrian town appears less shocking, but in my opinion the King ought to ask it as an alternative, if the former be not granted. I thought it not amiss to entertain you so far upon this subject, though his Royal Highness explains it to the full. He has been some days without fixing on any resolution in this matter, though I urged it as often and as home as it became me. I believe he waited to receive some part of the account of affairs he mentions in his memoir, for every post clears some doubtful point of those great affairs. The Duke sends my translation of your letter with his own to the King, that the matter of it may be more easily called to mind, and to show he was not sufficiently authorized by it to propose the points in question at the Imperial Court, though indeed it was to show he was sufficiently warranted to act in it that I put it almost literally into French, and, if I varied from the original, it is only in some places, where you express the King's thanks and acknowledgment to the Duke and the Prince of Vaudemont jointly. I turned (not without some reason that the King is no stranger to) the stress of those thanksgivings upon his Royal Highness, so that I offer it as a general rule to you to comprehend them both as seldom as you can under the same category, especially in what relates to Germany, where the Prince is very far from having any interest. His friendship and good advice are to be relied on, and to be mentioned as often as you have occasion to do it, for amidst this little precaution, for which I beg your pardon, he and the Duke are of very good understanding, and confer together on what relates to the King's case.

I had not a word these two months from Innsbruck, which makes me apprehend very much that either mine or my correspondent's letter has been intercepted. I shall write again, and, if there were any good news of the Emperor's espousing our cause, I would not miss intimating it there, where it would be very welcome. The Duke assured me the other day that the match was agreed on underhand 'twixt the two Electors, Bavaria and Palatine, which I do not doubt is to the young lady's liking, else her father would not have given in to it, but the Duke is persuaded with a great deal of reason that the Emperor will obstruct it with all his power, as a knot entirely contrary to his interest. That may make the Emperor's consent to our King's aim much easier to be obtained, if things turn as we wish, but all such hopes, that indeed are very speculative, ought not to divert his Majesty from marrying. The Duke, evermore intent on that point, never fails edging in his advice to that purpose.

I saw in the Duke's memoir that you might write to him the King's intention, in case he was not in a condition to write. I must observe that, if by some restrictions of ceremony that I am a stranger to, you did not give him the Monseigneur, it were better not write at all. I'd rather be a little too officious in making

this remark than hazard that your letter should, though unwittingly, give him any discontent.

As sending this packet by post might retard the King's answer, and consequently the Duke's good offices at Vienna, I determined him to send it by an express, as well for that reason, as the safety it requires even for his own memoir, for, if it were intercepted, it would do him no kindness either with the Regent or George.

In discoursing with me on this subject, he dropped some words giving me to understand that he had some apprehension of the Imperial ministers' giving the King some exterior encouragement in this juncture, in order to come sooner at their ends with George, and certainly that apprehension is not without very plausible grounds, but it is very hard to obviate the effects of it. I thought to go home to the country after New Year's Day, but will stay here till the express comes back, that I may be able to give you an account of what the Duke does. I shall use the names you sent me. I had such another list ready, and, though I did not think of some you remembered, I have some others your list does not mention, so I enclose such as I find wanting.

The Prince of Vaudemont desires me to tell you how great a sense he has of the obliging sentiments you honour him with.

I believe it will not be amiss to send some letters now and then through Pajot's hand, that he may not suspect his being mistrusted. Things of no great moment may be directed to him. I am sorry your cipher came through his hands, for the seal's being entire is no security that it was not seen, and that would be of very ill consequence, tho' I am confident the Regent has not yet given in to that practice, at least I wish it.

Postscript.—December 23.—I forgot to mention that, having made his Majesty's compliments to our Duchess, she ordered me to return hers very heartily and to give all the demonstrations possible of the real share she takes in his health, as in all things relating to his interest.

I must add that his Royal Highness expects to be informed of the progress and manner of proceeding of the King's agent at the Emperor's court. I am thoroughly persuaded it is in order to be the better able to advise or assist him, though of the other side, if his Royal Highness finds the ministers there reserved and obscure in their answer to him on what he will propose, he will be very shy and circumspect of meddling afterwards in the matter, and, though he be in effect a true Imperialist, they may preposterously take him for a Regentee. He kept the express, I suppose to learn something new by the German post which came to-day, but he told me nothing. I wish he may be mistaken in his account of the Northern treaty. Your news would suit the King's affairs best, for, unless George be entangled with some other powers, the Emperor must put on a fair outside, and dissemble for a time what he cannot remedy. As to Marlborough's captain generalship, it is not doubted here this long time but George's son will be invested with it, that there should be no room left for jealousies.

The news from Paris and several other places that the King is to reside at Brussels, and will be protected by the Emperor, etc.,

with the loose discourse of those ministers and others in the Netherlands may, instead of producing any good effect, furnish George with a plausible handle to obtain in the next session the continuing his army on foot, and money to pay them, at least those old bugbears have often imposed on the wisdom of the nation.

Second Postscript.—December 24.—I would be curious to know if the King had not thought fit to sound the Duke of Savoy about a refuge in this juncture. I conceive that in all likelihood that Prince, who uses all his endeavours to make one in the new league, will be very backward in giving the King any countenance, and indeed, if he did, he is scarce to be trusted, but, if the King crosses the Alps, he must pass through his country. Would it not be proper to manage a private interview, if not with him at least with the Duchess, who is his Majesty's cousin german, and presumptive heir of the Crown. She and her family have, next to the King, the greatest interest to undo what has been acted against the hereditary succession, and, though these steps seem very fruitless at present, there are many things fit to be done, and persons to be improved in order to future events, which are hidden from us. A fair correspondence, wherever it can be cultivated, is suitable at all times to the King's affairs.

His Royal Highness ordered me to tell you that what he wrote, being in the form of a memoir, he did not think it dutiful to send it directly from himself to the King, but that all should be under my cover to you. He seems to desire that his Majesty should not only explain precisely the things he would have represented to and asked of the Emperor, but also leave his Royal Highness master of adding or diminishing, and acting as it were arbitrarily according to the times and circumstances of affairs, and this, I think, is not amiss. He has a real desire to serve the King, but stands very much in awe of the Emperor. He is absolutely of opinion the new treaty implies nothing that can be a subject of rupture or misintelligence with the Emperor, the Duke of Savoy not being admitted into it, and the Emperor's designs on Italy no ways obstructed by it, but, I must confess, I am not in this of his opinion. 12 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, December 22.—I expected to have heard from or of you again before now, and, I suppose, though that be delayed, it will not be for long, since we hear to-day that Duval (the treaty) was agreed to by Millflower (Holland) and was to be finished in a few days.

(Enclosing the paragraph of Menzies' letter of 22 November-3 December concerning the reported change of the sentiments of the Swedish envoy in Holland (Görtz) with regard to James' affairs calendared *ante*, *p.* 286). I hope this piece of secret light will never go beyond your own private heart, and I hope 'ere long this fear will be dissipated.

Villeneuve (Dillon) may see by this, that Johnston (Mar) was not the only body who had these suspicions, but by what Villeneuve said, I hope they are equally ill grounded. My correspondent at Bernard (England) is very unwilling that any intelligence he sends of this kind should come to Jeoffry's (Sparre's) knowledge, so you'll have the more precautions about it.

(Summary of Walkingshaw of Barrowfield's letter to Mar of 2 December, calendared *ante*, *p.* 280). 1½ *page*. *Copy*.

J. Clerk (the Duke of Mar) to the Marquis of Wharton.

1716, December 22.—I had yours of 30 November and 2 December in due time, but the other two you mention to have written from Paris did not come till last night, when the gentleman you entrusted them to arrived here.

Mr. Ross (James) is now entirely free of his confinement, and walks abroad as openly as ever, but, I believe, he will be soon obliged to leave this, and go to the quarter assigned him.

I had a letter to-day telling me of Mr. Worsley's (Lord Wharton's) arrival, but I'll long impatiently to hear from himself of it, and that he has met with none of those inconveniencies Mr. Buchanan (Stair) represented to him, and that his other affairs go according to his wish. Mr. Ross desires you to make his kind compliments to Mr. Windram (Lord Wharton). He did his part in what he desired of him as soon as he was able, and it is now in your friend Clerk's hands. I do not send a copy as he desired, judging there might be a great inconveniency in that by the ordinary post, which is not always very safe, though in the way you proposed, but it is in the terms he desired and the date I formerly told you. That shows how ready Mr. Ross is to do every thing that's agreeable to him, and he doubts nothing of all suitable returns. I will long to know what Mr. Worsley thinks as to his return, but I suppose it will take him some time to put his affairs in order, and to be able to be master of himself.

Postscript.—I have since had yours of 29 November, O.S., and, if you please, shall send what you desire of me, but shall wait till I hear from you again, not thinking it safe even in the way you propose, and the seal of your letter looked very like having suffered by foul play. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1716, December 22.—I have several of yours to acknowledge received since my last of 29 November which I had done sooner, did I not know that Samuel (Inese) lets you know when they come to hand. (List of such letters received).

I hope you have mine of 29 November before this. It went by a safe way which Samuel would explain you the reason of. Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) letter of 22 November I had last night, and formerly the other three he mentions, and would write to him, did I not conclude he will be come off by this time. His and the other messenger's return is much longed for upon many

accounts, and particularly to explain the mysterious things you and he have hinted in all the above mentioned letters, as well as some others I answered in my last, and indeed those things are so strange that they are incomprehensible to us, so we must suspend our judgement, till they be further explained.

"It is a very great comfort to us to know that things are right betwixt Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford) and Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), and I shall be very sorry if it be not so with all the rest of the family; perhaps in your country a family cannot be without parties and divisions, but with us we know of no such thing, notwithstanding of what has been told you, but what we hear from your parts. On the contrary every day the good agreement increases, and it will continue so, if it be not disturbed from amongst you. If there be any little people who write these stories to your side, 'tis because they get no encouragement for them here, and so vent them with you to prevent their bursting, and, if they were no more regarded there than here, there would be less of that trouble. You are in the right though when any such thing is talked amongst you to let us know of it, but it were to be wished that you could be more particular, so that it might be fixed somewhere. As for what Le Brune says of his suspecting it comes from D[ow]ns, what he writes of there being a party forming against Montague (Mar), [it] is pretty hard to credit. D[ow]ns has the reputation of an honest man; he could not say these things of his own proper knowledge, having never seen Montague but twice in his life, and not above half an hour at each time, nor is it very likely he, being employed by the persons for the errand he was, would carry litt'e idle stories from underling people, to be dispersed and set about there, but I should be very glad to know the truth of this, which I hope you'll find out and let me know. Did the people who may have a design against him and wish him out of the post he's in know how small a mortification their plots succeeding would be to him, they would not perhaps give themselves much trouble about it. I know his greatest pleasure is to be about his aunt, Mrs. Jean (James), and I hope he will always behave himself so, that she shall not lose any favourable opinion that she is pleased to have of him; but I know too that he likes to live in quiet, without jarring with anybody, and would be desirous of no post that brings envy upon him, and so to disturb his own tranquillity, his ambition is limited, and he has had too much experience of those kind of things to be very solicitous about any post of that nature. (and it would be just so if his aunt were at home). He knew what that was formerly, and I can scarce believe that any who are acquainted with him could accuse him of *hauteur* and arrogance, and loving to do everything by himself with a high hand, which Le Brune says he is now accused of. If not consulting with some little people, who perhaps by having a better opinion of their own parts than he has, think they ought to be advised with, be the occasion of his being charged with these fine things, it is what he neither can or will help, and he values all they say very little. He will, to the utmost of his

power, do what service he can to his aunt, but when it comes to be either for her service or ease, to change him from the way he is in, in her affairs, he will not only be willing but desirous that she do it, and beg her thereto. I have said too much of this, but knowing him so well as I do, I thought I could not say less, and I am sure that he wishes you may tell so to everybody that you hear speak of that matter.

"I am told too he is blamed by old Freeman (Floyd) in what concerns a friend of his, which is a little hard when all that affair was so long before his time, and which O'Neal (Ormonde) can witness his having no hand in. I was told of an answer Freeman had written to him to the letter which Walter (Menzies) gave him from him, but it is never come to his hand.

"What I am much more concerned for than for all that's above is the alarm which you say some people have got about Jonathan's (James') new extreme fondness and inflexibility in the affair of the amour which he was thought to have for old Mrs. Renny (the Roman Catholic religion). I cannot conceive from whence this comes nor any occasion of late given for it, nor was there ever less cause than now, and I take it to be some malicious contrivance, which makes me much the more desirous to know from whom and from whence it springs, and you must leave no stone unturned to find it out. The K[nigh]t (Sir R. Everard) has wrote nothing of it as yet to O'Neal, at least it is not come to hand.

"What you advise as to Edgecomb (the Emperor) and Evens (Prince Eugene) is very right, and, as you would know by my last, was done long before yours came, though we do not know yet what effect it will have, but I am afraid it will not have any immediate great effects, by what I heard from their parts some days ago of their differences with their present antagonist not likely to be made up till they have tried it another term, but I doubt not, if things go on as they are like to do elsewhere, and when they get their hands free of this suit, but they will show good countenance to Miss Jeanie (James) and, if it happen sooner, you shall be informed of it.

"The opinion you tell me Mrs. Katherine's (Sweden's) attorney with you has of O'Brian's the Regent's) being still friendly and deeply in all this affair of Mrs. Katherine's, is a very odd one, and what I suppose he is cured of before now. I shall observe that of his colleague's knowing nothing of this. I am very sorry for the suspicions you have of his colleague with Holloway (Holland). I confess to you I had the same jealousies myself and wrote them to our friend who deals with him that's at Falmouth (France), but he assures me that I had no cause, nor does he say anything of any difference betwixt these two attorneys, so I would fain hope that you are misinformed in both. Mistress Oldfield's (Oglethorpe's) sister knew nothing of all this matter from us, but, if the Flamouth (France) gentleman told anything of it to her near friend, which is very likely he did, they being great friends, and so he told it the lady from whom he can keep nothing, 'tis none of our fault; and I must say, when a secret is enjoined

on the one side and observed, it is hard when it is not kept on the other, though this often happens, and particularly in Miss Jeanie's affairs, and the poor woman blamed for all however innocent.

"As to the affair of Mrs. Katherine's, were she once furnished with the linen (money) and other commodities which she wants, and on which the whole turns, you would soon be at a certainty of what is to be expected from her, and then 'tis probable her factors would speak more freely and certainly than they do now. I cannot understand what you say in your last of J[erningha]m's having received none of the linen, for we know of three pieces being actually sent and come to this side, which we believed to have come from him, and I want that you should explain this matter. These three pieces is a good beginning, though a small one, and we are told that they expect more daily, but, if that do not happen soon and in greater quantities, it may come too late, which you will not fail to acquaint friends with you of, and, since they are so apprehensive of a delay which was never thought of, or meant here, I hope they will not be the occasion of it.

"You still speak as surprised with anything you hear concerning Skipper Jonathan's voyage, which I thought you had long ago looked on as certain and unavoidable, and it is now more and more so every day and, I believe, will unavoidably happen very soon, which ought to give no uneasiness now, since it has been so long expected. He has been lately told by those who is concerned in that trade, and whose orders he must obey, they having so great a share of the ship, that he must not only quit the port where he is, but that they are obliged by those with whom they trade to send him a trading voyage beyond Aleppo (the Alps), so that, however unwilling he be to do it, he will be forced to comply, the excuse of his health, being now over, will gain him but very little more time.

"There is one comfort in it, that the alteration they are making in the port where the ship now lies may in a very little time make it impracticable to get out of it, when he should come to have a voyage in his offer more agreeable to him, so that, should they be not so desirous of his leaving of it immediately as they are, I believe none of his friends would advise his continuing longer there, and he can go nowhere where he will not be more master of himself. He not having occasion for so large a crew in this voyage as he has at this time, he is thinking how to dispose of them until he shall have occasion for them again ; the principal people of them he carries with him, it being most inclinable to them, but several of the rest he sends to Falmouth and Flamstad (Flanders), particularly the Heathcoatts (Highlanders) go to one of these places together, which you shall be advertised of as soon as it is fixed.

"I wrote to you in my last concerning Mrs. Jean's altering her state of life, and it appears daily more and more her interest to do so. I'll long to hear from you upon it, and 'tis absolutely fit, that upon this occasion, if her friends think as I do, they should write very pressingly to her about it, and advise her on all the different points I stated to you in that matter.

"Your friend Millington (? Mar) has a project of some commodities being furnished from your town, which are wanting here, and thinks they can be easier had from thence than elsewhere, and that they might be brought custom free to some port on this side, to be kept until a good mercat offer. He is to write one of these posts to a friend of his with you who he thinks most proper for that business, and by whom he sent you some months ago a piece of silk, in order to your consulting with friends if it can be safely and securely done, and, if it be thought it can, that he may be furnished with what is necessary for it. The commodity which is most wanting being for Mr. Heathcoat is sugar (swords), he dealing as you know most in that, and you know the kind he most likes, so, when the person above comes to speak to you of it, you know who to advise with, and pray let due encouragement be given to it, for to me it seems very practicable and may be of singular use, and, in case of his not coming to inquire for you soon, you would do well to look out for him.

"We hear that Mr. Jeremy's (James') friend Mr. Grace (Lord Lansdown) is a little recovered of his indisposition; the enclosed for him is a congratulation from Jeremy upon it, which should have been sent you some posts ago, had I written sooner. You are desired to get it delivered to him by a sure hand when he is well enough to be spoke to, and I beg at the same time you may make my kind compliments to him and his family.

"I see by one of yours that Mr. Wanesford (? Wyndham) is returned to town. I suppose his being all this time in the country is the reason of his not having as yet returned an answer to the letter I sent you for him some time ago. My humble service to him.

"I can scarce think it possible that Stapleton (Bolingbroke) is so abandoned as by some of yours I see he is believed in your place of the world; it is ugly though that such things should be so much as thought, and for old acquaintance as well for the sake of some friends I wish heartily it prove not true. I have at last got out of his hands some of the compt books for which your friend Kemp (C. Kinnaird) was so much in pain, as I am to write to him to-morrow, and I cannot help being in some pain on Morpeth's (James Murray's) account for what is talked of this gentleman."

You'll communicate my letter to such of our friends as is proper, with my compliments, and I believe I may say Mr. Osborn's (Ormonde's) too, who has seen what I have written, and I beg you to give the enclosed to Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar).

I have said nothing of Joseph's (James') health because he is now perfectly well. 9 *pages*. *Copy*.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Wednesday, December 23.—I have not heard from Martel (Mar) for a great while neither by Orme (Wogan) nor by the ordinary way. (List of letters written to Mar since his last). He will receive here a letter from Mistress Hacket (Lady Mar), two Abrams (Menzies), the memoirs relating to the restoration of

James I. of Scotland, and a long letter from a Mr. Willis about seizing the Tower of London. This man, who, I believe, is very honest and zealous, having spoken to me on that subject, of which I found him very full, I desired him to set down his plan in writing and here it is.

The letter of 20 November which Abram complains he never received was at last found in the posthouse at Paris, where by a very odd accident rather than by anybody's fault, it had lain all this time. I was sorry to find in it a letter of Martel's to Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) which I immediately dispatched to Abram for her by the last post, as soon as I recovered the packet.

Salt (d'Uxelles) told Dutton (Dillon) not to be out of the way, because, as soon as they had the news of the treaty's being signed, which he said they now expected every hour, Edward (the Regent) would dispatch him to Patrick (James).

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 23.—Acknowledging his letter and enclosure for which her sister and her husband return their most respectful thanks.—The good old Grand Master must be very cross indeed and grown out of humour with the world if he refused. My brother-in-law desires you will be persuaded you shall always find in him a faithful friend.

"As to the answer M. de T[orcy] made to your messenger he knows it, because the other told it to several of his friends in even the most disobliging terms. He wishes he has not even advised to have them take the measures they have done. He always was of opinion, notwithstanding the idea other people had of him, that he did not act with sincerity for our master . . .

"You say nothing of the Lion, who has writ to bid her let you know that she had seen him. We are very sorry to hear you are forced to leave that place. . . We go to Paris next week, from whence . . you shall hear the news if there's any.

"I wish you a happy Christmas; it would be improper to say a merry one, but I hope the next will be gaily spent at London."

J. O'Brian (Walkingshaw) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 23. Vienna.—Acknowledging the receipt of various letters.—I make no question but that they will receive and protect Mr. Knox's 'James') friends, but I am afraid that, except Mr. Thomlinson's (the treaty) affair goes on, and that I shall make it appear here that the same is prejudicial to Mr. Edwards (the Emperor), I shall hardly be able to induce him to give the protection to Mr. Knox himself in the terms I conceive necessary.

I was with Mr. Elell last night, who is one of the secretaries here, and much in favour with Mr. Edgertoun (Prince Eugene). I talked with him only in general terms of Mr. Knox's affection

and esteem for Mr. Edwards, and of his great desire to live in friendship with him, and of the advantage that might ensue thereby to both. After a pretty long conference he asked if I had a commission to propose anything. I told him frankly I had. His advice was that I should apply myself to Prince Eugene and Count Zinzendorf, but shunned introducing me to them, but I hope in a few days to fall upon some other way. I have as yet received no letter from Dumbar (Dillon), Primrose (Sir H. Paterson), Jolly (Jerningham), nor Robison (O'Rourke). As soon as I hear from them or can find their address, they shall know what passes here.

Nothing could be so great a blessing to that gentleman's friends as his marrying. I wish to God Mr. Edwards would favour it. I have seen the two ladies you mention since my being here. The youngest appears to me to be much the prettiest. Mr. Edwards will find it his interest to marry them soon, and, I am persuaded, were he in our interest, he would find the party agreeable. As for the other lady you write of, it is much talked of here that she is to marry her cousin. They do not believe here that Mr. Carmichael (the Czar) is so good a friend to Mr. Sanders (King of Sweden) as was given out some time ago, and how it would relish I canot say, but I shall write more fully on this some other occasion. What that gentleman writes that Mr. Panton (de Prié) should have declared I take to be a plain gasconade, for Mr. Tindall (the Turks) is far from being in such circumstances.

Mr. Montague and his lady are every day expected here from Hanover. They have made but a short stay there of four or five days, and, they say, he is to proceed immediately on his journey to the Porte, whether to impede or further a treaty is variously disputed here amongst the politicians.

I have the misfortune to have no assistance in my business. Bishop Leslie being in Hungary has been a great loss to me. He is a man of great interest, probity and virtue, but cautious. If he could be prevailed with heartily to assist me on his return, I should have good hopes. I wish Mr. Knox would write to him in pressing terms. I wrote to-night to Lord Nithsdale to procure a letter from Mrs. Leslie, his cousin, to him, charging him on honour and conscience to do it, and I cannot indeed see what he has to manage, being vastly rich and as much at the top as he could wish. If I cannot procure the protection in the terms I could wish, I desire your opinion if I may propose it may be given as to a private man under the name of Mr. Stuart or Ch. St. G[eorge], or any other you shall think proper. I could not take upon to say anything as to this till I had orders. I had seen the deputy of the States of Brabant before now, but he has been ill. I am resolved to lay out the advantages to him and hope to get him to concur with me. I wish my credit were come, as I may have occasion for it, for without money no business will get through.

The Rector of the Jesuits here has been very civil, so my letters would continue to come under his cover. I wish some way were taken to send him by the Rector of Avignon Mr. Knox's thanks. 6 *pages*.

Dr. Roger Kenyon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 23. Rome.—The goodness of Cardinal Gualterio gives me this opportunity of returning my thanks for the great honour of your letter. I had been a great while without hearing anything with certainty from a place which employs most of my thoughts, and to see a person of so great experience speak with such good hopes revived me not a little. What the purpose of this new league may be is as yet a secret to the public, but, if it contains anything which may heartily vex the Germans, I cannot but wish it may proceed. I hope you will not be obliged to remove any whither in this season, nor ever on this side the hills. Was the Court here as resolute as it is affectionate, I venture to say you would never change Avignon but upon your own choice; but, might that be changed for Brussels, it would give such a spirit to the King's cause that it seems to be wished, even though attended with all the inconveniences of poor King Charles' court in the year you mention of '56 or '57. The Emperor might this way cheaply and effectually revenge himself of all these league makers.

I have thought some time our good friends, the Whigs, much better party men than politicians, and, since they have had the skill to raise unnecessarily the detestation of their own country, I will not despair but that the same arts may raise too the indignation of some powers abroad.

The worthy gentleman, who is so kind as to put this under his cover, will tell you with knowledge what I should only speak by guess of the situation of this court, and its disposition in your regard, and indeed I should have very little to say upon that worth your notice.

We have very few English travellers here at present. I have been told a letter for a Mr. Forester lies at the posthouse, but whether it be for the gentleman who was with you I cannot say. As yet I have not heard of his arrival.

Not long since a Scotch gentleman named Littlejohn passed by this on his way to Naples. He told me he had seen your Grace on his journey, and that you named me to him. He behaved here with caution enough and said I should hear from him with something to forward to you, but as yet I have received nothing.

I have often heard Dr. Arthur speak of what passed at Preston, where he came only the Friday before the surrender, but I can only say in the main that his sentiments were not unlike those of poor Mr. Hall, who in his dying speech amongst other instances of Christian charity forgives those who delivered them to execution, as he conceived without necessity.

We were happy here in not knowing of the King's illness till we were assured of his recovery. 4 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, December 23.—I had yours of the 14th two days ago. The accounts I have from Abram (Menzies) and Le Brun (Ogilvie)

of those idle stories are vexing enough, and the more so, because, as things stand, it is hard to find out the authors and fix it upon them. If they have been carried over by D[ow]ns, I know well enough from whence they come, and so does Patrick (James), but it will be no easy matter to make some others believe so without any clear proof. D[ow]ns, I suppose, will deny it, so, till we hear more from t'other side, we are not like to have further light to it. Were it not that Patrick's service may suffer, I am very indifferent, but having written fully to Abram on this head I will not say more, having left my letter open for your perusal, as well as for Andrew's (Queen Mary's), if worth his while, and I beg you to forward the letter by the first post.

I understand by the Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) you sent me, that one I sent you for Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) on 12 November was not come to hand, though that of the 19 was, by which I suppose it has miscarried in yours of the 20th to Abram which he says he had not got. I very well know that Abram is a friend to Martel and will do all he can to support him, but the former mistake, which I told you was known by Onslow (Ormonde) to be betwixt Abram and D[ow]ns is very unlucky, for it makes him believe that whatever of this kind comes from Abram or Le Brun, who, 'tis thought, has his information from Abram, he himself not daring to stir abroad, as to D[ow]ns is occasioned by their private animosities, so that I wish that anything that is really in it were wrote from the other side by others as well as them.

I have with much difficulty got into the way of dictating, but I find it so much easier for my eyes, which I begin to be much afraid of turning tender, that I believe I shall scarce leave it off again, so pray let one excuse serve for all, and know that when I use another hand and do not sign that this is my mark. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

Warrant.

1716, December 23. Avignon.—For a patent creating Sir Donald McDonald a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Sleat, with remainder to his lawful heirs male in consideration of the services of his father and himself. *Entry Book* 5, *p*. 44.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 24.—Edgar (the Regent) sent for Villeneuve (Dillon) yesterday and kept him a whole hour about Arthur's (James') concerns. I can't venture informing you by letter of what passed, but, if protestations can be relied on, I have no reason to be dissatisfied considering the conjuncture and Arthur's present situation.

Edgar told me that he expects a sure account of Mr. Duvall's (the treaty) affair towards the 28th, and that Villeneuve must be ready to part for Roger (Avignon) the day following. He promised the instruction I already mentioned, and I prayed him to observe

that what answers I made to his proposals were according to my own sense of the matter without having any orders or directions from Arthur.

Mr. Dobson (Downs) arrived here yesterday, and gave Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) an account of his mission.

I have strong hopes that the Irish troops will not be reformed.

Mr. Rigby to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 24. Toulon.—No man in the world is so unfortunate as I, not having wherewithal to rest near his Majesty, but, as soon as I can get a little money, I am resolved to return, for here is nothing but misery. The Regent does not pay us, so you may judge the miserable condition I am in, being a poor stranger with neither friends nor money. I offered yesterday my bill of 3,000 *livres* for 800, and they would not give it me, but I am resolved to see his Majesty before he goes, if I sell all I have in the world. You were surprised that I went away after what you said to me, but necessity has no law, for I had not two *louis d'ors* in the world, and it was so just that I arrived here without a farthing. I beg your Grace will order your Secretary to write to me when you think his Majesty will go away, for, if he did, before I see him, I believe I should lose the little sense I have.

We have no news here except that all the French are much concerned that his Majesty is obliged to go away, and all here say that he goes for Brussels. I wish it may be true. There is an order here to refit all the ships that are in a condition to go to sea, and to break up the rest. We have but 12 good for anything. Two English merchant ships are here loading with brandy for England in case the treaty is signed, otherwise they go for Holland. The two captains seem very honest men, and asked me mightily after the King's health, and tell me the people in England will never be contented till he is restored. They have been but two months from England. I gave them a supper last night, where they drank his health upon their knees, and his restoration. 3 *pages*.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 24. Antwerp.—I have passed the difficulties I apprehended without any inconvenience, and on my arrival here received the enclosed from Mr. Bourgat (the Hague) with an account that Mr. Landskip (the treaty) was to be finished the 23rd, after which more of the humour of Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) will appear, and it must necessarily drive him without loss of time to take his measures. The B i s h o p 40,21,11,39,26,27 of this place, with whom I formerly conversed at Mr. Bourgat on our affairs, is of opinion that I should not press anything at Mr. Lally (Brussels) till the return of Mr. P e n t e r r i d t e r 27,37,25,12,37,29,29,21,38,12,37,29 from Tunstal (Hanover), because no person in power will act openly or sincerely till that negotiation is made known to them;

therefore I shall converse freely with none but Mr. Church (the Nuncio), who has already negotiated for me, and with him I shall consult the most proper time to make my application. I'll write again to Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) as soon as I get to Mr. Lally to-morrow, to give him all the assistance I can from what I learn from others, for 'tis at Mr. Corbet (Vienna) where the business chiefly requires application.

Pray continue your usual address to me, for the master of the posthouse at Mr. Lally is a rogue. 2 *pages. Enclosed,*

Copy of the Articles of the Treaty relating to the mutual guarantees of the three powers, the Chevalier de St. George, and the expulsion of rebel subjects of each of the three powers from the territories of the other two.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE (C. ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 24.—Care was taken to forward yours of 13 November to Mr. Duddell (Dr. Erskine) in the speediest manner, but, as too great anxiety in most other cases does harm, so it fared with regard to it, for it came to hand only three days ago. Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) desires me to assure Brumfield (Mar) that he has not and shall not "be wanting in cultivating the friendship recommended to him, nor have his endeavours been successless, for Buckly (the Czar) is willing to make up matters with Hanlon (King of Sweden) and that with the same breath both of them should join stocks with Mr. Brown (James). Neither will he trouble himself much with any of his partners excepting Mr. Black (King of Poland). F i n l a n d 45, 37, 20, 71, 50, 16, 23 Hanlon may have, H o l s t e i n 36, 18, 71, 81, 86, 29, 37, 16 to his friend, and perhaps R i g a 82, 23, 44, 72 to be a H a n s 12, 72, 20, 65 as Mr. Andrews (Dantzic), and I believe [he] will find him means to recover his effects in Mr. Cowper's (Denmark's) hand. As this would much increase Whitford's (King of Sweden's) stock at a dash, having so powerful a partner as Trueman (James) would be in a certain event, he would most certainly come sooner to his purpose, let his views be what they will, than is possible for him any other way, and in all events give him respite. Besides this Hanlon may reflect that according to appearances, he's likely to continue in trade much longer than Davys (the Czar), and, as his industry only raised his stock, when he is out of the way, it will for certain sink 50 *per cent.* at least, and this Hanlon cannot fail to be informed of by Mr. Buckly's son ; then will be the time to make up all his losses with interest. Davys says he sees the correspondence must be kept up between you and him till matters are brought to a period, but in the most private manner, for that reason, when Duddell proposed Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) should reside with him for that purpose, he was against it and offered another expedient, that Brumfield should send Boukly (a colonel), whom

he'd take into his service to manage that affair, in which event he thought that gentleman should be a stranger in Mr. Wood's (Scotland) and Crowly's (England) family, if any such can be got. I mentioned Mr. Gardiner (Baron Görtz) as a proper person to be applied to, but I find he would not be so acceptable. They say that by experience they find him a blab, and however, the contract they would desire might be finished by a native of Hanlon's own family, and he is of 36,18,10,65,64,32,13,20 (Holstein). That notwithstanding, I have allowance to talk with him, so as his interest may be taken along in persuading his friend, and, when Brumfield has managed matters so as they are ripe for a meeting, it won't be amiss the finishing stroke be given out of Nealan's (Holland) upon some pretence not to give offence to Gardner. But, if Brumfield find there's no doing but by that person, Murphy must be written to to try his interest that way, tho' it's certainly best to take people in their own way. Boukly I hope you will send with all expedition, for there's a separate scheme which I've kept entirely distinct from the other in this letter, tho' I hope they may assist to shove one another forward. Buckly says in the solemnest manner he'll join with Foster (the Emperor) for Brown's behoof without regard to any other ; this, it's probable, may solve a difficulty that may naturally be suggested by Foster why he cannot openly join with Trueman, because of the great demand upon him at present, which, though by good luck he has made easier, yet is still an incumbrance upon him. Buckly, you know, can give him great assistance in that respect, and indeed I am told Foster's friends pretend that want of assistance on that side is what will stand most in the way of his joining entirely with Mr. Brown. Murphy and his friend's temper seem to be as good as Brumfield could wish it, but you know the last will need to be kept up in his good intentions ; for that end I should think it would not be improper that Trueman should write a civil letter to him by Boukly, and that it should be insinu[a]te[d] that, if matters took the train wished for, Mr. Crowly should give him, after all were settled, Mr. Tool's (money) assistance to enable him to carry on his suit with Foster against their antagonist, with whom I dare say Brown has no concern. I do not mention this, as if I perceived any present need for it, but that I see from his temper such a thing would not want its own weight with him, and maybe perhaps be of use to make him lower his demand on Hanlon. Mr. Brumfield to be sure will turn it in all its different lights to make them see their own interest if possible. If any one of the alternatives take, the affair fronts well, if both, still better ; but by all means let Mr. Boukly be dispatched with all expedition if that measure take place. Mr. Brumfield is to hear from Ditmarsh (C. Erskine) after he has seen Gardiner." 4 *pages*.

T. Bruce to the Earl of Mar.

[1716], December 24. Mons.—Since I wrote, I have been with Mr. Ailmer (Lord Ailesbury) on the subject of your last com-

mission. I have his approbation and shall get his assistance in it, and in the other sequels of it mentioned in the paper I sent you 5 December. But these things being somewhat beyond your commission I shall expect your orders. Mr. Ailmer bid me tell you that an intimate friend of Mr. Pell (de Prié), Batherston's (the Emperor's) factor, took occasion the other day to tell him that he thought it would be Batherston's interest to make a bargain with Mr. Andrew (King of Spain) and Mr. Swift (King of Sicily). Mr. Pell in a surprise dropped as much as made his friend conclude there was such a bargain in hand. The same friend told Ailmer also that he had reason to believe that in a little time it would appear that Batherston looked on himself as under no obligation to keep touches with Mr. Howard (England). A few days ago Mr. Russell (Brussels) produced a registrat bond to Mr. Pell, desiring he would secure Mr. Armor's (James') effects (*i.e.* the Jacobites in Brussels). His answer was that he could not comply till he had acquainted Batherston, whose proper business it was.

I have not yet heard from Mr. Nash (Lord Nithsdale), but, finding you pressed to be cleared in that point, and that Mr. Pell claimed Mr. Batherston's right in his disposal of these effects, I drew a memorial in Nash's name, desiring Batherston's friendship in the matter. Mr. Fuller (Falconbridge) gave the memorial and told Pell Nash's whole story. Pell received it with a great deal of civility, and asked whether or not Nash's wife had of late done her husband an eminent service with his creditors. Fuller answered it was the same. Pell said that a great regard ought to be had to her, but that it did not lie in his power to secure any of Mr. Penson's (the Pretender's) effects of the last cargo, by reason there were some measures to be observed betwixt Mr. Batherston and Mr. Butter (King George) at present, that Mr. Russell had made him a demand on the same subject, and that all he could do was to acquaint Batherston with it. Mr. Fuller insisted that in the meantime Pell would secure the effects in Russell's hands (*i.e.* the Jacobites at Brussels) till he had Batherston's positive answer, that, in case the desire was not agreed to, Mr. Nash might apply elsewhere. Pell answered he should be sorry to give a promise, that might perhaps not be maintained, to Nash or Russell, so he thought it might do as well if in the meantime Nash should apply to Mr. Robertson (Liége) or any other of Russell's neighbours, that, in case Batherston complied, they might soon join with Russell in securing their effects. Fuller told him that what he now desired had been formerly granted to Mr. Armor's cousin and some other merchants. Pell said there was a great deal of difference betwixt these cases and this, and that he behoved first to acquaint Batherston. He desired Fuller to tell Nash he was sorry it was not in his power to serve him further, and bade him as of himself advise Nash to apply to Mr. Robertson, and to be sure not to engage Batherston's name or credit. Fuller says Pell treated him with a great deal of civility.

You will find in mine of the 16th some reasons why such an answer was to be expected, and, though I am persuaded that Mr.

Nash, etc., will find Russell ready to join with his interest, and that Batherston, after clearing accounts with Mr. Butter, will make that affair easy, yet I am of opinion that Pell's advice to Nash to apply to Mr. Robertson is the best, till Batherston gives directions about it. Please write your directions to Nash, and, if you think fit, advise me at the same time.

Mr. Hewit* is not yet arrived. I have written him a short hint of the affair, that he may not lose time in acquainting Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) with it.

All the news I hear at present that concerns my cousin (James) is, that by letters from Mr. Hugh (France) I am told my cousin, Mr. Clerk (James) is to be married to a relation of Mr. Lutsen's (the Emperor), and to-day Mr. Fuller told me a neighbour of Mr. Hugh's had written that one had seen a letter from Mr. Anderson (Mar) to that purpose. If the woman has a good portion, I shall be very well pleased. *Nearly* 3 *pages. Endorsed,* December 24th, 1716, R. at Avignon, January 3rd, 1717.

Father Blake to Father Lawson at St. Germains.

1716, December 24.—In yours to my master I find to my great surprise that the old gentleman lays three things to my charge. 1. He denies he was ever of my sentiment touching the oath of living peaceably, etc., and, to prove it could not be in submission to his Lordship that I was for it at the conference we had at his lodgings, he says I must have followed my own sentiment and not his, for I had not spoken to him before the conference about it. 2. That I was the first that spoke in the conference for it. 3. That having declared myself for the affirmative I delivered him an oath in writing that Catholics in England may take.

As to the first point I admit I did not consult his Lordship before the conference, but I had his opinion from three different Catholic gentlemen, of whose veracity I could not doubt, that the oath might be taken. I was further convinced of this at the opening of the conference out of his Lordship's own mouth, when he spoke to this purpose :—The occasion of his desiring us to meet was to consult on the impending danger Catholics were under at present of the ruin of their religion and of their estates, to avoid which there was framed an oath of submission to King George and the present Government of living peaceably and quietly. Then he told us, which I particularly took notice of, that from the beginning of the revolution he had always been for such an oath, and this, I believe, all present there must remember, which altogether makes me wonder his Lordship should so much forget himself as to deny so clear matter of fact.

As to the second point, I must beg his Lordship's pardon, for he himself was the first that spoke for the affirmative in his speech at the opening of the conference. Secondly, he did not ask my opinion in the first place, for I was not seated in the first place but in one of the last, and I would not give it till asked by his Lordship. Mr. Gerard Saltmarsh, who sat by his Lordship, as

* Hewit in the key=Scotland. A mistake for Hooker=Jerningham.

much as I remember, delivered first his opinion for the affirmative. When it came to my turn, I said with reflection to what his Lordship had declared before that I was in his opinion, and gave my reasons :—First, because it was his opinion, and I knew it was also Mr. Stoner's, who had strongly argued for it in a private conference I and some others had with him on this subject. I knew also it had been the sentiment of the late Bishop Leybourne, with whom I had formerly discoursed about the Oath of Allegiance, and he seemingly was for it and I against it. He replied, it would be a sad thing to see all the Catholics of England set down on Gravelines sands. Now, considering these are our chief directors in point of conscience and to whom all things concerning our souls are to be managed by order of the Propaganda as they often told us, I judged I might safely be in their sentiments. My second reason was the same with theirs, viz., the present threats and violent proceedings of the Parliament that met after the unfortunate miscarriage of the Preston business in which so many of the Catholic nobility and gentry were engaged. This incensed them against the whole body of Catholics and put them on measures of destroying them root and branch by bringing into the House of Commons bill upon bill against us. To mitigate in some measure their fury, something was to be offered by the Catholics, and this was, as they called it, an oath of submission offered to King George and the Ministry, which had so much success as to gain us a longer time of making friends abroad and of concerting further measures of avoiding the impending ruin. A third reason was, I knew that application had been made by some Catholics to the foreign ministers to engage their princes and their own interest at Court in our behalf, which they were willing to do, but then they expected the Catholics should on their side offer something which might move the Court to mercy, and secure them from further disturbance. Something was therefore necessary to be offered on our side, and nothing less could be offered than a bare oath of living peaceably and quietly, and nothing more could in my opinion, for I was always against the Oaths of Allegiance, Abjuration, Supremacy, and the Test.

As to the third point, viz., of delivering my Lord a formulary of an oath which the Catholics might take, I own I did so. But it was not an oath of my own making, but only a correction of one drawn up by others who showed it to his Lordship, who approved of it, saying there was nothing in it but what meant our living peaceably and quietly under the present Government, which, as it runs, I had a difficulty to agree to. It runs thus :—" I, A. B. do promise and swear that I will pay true and entire submission to his Majesty, King George, and no ways disturb the peace and tranquillity of this realm, and that I will not assist any person whatever directly or indirectly against his Majesty or the present Government." Pray compare mine with this, and you will find mine to be the former corrected. My reason was, first to make it shorter and less obnoxious to difficulties ; secondly, because I did not approve of some expressions as " an entire submission," for which I put " sincere submission," because I think an entire

submission to King George implies a duty as well of acting for him as of being barely passive under him, and thus it will come to be looked on as an Oath of Allegiance, which I never could allow of. Also the words "directly or indirectly" are left out by me, though his Lordship allowed of them as importing no more than living peaceably and quietly. My reason was because many more besides me boggled at them, and thought them too much to be inserted in the oath. Secondly, who knows what inconveniences may follow to those who take such an oath? or how far a spiteful enemy may extend an indirect assistance of the Pretender, as they call him, and thereby bring the taker into a vexatious and dangerous noose? And thus I hope I have cleared myself in the three points.

But, since he sent over my paper to the Court, in which I had the following oath or declaration:—"I, A.B., do promise and declare that I will not make use of any papal dispensation to free me from the foresaid oath I have taken," the occasion of adding this was, though the Ministers, as I was assured, were satisfied that the Catholics would religiously keep the first oath, yet there were some other principal men of their party who would not acquiesce to it, because they would say that the Pope could dispense with their oath, and so they could not rely on any oaths the Catholics take as a security from being disturbed by them, which occasioned the making of the following second oath:—"I, A.B., do also declare that I detest the abominable notion of the Pope's having power to dispense with my allegiance or to dethrone or murder princes." This second oath I absolutely disallowed of, and it was rejected by all at the conference; but yet to satisfy, if possible, the party, so far as I thought we could do in conscience, that prescinding from that odious question of the Pope's power, might be added the forementioned declaration of not making use of any such dispensation, which declaration I submit to the correction of the Holy See. *Subjoined,*

> *A copy of the oath as corrected by Father Blake, sent hither by Bonaventure Gifford to Dr. Ingleton.* "*I, A. B., do promise to live peaceably and quietly under his Majesty, King George, and the present Government, and that I will not disturb the peace and tranquillity of this realm, nor assist any person whatever against his Majesty, and I do further declare and promise that I will not make use of any papal dispensation from the said oath I have taken.*" *4 pages. Copy.*

(*Enclosed in Father Lawson's letter of 23 Jan., calendared* post, p. 466).

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, December 24.—Last night I was called to supper, which made me forget to explain two new words in my letter to Abram (Menzies),—Aleppo for the Alps, and sugar for swords. Pray send him the explanation in cipher.

The person I suspect here to have charged D[ow]ns with any of those foolish and malicious stories, you will easily guess to be Socrates (as he's called here) young Lidcoat (Leslie) who, modestly speaking, is not far from being ripe for B[edla]m. He has been

observed these two days, since these letters came, to be very much disturbed, and nothing else being on the anvil at this time I imagine it is his apprehensions of what he has done that way being discovered. When D[ow]ns arrives here, he will certainly see him before anybody else, and put him on his guard, and very likely will not trust to that alone, but may write a letter to meet him at Paris. It is not sure though that he will, and, if he does, that D[ow]ns will get it before he see Andrew (Queen Mary), so I leave it to you to judge whether or not it be fit for Andrew to question him about the things which have been wrote came from him, both as to things being to be put off till the spring, and these malicious stories, by which, I think, more may be discovered, than if delayed till he come here. If anything of this kind can be fixed against young Lidcoat, it would effectually prevent his giving any more trouble, or going along with Patrick (James), which otherwise is unavoidable, for it has been asked of Patrick to carry him with so much warmth that his refusing would have the same effect now, which by his going is only apprehended in time coming, though at the same time he can scarce carry worse company with him on many accounts. He (Lidcoat) found his project against Boynton (Bolingbroke) succeed, and thought it was all his own doing (as I must confess at that time he contributed to it not a little), which encourages him to go on and try the same game again, as he will ever do so long as he is about Patrick, if he who has the honour to serve him immediately be not governed by him in every thing, and let him know all that is to be known, and he wants not ambition and vanity enough to think he himself will be found the only proper person for that post, as he is firmly convinced in his breast (I am persuaded) he is, and in saying so I believe I am not uncharitable to him, and that others as well think so. Martel (Mar) has avoided all dealings or meddling with him ever since he came, so to outward appearance they are very fair together, but I know he does all he can to slander Martel privately, and, if it had been possible to divide Onslow (Ormonde) and Martel, he had done it ere now, but all this is submitted to Andrew and William (Inese) to do in it as they think fit. Martel is heartily weary of this way of life. He thought it would have had an end, and 'tis odd it has not, for what have we to contend for ? Patrick shows his favours as equally as he can to all, and never denies anybody's speaking to him, when they ask it, and when they do not he sometimes asks them to speak with him. Martel does what he can to oblige them all, but it seems some will not have it so. It was not so when Martel was formerly in business, but he was well with everybody, and 'tis his aversion to be otherwise. I wish from my soul that Patrick may find another without inconvenience to his affairs, and I doubt not that may be found though Lidcoat were dead. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

J. Martin (the Duke of Mar) to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1716, December 24.—I was longing extremely to hear from you when I had yours of the 2nd, and am very glad you got well

to your journey's end. I wrote to you 17 and 26 November, which the Rector here forwarded to his brother with you, so I hope they came safe. Mr. Dunbar (Dillon) told me he had sent you a letter to the gentleman, who, you tell me, is sent to Mr. Gall (King George), but I hope that is supplied by a letter which Mr. Jolly (Jerningham) tells me he sent you to one with you who is fully as well inclined, so I hope by that and the acquaintances you would make yourself, you are in no want of people to put you in a right way. I shall long to know what you have done with the three letters I sent in my last.

I enclose a project sent me from one of our friends in Flanders, which is not amiss, and may be of some use to Mr. Black (Barrowfield) in forming some arguments he may have occasion for.

I am very sorry for what you tell me of Mr. Peters (peace) not being like to take place between Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) and Mr. Tindal (the Turks) this year, for till then I have little expectation of Edwards doing anything effectually for Mr. Knox (James), even in an underhand way, but I know Mr. Black will do all he can in that matter, and so I hope has Mr. Lumsden (Duke of Lorraine) done already, though we have not yet heard from him, nor Mr. Robison (O'Rourke) since I wrote last, but we expect an account from him every day.

"Since I wrote last, one of Mr. Rattray's (the Regent's) principal people has told one of Mr. Knox's that by Mr. Luther (the league) Ratray is obliged not only to remove Knox from where he is, but likewise to send him beyond *Aleppo*, and that if he do not go by fair means, he must by foul, and, as soon as Luther comes finished from Henderson (Holland), there's to be a messenger sent to Mr. Knox about that matter from Rattray, and we expect that every day, so that his st[a]y where he is at present will probably be very short, and, considering the situation that this fellow Luther has put affairs in, I do not see a more inconvenient place for him to be in, nor do I believe that any of his friends would advise his continuing any longer in it, even if he were not so pressed to go from hence. I despair of Edwards agreeing, so soon as he will be likely be obliged to remove, to his coming into any of his places, so that by all appearance he must first visit Mr. Jackson (Italy), tho' I would fain hope his st[a]y with him shall not be long, and for the time it is mightily to be wished that his lodgings were with Mr. Vandel (Venice), which, I wrote you before, cannot be without Edwards' recommendation to that gentleman, and therefore even this, failing of better, would be a great point gained, if it can be brought about, tho' that is only in case Mr. Black find the other things recommended to him impracticable at this time, which if they be, and the other succeed, it might be easier obtaining them afterwards of Edwards from Mr. Vandel's than from Mr. *Prince's*, which is the only other lodging Knox has with Jackson, failing of Vandel's; upon all which you may be sure we will long for accounts from Mr. Black, and, until we have them, I can say very little more to you, only, tho' Mr. Edwards should not agree to Mr. Knox going himself to Mr. Forbes (Flanders), it

would be a mighty advantage his allowing Foreman* to be there in security, which were easy for him to do by humouring Mr. Burn's (Brussels) desires and inclinations in a general way, without mentioning Foreman in particular, which perhaps he might think inconvenient to him, and this I am hopeful Mr. Black may be able to do something in, and by assisting to the efforts which friends with Mr. Burn are making, besides the present advantage it would be of, it might be a good preparative for Knox's lodging there himself sometime hence, if impracticable now.

"I know from a good hand that Mr. Edgerton (Prince Eugene) has lately expressed himself with a great deal of contempt of Gall, and compassion for his competitor in a letter to one of his correspondents, which I thought was fit to let you know, but you must take care of his suspecting your knowing of this.

"I suppose Mr. *Barton* will soon return from Gall's, and I hope you may get some useful lights from him, which I'll be glad to be informed of.

"I am surprised at what you tell me of Edwards seeming uneasy at the good understanding was thought beginning to appear betwixt Carmichael (the Czar) and Sanders (King of Sweden), for I hoped he would have liked it very well, but I am afraid any agreement there will be harder to be brought about than some people imagined. Sanders continues very stiff, but Mr. Knox has many irons in the fire about that matter, and many hands at work to make up the agreement betwixt them, which I hope heartily may succeed.

"I suppose Mr. Wortley will be returned by the time this reaches you. I doubt much if Lady Mary would receive compliments from Martin (Mar), were it proper for you to make them, but I shall be very glad to have some account of her from you, and particularly if she has suffered in her looks by the small-pox, which she had lately."

Your chief friend, whom you left here not quite recovered, is now perfectly well. He will be impatient to know what he has to expect from Mr. Edwards, it being of importance he should, before Knox go to Jackson's.

At bottom, Qubrf (*i.e.* Alpes); Bdbr (*i.e.* Pope); Przceyrore (*i.e.* Bentrieder=Penterrieder). 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1716, Thursday, December 13 [-24].—Both Samuel's (Inese's) letters of the 15th (N.S.) came very safe. That of the 20th ult. never came. D. A. knows of the miscarriage, and, if the bill should be brought to him, he will not pay it. Our skipper, I hear, is come, but I have not received as yet what is for me.

Our last mails from Holland brought an unexpected revolution amongst our Whig ministry. Townshend himself is out, but offered as a jest to go to Ireland. Roxburgh in as a Secretary,

* friends of James or some other word beginning with f, meaning the exiled Jacobites.

and so the Squadrone rise high. Many more changes will be. But it is as yet only Whig contra Whig and Tumont's cocks, Tories or coalition not yet talked of, so the bottom must be still narrow, but the Churchill interest prevails, and Sunderland and Cadogan abroad have pushed this. An order is come to the Prince to fill the vacant post of his Groom of the Stole, which Argyle had, and to be sure to put in a person acceptable to his Majesty. Most people draw from this that Argyle will go to the Tower, and, since Marlborough prevails, that it will go very hard with Lord Oxford. Grafton is named for Argyle's regiment of horse, who must now tumble fast. "*Quos Jupiter, etc.*"

Baron Bothmar has been very close with Wharton, who hitherto has amused both sides. Since he cannot choose new guardians he is civil to the old ones, who have threatened him. The Whigs at first called him a mere fool, but now they soften and caress.

My cousin Morley (Menzies himself) supped last night with Windebank (Lord Wharton), who is as particular strange a young fellow as ever he saw. Hitherto he swears his passion for Mistress Jean (James), when he is with her friends, which he is still very often.

Mr. Rig's (Bishop of Rochester) gout is over, and he went to-day to see Mr. Howe (Lord Oxford).

Is not the goldsmith that was recommended to Will Brown (Menzies) to give in what he can collect into the common stock? Separate and partial doings will not answer the design, whilst all is little enough. To be sure Patrick (Queen Mary) will direct him right.

———————— to ————————

1716, December 24. London.—Giving an account of the changes in the ministry brought by the last courier from Hanover, Lord Townshend being removed from the Secretaryship of State, and Mr. Methuen, who was acting as Secretary in London during Mr. Stanhope's absence, being made so in reality, the Secretaryship for Scotland being given to the Duke of Roxburgh, and the Privy Seal, which Lord Sunderland had, to the Duke of Kingston. The last is difficult to understand, Sunderland being actually at Hanover and said to very well with the King. It is pretended that Sunderland has some share in this change, and that he is aiming at the office of Walpole, Townshend's brother-in-law, who is First Lord of the Treasury. *French.*

Thomas Bernard to John White at Paris.

1716, December 13-24.—Most of it apparently about private or family affairs.

'Tis strange the rebels appear so unconcerned on the conclusion of this league which is so much talked of, and, one would be inclined to think, was calculated purposely for putting an end to their hopes, though the wonder is less since the malcontents

here don't appear less numerous and insolent notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, who are forced to repeat their instances of severity so often as one would think should be abundantly sufficient to quell the most obdurate.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Christmas Day.—I had last night Martel's (Mar's) of the 17th and admire he had not then mine of the 9th. This is only to cover the enclosed Russell (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) which I had yesterday in a cover to my address. The cover was all torn, and seemed as if it had been worn out in somebody's pocket.

Dutton (Dillon) came here last night and returned to-day, having received orders to be with Edward (the Regent) at 8 to-morrow morning. He may then probably receive his message, which he insisted might be in writing, and both Edward and Salt (d'Uxelles), as he says, seemed to think that reasonable, for he has had several long conversations with both of late which, he says, rolled mainly on what Salt said to William (Inese). If he is not dispatched immediately, he will give Martel the particulars himself by post. He said Edward seemed mighty apprehensive lest Patrick (James) should stand out. I told Dutton that he should remind Edward of the present of muslin (money) he promised several months ago he would make Patrick, and tell him the disagreeable message he was to carry required that the bearer should go with a duck in his mouth. Probably the apprehension Edward is in may make him do what otherwise he would not. Whatever Dutton says on this subject it is to be only as from himself.

Patrick Guthrie to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 25. Paris.—Last post I had a letter from an English M.P. of the 6th (O.S.), a man of great integrity and good sense. On feeling the pulses of a great many of the members, it is his opinion that by reason of some being disappointed in their expectations and others not being able to procure any favours for their friends and being sensible of the burden of so great an army, and moved by the complaints from all places against it, they will not go on so unanimously as they have done. The gentlemen at Carlisle are resolved to stand it out by pleading the illegality of trying them in England for a pretended treason in Scotland. My friend fears there are false brethren both at A[vigno]n and P[ari]s, for he says the Whig pamphlets are daily stuffed with letters from both places. He insists much on a man of distinction and capacity being sent to the Imperial Court. It is a common fault amongst the honest men in England to busy themselves more in prescribing what ought to be done abroad than in acting their own parts at home, though this is not my

friend's, for he does what's in his power. If your Grace give me leave, as soon as the Parliament sits, I shall send you authentic accounts of what passes in both Houses, if you have not better information from other hands. I beg you to pardon me for troubling you so frequently, and to remember my request in my last letter.

W. Fisher (Father Archangel Græme) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 25. Calais.—About three weeks ago the Marquis of Seaforth came here to meet his lady, with whom he went last Sunday to Boulogne where he is at present. The Tuesday following I received a packet of letters for him, I suppose from you, which I sent safe to him. He did well to leave this, for he could not have stayed longer without being known to everybody, and without making people give way to a great many groundless reports to the prejudice of the King's interest. Lord Wharton takes a great deal of pains to encourage the loyal party, and acts very prudently, by the good advice of the Earl of Arran and Sir C. Phipps, his two trusties.

A fellow called Brint, who goes by the name of O'Brien, has informed against several honest men, who, having had the simplicity to receive from him false commissions, have been obliged of late to leave the country to save their lives.

I sent a copy of one of these commissions to St. Germains superscribed James R. and subscribed Thom. Wyvil, dated from Avignon, 28 August, 1716, the day O'Brien took shipping here for London. Amongst his commissioned officers is a Mr. Dare, a hatter, of London, whom I take to be a very loyal, good young man, who, I am told, is recommended for such to the Duke of Ormonde and Dr. Leslie. He has bought a couple of horses here to go with a servant to Avignon, to kiss the King's hand and let him know he suffers for his sake, but I do all I can to persuade him to stay here, at least till he gets advice from Avignon whether to go or not.

This morning Mr. Avery, who was said to have made a great bustle amongst the King's friends in England, arrived here in the ship with the Sicilian Ambassador. I was very much surprised to hear him say he wanted money to carry him to St. Germains, after hearing he had raised considerable sums amongst the King's friends, so I asked him. He answered that what was laid to his charge was mere calumnies, and that both Mr. Howel and Mr. Leslie would witness the contrary. If one can give faith to what he says, there's above 2,000 stand of arms in one place for the King's service, and upwards of 5,000 men ready on a call, of which number 500 will show themselves whenever he pleases. He tells me besides a merchant in London has made an engine which one man can carry, and which will do more slaughter than a thousand men can possibly do in a battle, for he says it will sweep away a whole regiment at once, and that the maker of it is willing to go and let the King see the proof of it at Avignon, but I hope there

will be no need of such murdering instruments, and that the King will owe his restoration rather to the affection of his subjects than to the force of his arms.

John Carnegy to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 25. Lucerne.—The diet of the Catholic cantons met here last Tuesday for two days only. The subject of their meeting was to propose a treaty with the Emperor. The three cantons of Lucerne, Uri and Unterwald were of opinion instantly to make application to him for that effect, and in the meantime to acknowledge him as King of Spain, but the other three present, Soleure, Schweiz and Zug were for delaying till they saw what the French Ambassador had to propose. The voices being equal nothing was done. The deputies from Friburg were not here. I cannot but observe that the French interest begins to decline notwithstanding the annual pensions paid by that Court to every canton.

I took this opportunity to cause the two deputies of Uri to be spoken to concerning the King's residence at Bellinzona. The one is chief governor of that canton and the other general of their militia. Both seem very well affected to the King's interest, and are fond of the proposition, but they are entirely against his residence at Bellinzona, and would for their honour have him reside at Altdorf, the small capital of their canton. They think he will be safe there and not in danger of any surprise, because they are at a distance from the Protestant cantons, other Catholic ones being interjacent, and, as for open force, they say the King does not come but in case this league between France and England is concluded, and then they do not fear any open force, for they doubt not the Emperor will take their part. They indeed acknowledge that the town is open, but propose to keep sentries at proper places. But this is all of themselves, their government is popular, they must consult the Council and have their consent at least before anything can be done. They have promised first to advise with the principal people and then to call a council, but, before they communicate the affair, they will exact an oath of secrecy and next week I expect an answer from them.

If this succeed, though Altdorf has not the conveniencies to be wished for, yet it may be a place of retirement for a little time, if the King has occasion for it, as I hope he shall not, but in the meantime I will reckon myself very fortunate if I can procure an invitation from that State, which I will endeavour to bring about.

The Nuncio during the late war in this country, not thinking himself safe here, went to reside at Altdorf.

I will wait with impatience to know if the King is satisfied with my conduct, and to receive his further commands.

The Auditor and some of the deputies here have frequently asked why the King does not marry. Their reason for the question is that the foreign princes next in blood will never have an interest in Britain equal to that which those descended of his

body will have. I must confess I am of their opinion, therefore I only said that the King was very young, and I did not doubt he would marry soon, and I heartily wish it may be so. 3 *pages*.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 25. From Mr. Barkman's (Amsterdam).—You will no doubt long to hear from this and the more that you would be apprised of your cousin, Mr. Blunt's (the Czar's), arrival at Sichy's (Holland) last week. So soon as I heard of his being come, I came here, where I have stayed ever since, and am now in very good hopes that you will find everything answer your desire so far as your cousin Blunt is concerned, who has still all the inclination and desire of entering into a co-partnership with Mr. Robertson (James). He has had all that affair fully laid before him since he came here, and the resolutions he has taken on it are fully communicated to you yesterday by Doyle (C. Erskine), who has written to you how that affair stands, and has sent it under cover to Bayard (Inese) conform to the direction you sent him, which we will be uneasy to know you get, for we have had no account of the others being received that went that way. I would not pretend to ask the particulars of what has passed, of which Doyle has informed you, for I find Blunt has desired that none but yourself and your namesake should know, and no others of those with him is to know anything. I understand in general in what disposition he is, and, were it possible to get Saxby (King of Sweden) and Blunt to adjust their affairs, there could not be the least difficulty in doing Mr. Robertson's business. Blunt inclines very much to it, and is satisfied that Doyle discourse with Mr. Garner (Görtz) on that subject, but there seems an impediment why Gardiner cannot be the man to be talked with so as entirely to settle differences betwixt these people, and Doyle has no doubt informed you of this, that measures may be taken accordingly, and some consideration must be had to Blunt's humours, which I think the other's interest ought to make him come over, and this is an opportunity not to be neglected, for it is much odds if the like will offer to him again, so let no time be lost. Blunt's stay with Shily (Holland) is uncertain, but I hope it may at least be so long that we may have your return before he goes. You will likewise notice the proposal Doyle has acquainted you with concerning Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor), which, I am very hopeful, will take with him. Hooker (Jerningham) went last week to Lally (Brussels) and Doyle has written to him of it, and to try, if Mr. Blunt should join stocks with him in opposition to Mr. Blair (the Turks), if in that case Ingolsby would concur to serve Mr. Robertson and to enter into terms with Blunt for that effect, which he is willing to do, and this proposal likewise deserves due consideration. I have not heard yet from Mr. O'Brian (Barrowfield), which I am very much surprised at. He shall be wrote what is proper to be communicated to him as to what concerns Mr. Ingolsby.

I hope to find letters from both you and him at my old quarters to-morrow, when I design to return. It is thought Blunt will see Mr. Bourgate (the Hague) the beginning of next week, for he has been still with Mr. Barkman, and, though he has been there a week, he has as yet seen none of Mr. Haly's (King George's) people, for things there are as you could wish, and he has entered into a partnership with Mr. Glasgo (King of Prussia) in opposition to the first. Haly's coming to Shichy seems still uncertain, though it has been often talked of. I have heard nothing of late from Mr. Holms (England). What I wrote formerly of Robertson's writing to Mr. Blunt is not now thought amiss, but I fear the difficulty will be how to send it, if a friend does not bring it, so you will think of this, and I wish we had it here soon. Our friend here must be flattered a little, so you will judge how it is to be conceived. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) and Doyle have been very useful, and, when you write, desire them still to continue. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Paterson.

1716, December 25.—Enumerating the dates at which he has received letters from him and C. Erskine since his letter to Jerningham of 24 November.—That of the 30th from Doyle (C. Erskine) which he mentions having sent me and that from Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), which you say were sent at the same time, have never come. I am afraid they are lost, for, had they come to my correspondent at Paris he would surely have sent them, so I apprehend the miscarriage has been occasioned by the post with you. I thought it needless to write to Mr. Doyle as I was writing to you, and would have done so sooner, had I not waited expecting these letters. Tell him I had a letter, since I wrote to him, from Maynard (Sir J. Erskine) from Preston (London) just as he was going for Rowland (Scotland), and I have very good accounts of him since from friends with Holmes (England). I have nothing to say further to Doyle till I hear from him again, and what has passed betwixt him and Murphy who, I suppose, is with him before now, only that I know he'll continue with Shihy (Holland) as long as he can be of any service in the affair we wrote of, and 'twere unreasonable for Mr. Robertson (James) to desire it of him longer. I suppose though he'll take all the time he conveniently can with his friend Murphy, so I hope to have time to write to him on what I hear next from him, and that he will have time to receive it before he leaves.

By a letter of the 11th received yesterday from Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) I suppose he is gone to Lally (Brussels), where I wish now more than ever that something may be done in favour of Mr. Robertson's people, either in particular or in general, which it's likely may be easier done. I suppose Mr. Landskin's (the treaty) affair is finished before this, by what I had to-day by a good hand from Rawly (Paris), and, as soon as the certain y of it is known there, Mr. Crafton (the Regent) is to send one to Mr. Robertson, who must by it not only leave Grimston Avignon),

but go beyond Aleppo (the Alps), and his friends are not to be allowed any more to be with Mr. Nolan (France). He cannot carry them all so long a voyage, where a less crew is more proper. The principal he carries along with him, but, unless he can dispose of the rest with Lally, they will be forced to go to Coppinger (Italy), which would be very inconvenient. I wrote fully on this to Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) the 6th instant, from whom Mr. Hooker certainly knows it before now, but then I was not certain of Robertson's friends being allowed no quarters with Norrin (France), which I am now but too sure of, and that makes us impatient to hear what he has got done in that with Lally.

Mr. Robertson is now very well, though I scarce believe he'll be fit to travel in less than a month, and I believe that will be the utmost allowed him to continue where he is, and by all appearance to Coppinger he must once go, though I hope his stay there shall not be long, and after the condition Mr. Landskin has put affairs in, I think 'tis better for him to be anywhere than with Nolan and Grimston, and, even had they not been so desirous of his leaving that quarter, I believe all his friends would have advised him to quit it as soon as he could get another, be it where it would, and even with Grimston (*sic*) he'll be more master of himself than there, so, as soon as his health can allow him, the sooner he go, the better I shall like it. I hope Mr. Landskin shall not occasion any alteration to Mr. Trotter's (the Jacobites in Holland) treatment, but I long to hear from you on that, and what course he resolves to take, if obliged to go from where he is.

I suppose you have heard from Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw). I had a letter from him, but it was just a day after his arrival with Mr. Corbet (Vienna) so he could not say much, but I fear his accounts will not be very satisfactory by reason of the little appearance there is of Mr. Gibbons' (peace) success with Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) and Mr. Blair (the Turks), but, though he don't succeed in his main affair at this time for Mr. Robertson's being with Lally, I hope he may as to his friends.

I begin now to take care of my eyes, as you'll see by my using another hand, but I fear I have been too long doing it. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Seaforth.

1716, December 26.—Hoping he received his letter of the 1st and acknowledging his Lordship's of the 8th to himself and the King, and explaining that the King had refused the favour he asked for a higher title of honour, because such a thing would at present be inconvenient to his service, while his refusal would be no loss to his Lordship, especially as the kind reception he gave him at Avignon, and the kind manner in which he always speaks of him fully show the world the contrary of any reports of his not being in his Majesty's favour.—

I believe the King's stay here will now be very short, and by all appearance he will be obliged to go to Italy at first, and we understand not only his Majesty will not be allowed to stay in France, but also all those who are attainted, save one noble lord,

who is not now with his Majesty, nor has been for some time, and who, we are told, is not now to be long in that class. Most of the considerable people with the King are either to go with or to follow him into Italy, but it would be very inconvenient on many accounts for all the King's people who are abroad to be obliged to go there, and, though the greatest part will not, it seems, be allowed to stay in France, I hope there will be no prohibition to their being in Flanders, but it were good not only to be sure of this, but also of some public security for them when there. I wrote to Lord Nithsdale near a month ago on this subject, but did not know then that any of the King's people would have been refused residence in France after his going to Italy, and I told him what appeared to me the most likely way of obtaining protection to any of them in Flanders, in which I hope he has done something before now, I having also written to some people at Brussels who could give him some assistance. There is more reason now than when I wrote for having this soon brought to a certainty. I am told you are in the same country with him, therefore I wish you would speak or write to him of it, that no time may be lost, and the sooner I know what success it is like to have, the better, in order to adjust the directions to be given to the people who do not follow the King. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

George Mackenzie to John Paterson.

1716, December 27. Bordeaux.—Thanking him for his kind concern for him in his letter to his wife.—Had it not been for the strange life I have led since parting, long ere now I had written you my thanks. I shall not trouble you with any account of myself, which would be none else but a history of hardships and misfortunes. I must only tell you that, instead of building a fine house on your plan in Muscovy, your friend Mr. Stewart and I had occasion frequently to use our skill in architecture in the Highland woods. I am now here but altogether unresolved how to dispose of myself, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Malcolm, in whose company I am, no less. You may easily guess our circumstances, not knowing as yet how to establish a correspondence with our friends at home, and therefore I hope you'll let me have your advice what to do, and where it is most convenient for me to reside. We design to keep together as long as we can and what is advised to one will serve all.

Postscript.—There are arrived with us young Capoch (Keppoch), Macdougal and his brother, and Sir John Mackenzie of Coul. I beg you to show my Lord Duke I am his devoted servant, and to tell I have a letter from a friend of consequence in our country for the King, which I could not venture to send till I knew from you what security there might be of sending such by the post.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

[1716], Dcember 27. Br[ussels].—The 25th at night Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) arrived here. I have waited on him to Mr. Fuller

(Falconbridge). Mr. Hooker tells us that, whilst he was with Mr. Pitcairn (Amsterdam), Mr. Pell (de Prié) was spoke to on the subject of your last commision and answered he did not see any ground to doubt of the security of Mr. Armor's (James') effects, (*i.e.*, the Jacobites) in the hands of Mr. Russell (Brussels) or any of Mr. Batherston's (the Emperor's) friends. We told Mr. Hooker Mr. Pell's answer to Mr. Russell's registrated bond and to Mr. Nash's (Lord Nithsdale's) letter, which seemed to differ from what Pell had formerly said at Mr. Pitcairn's. But, on reviewing seriously the several steps of that matter, we are all of opinion that Mr. Armor's effects of whatsoever value (his own plate (person) excepted) will be very safe at present in Mr. Russell's hands, and that, if they were not so, it is next to impossible that easy means shall not be found to have them safely conveyed from Russell to Mr. Robertson (Liége), in case Russell shall not think fit to keep them. As for the plate (James himself) perhaps it might likewise be safe, but it's not so proper till Batherston settles some accounts as I formerly wrote. Meantime please remark what I wrote in my last, that, when you think fit to direct the consignation of these effects in Russell's hands, it may be ordered as by your own advice without taking notice of any direction from Mr. Pell. A more than ordinary caution in this point seems requisite, because this point of the custody of the goods in Russell's hands is not of so great consequence or in such risk as the other matters mentioned in the paper I sent you in mine of the 5th, the management of which may perhaps in some measure depend on Mr. Pell, and, if he meets with anything to offend him in this one, he may perhaps be shy of meddling in the other.

As to this last, I wrote to you formerly that it being a matter not expressly mentioned in your commission to me, I would wait further directions, but Mr. Hooker is resolved to proceed in the management of it. He bids me tell you he has not yet heard from Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield). I have not yet heard from Mr. Nash. Please write to him your further directions. *Endorsed*, " December 27th, 1716, R. at Avignon, January 6th, 1717." 2 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to James Murray.

1716, December 27.—A long time since we were told that our old acquaintance Bates (Bolingbroke) was making up his differences with Gray (King George) and the rest of his creditors, but now we are sure of it, by what we hear from 'tother side and what we see on this. All others of the company, against whom there are writs of bankruptcy, are not any longer to be allowed to continue in Robertson's (the Regent's) bounds, but he is excepted, and we have been told directly that the reason is his affair being accommodated. They tell us from the other side, as I doubt not they have wrote to you, that it is on certain conditions not very honourable, and that he has performed some of them already, as who persuaded him and actually brought him from his retire-

ment a year and some months ago, and where they carried him, etc. What effect this, if true, may have on some of the company and co-partners you are a better judge of than I, but Mr. Knight (James), fearing the rigour of the creditors as to Mr. Smith, junior (James Murray) in this case, has directed me to let him know, that, if on that account it be not any longer safe for him to continue where he is, he may depend on his being welcome to him and to his house. You can easily find an opportunity of speaking to him, therefore I beg you may let him know this, and let him not be too secure and trust too much either to the indulgence of his creditors or the steadiness of his old friend, and Mr. Knight will be uneasy on that account, till I hear from you about him. You know his circumstances and so can give him the best advice. He has reason to be sensible of Mr. Knight's concern about him, and there's another who very much interests himself in whatever relates to him. Should he not find it advisable to embrace this offer of Mr. Knight's, I shall be glad to know how he thinks of disposing of himself, whether he continues with his friend Stanhope (Scotland) or goes this year to his other, Mr. Leicester (London).

I wrote lately to Mr. Scougall (Straton) who would inform you of what I told him. Nothing material has happened since, save that I did not know then of these debtors being obliged to leave Robertson's. I hope such as might have intended to stay with him may find a way of being in Falmouth (Flanders) so as their creditors cannot touch them, but for this they would gladly have some security, which is endeavouring to be got, and, I hope, will succeed.

Mr. Killegrew (James) desires you to make his compliments to his acquaintance Mrs. Smith (Lady Stormont) and her family. He is glad to hear her husband got free of the distemper that troubled him, and hopes her son will soon be well too.

Though I be removed from this before I can hear from you, Mr. Scougal's former address will bring it safe to me wherever I be. 3 *pages*. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. H. Straton.

1716, December 27.—I have little to add to what I wrote lately, I think the 20th, only we know that all of the company against whom there are commissions of bankruptcy are no longer to be allowed any protection by Freeman (France), but I hope the Falmouth (Flanders) gentleman will not be so rigorous, and that he will declare so very soon, which as soon as we are certain of, you shall know. There is one exception, and that is as to Bates (Bolingbroke), so he is no more to be reckoned in that class, but I suppose you have heard more of this from others. The principal occasion of my troubling you is to beg you to get the enclosed for Mr. *Morpeth* safely delivered and as soon as possible.

At bottom, 13. Lf Elodp'e if Esxdike's esuikt Eik; (*i.e.*, Mr. Smith's or Seaton's second son, *i.e.* James Murray). *Copy.*

JOHN ANDERSON (the DUKE OF MAR) to C. KINNAIRD.

1716, December 27.—I waited to acknowledge yours of 1 November and 6 December till I could give you an account of an affair you seem to be in some concern about, which I set about soon after I had your first, and I enclose what will give you satisfaction therein, and, if Mr. Carss (C. Kinnaird) have a mind, I shall send you what is mentioned in the enclosed, which I had done now, had I thought it worth while, but all the names being blotted out, I thought it would be dear of the postage. I did not well understand what you meant by Randel's (James Murray) being broke, but some posts after I had yours wherein 'tis mentioned, Mr. Rankin (Inese) sent me two notes Kemp (C. Kinnaird) had from Mr. Rhind (Menzies) which explains it, and I must own I have a good deal of fear about Mr. Randel, though it be hard to believe that Armstrong (Bolingbroke) can be so abandoned a wretch as to have told what may hurt him. That though is not to be depended on, and Randel would do well to get out of harm's way. I write to him next post by Mr. Knight's (James') order, who very kindly invites him to his house, if he finds it unsafe to continue where he is. Armstrong, I am now certainly informed, has made up his matters with Mr. Butter (King George), and, for a proof of this Butter does not require Armstrong's leaving Mr. Hugh (France), when he does it to all beside, who are in his circumstances ; further, Mr. Ainsly (the Regent) told an acquaintance of mine that Armstrong's affair with Butter was making up, if not actually already done. I believe it is not in the Captain's power to hurt the Colonel, but I wish Mr. Daes (Lord Lansdown), Dallon and Elford (Sir W. Wyndham) may be safe from him.

I don't doubt Thomaso (T. Bruce), to whom I wrote not long ago, has given you an account of our present situation. Mr. Armor's (James') stay here is likely to be very short, and to Mr. *Janson's* he must once go, though I hope his stay there will not be long. He is perfectly well now in his health, so that will no longer be any excuse, and, considering the situation of the affair betwixt Ainsly, Butter and Ogston (Holland), I think he can't be worse anywhere.

I thank you for your Bath story or tale as you call it, but 'tis the first I ever saw without saying anything of the women. Had it been wrote by one of the gentlemen you say you saw there, Mr. Kinnaird sure would not have forgot so material an article, at least if he be the same as when I knew him, but perhaps he's grown old and more taken up with politics and conversing with Lord Sunderland than to mind those idle things. To show you I apprehend growing so myself, I begin to take care of my eyes and use another hand, which I hope you'll excuse I shall long to know if you have any account of our Western friend (Sir W. Wyndham), who, I see, is come to town. I suppose his being all this time in the country is the reason he has sent no return yet to the kind letter I sent him from Mr. Knight. I am unwilling to suspect any other cause. You shall hear from me again before I leave this.

At bottom, Valzm (*i.e.* Italy). 2½ *pages. Copy.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 28.—This is only to cover the enclosed from Abram (Menzies) and Scot (Straton). What the first writes of Kenneth (King of Sweden) and the linen trade (collection of money) is a little more comfortable than his former. But Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and Povey (Lord Portmore), it seems, would play a sure game, and insist on what seems no ways practicable as affairs stand.

Dutton (Dillon) came here last night, and returns to be with Salt (d'Uxelles) at 8 to-morrow morning. He is now in such a hurry that he cannot write to Martel (Mar) this post, but will by the next, if not dispatched by that time. Edward's (the Regent's) courier with the news of the treaty's being signed was not arrived last night when Dutton parted. Dutton insisted on having a security of a maintenance for Patrick (James) wherever he should go, but hitherto has got only general promises as to that, which with them cost little and signify less for the most part. But on that head it was not thought advisable at present to press for a last and decisive answer; that will come more naturally and effectually from Patrick himself, when he sends his answer to Edward's message, and, by putting it off till then, he will gain time, which is of importance for him.

Edward seems apprehensive to a very great degree lest Peter (James) should not comply, and owned plainly to Dutton that would mightily embarrass him, and be extremely inconvenient for his affairs. He knew that Elmor (the Emperor) was for Peter's standing out to the last, and that Elmor had writ to Pritchard (the Pope) to be firm on that point, and that all others who were not friendly to Fraser (France) were of Elmor's mind, and would give Peter the same advice. Now Edward being in this apprehension, and thinking he had so good ground for it, gives a natural rise for Peter to say in his answer that he finds he cannot comply without disobliging and in a manner breaking with Elmor, and with most or all others from whom he might expect support and relief, and that therefore, though he has all imaginable inclination to please Edward, yet it were most unreasonable to expect that, to please him alone, he should break with all other friends, unless Edward secured him beforehand of a reasonable maintenance to be duly paid him wherever he should go.

Dutton has given Andrew (Queen Mary) an account of what passed in several conversations he had both with Edward and Salt, and indeed Andrew with his superior genius has most judiciously suggested to him everything proper for him either to say or not say, in the present juncture, which, all things considered, is a very nice one, and Dutton has done his part with a great deal of zeal, application and prudence. 2 *pages*.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 28. St. Germains.—I perceive by your letter of the 20th his Majesty has confirmed the Queen's first loan of

the ship to Capt. George. Her apprehension of doing the poor man an injury, if she did not explain the matter fully, occasioned the trouble to your Grace herein.

I have writ again to-day pressingly to him for his accounts, which he has delayed sending under pretext of the business of the ship not being ended. I have insisted on their being vouched and signed by Captain Aberdeen, and shall have them examined by one very knowing in those matters, and mentioned to him my being informed that not above half the money he drew had been employed (without intimating from whom I had it) as a spur to him to be more punctual therein.

I shall allow Mr. Gordon of Paris the 100*l.* you mention and the other small sums Mr. Gordon of Bordeaux has disbursed by his Majesty's order.

I acquainted Mr. Inese with what you ordered me in reference to the Duchess of Perth, and Lord Clarendon's History.

I am extremely obliged for your sending me the copy of R. Gordon's letter. It will be a great guide to me in settling accounts with Capt. George. 2 *pages.*

Lord Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 28.—Expressing his attachment to James and acknowledging the honour he has done him in taking notice of the receipt of his letter of 17 November. He has written again in the most pressing terms for the money, but has had no answer to any letter he has written to those parts since he came over. When a friend he has at Paris will return, he hopes for a better correspondence by his means.

Though not one of the petitioners for altering the way of wearing the Order of St. Andrew, he joins them in returning thanks for what the King is pleased to do.

Has written to his aunt, who is still at Paris, that she may acquaint his Grace when she goes.

C. W[ogan] to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 28.—Lyons.—I have had no letters for you since that to Janselme, etc., which I sent you the 13th, except the packet from Mr. Carnegy directed to Brantes.

This change would surprise me, had I not a firm confidence that you would not lay me aside on any ill impression given you of me, without doing me the justice to let me know it, wherefore I am willing to conclude you have fallen on a better method.

I am told by several there are thoughts of removing soon from that place, but this notion is chiefly grounded on the reports from Paris and everywhere that the marriage is concluded, and that his Majesty is to do the Netherlands the greatest honour they ever had. The French are so willing to believe this that one would think it gives them pleasure, however it may seem against the interests of their nation. Gaydon informs me from Paris that the French Ambassador at Vienna is on the point of returning,

which should proceed from some discontent on the Emperor's part, and what confirms people in this is that he has not notified the Archduke's death to the Regent, on which account the Court here, which was resolved to go into mourning for him, has now no thoughts of it. He assures me still more positively that there is an entire rupture between the Czar and our Elector, and that there is nothing to be feared for the Irish troops. I hear from England on the subject of my brother, that the Elector was expected there before Christmas, till which time no pardons were to be issued. The French are amused with the hopes of being soon rid of their capitation and half the tenth penny. Their Church is like to be in some convulsion on the Regent's orders to the Bishops not to receive the Pope's late mandates. All our English are still at Montpellier. Dr. Abercromby and Mr. Freebairn are to-day set out for Paris.

The Gaydons beg to be remembered to your Grace. 2 *pages*.

John Steuart of Innernytie to John Paterson.

1716, December 28. Bordeaux.—Blessed be God, we are safely here. Mr. Mackenzie tells me he has sent you all our names. I saw, when in the hills, a letter in which you kindly inquire after me, which I considered an act of justice, being conscious that in whatever circumstances I can be capable to serve you I would do it with pleasure. Therefore I entreat your advice which way I shall dispose of myself.

Archibald Chrystie to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 28. Bordeaux.—As soon as we came here we acquainted you by Mr. Ramsay of what difficulties we had passed, and your Grace desired every gentleman on board to inform you of our circumstances, and said you had ordered Mr. Gordon not to let us want.

A good part of the cargo was sold, and a good part returned with the master, but what was sold was so mismanaged, that, after the sailors were paid, and all other expenses cleared, I never received above 30 *livres* of the whole, so I have been in a very great strait, I may say ever since I came here. I applied to Mr. Gordon, but he lent a deaf ear, being (as he says) he had no orders anent us. I hope you will not allow his Majesty's subjects to beg here.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, December 17[-28].—The present is only to tell you I have the packet from Dunstable (Dunkirk) safe, and that Mr. Howe's (Lord Oxford's) friend goes in two or three days.

The fall of Townshend and the appearance of that of Walpole, who have done so much of the dirty and bloody work these two years past, astonishes the Whigs and puzzles all mankind, and the Court is in such a situation as no words can express.

The Prince does not fill Argyle's late post of his Groom of the Stole, so we shall have fine work. The Princess cries from morning till night.

The Duke of M[arlborough's] enemies make him to be very well in health, though he sees no company, and to be working a restoration.

The Duke of Mar to John Carnegy.

1716, December 28.—I laid yours of the 18th, received yesterday, before the King, who very much approves of your conduct.

Since you went his Majesty's situation is altered from what we knew then. We are told now from the fountain that the Regent has not only obliged himself to remove him from Avignon and out of France, but also to the other side of the Alps, and that, if he go not otherwise, he is obliged to send him by force, so that by all appearance to Italy he must go, and, as things now stand, I think the sooner he is out of the French dominions the better. They expect the treaty signed at Paris every day, and, as soon as it comes there, the Regent is to send a message to the King, which, I suppose, we shall have very soon. The Regent has likewise obliged himself to another thing which we have known but lately, that none of the King's subjects who are attainted are to be allowed to reside in France, Lord Bolingbroke only excepted, who by that, I suppose, is soon to be out of that class. It is wrote from England that his peace is made, and to obtain it he has done things which I can scarce believe him capable of, as informing who came to him in Dauphiny and carried him to Bar with a great deal more of who was in the King's measures. Do you think it possible he has bought his peace at this rate ? A little time will show it, and may they be safe who had any dealings with him.

I was always of opinion that the King could not be safe in Switzerland, and by what you write I am the more confirmed in it. Bellinzona is on the other side of the Alps, and, since the King is to be in Italy, a better place is surely to be chosen, though his stay there be as short as I hope it will, but in case of any future emergency it's good to know if he would be received there, and I suppose before this come to you you will know the bottom of this. For the satisfaction of the King's friends it was fit he should make a trial in Switzerland for his residence there, though I never expected other than what you write. The King thinks there's no occasion for your continuing any longer there, nor doing any more in that affair, but to return his compliments to the Auditor and others who showed you civility on his account. He is very sensible of your care and diligence and has ordered me to return his kind thanks. He leaves it to you how to dispose of yourself. If you have a mind to follow him into Italy you'll be very welcome, or, if you like better to go anywhere else, he agrees to it, and will order what he is in condition to allow you to be remitted to you. Most of the principal people and some others who are with him are, as it is most agreeable to themselves, to go

with him or to follow him into Italy, and the rest are to go to some places of France and Flanders.

I have heard from Barrowfield, but he was but a few days arrived at his journey's end, and so could tell me little of the business he was employed in. He says there is no appearance there of a peace with the Turks this year, so I'm afraid he will not have great success in his negotiation, at least that they will do nothing openly, but I hope the time will come when they will, for it's very certain that they are very much provoked at what by this time I suppose is done by these three potentates. We have no answer yet from the Duke, whose memoir I showed you, but expect it every day. I had a letter t'other day from Holland and another from Brussels, and neither mention anything of de Prié's going back to the Hague, so I hope the news you heard of this is not true. Our people in Holland do not yet apprehend their being obliged to remove, but, if they be forced to it, they are assured that they will be safe in Flanders, though I wish there was some public security or declaration given for that effect, which is endeavouring to be got, but I know not yet what success it will meet with.

Sir John Erskine is at home with his pardon in his pocket. He made conditions with them that there should be no oaths nor questions put to him, which they have kept, but his mine, which they were so fond of, was the motive of their being so favourable, and that he was obliged to discover to them, but I heard since they are like to be very little the richer for it. At first our friends at London were very angry with him, and not knowing the motives which were the occasion of his pardon believed him to be playing a bad part, but afterwards, when they came to know more, were very well satisfied with him. It is most certain that many of the King's friends, if they continue honest and firm, can do him more service at home, if they be allowed to be there than abroad, but I suppose none, who have the regard for his Majesty they ought, will endeavour that without his allowance. Sir H. Crawford had a kind of one, and, I'm informed, has since ventured to go to Scotland on Sir D. Dalrymple's promising to befriend him, which is venturing a good deal on so slight a security, but I hear of a very mean letter (to call it no worse) that he has written to Lord Stair or one of his people.

The King is now perfectly recovered, and I never saw him look better.

I will long to hear from you and to know what you resolve as to yourself.

I had almost forgotten to tell you that by this time the Czar is, I believe, in Holland, and our friend, the Doctor, with him. It is said there is no agreement yet betwixt him and the Swede, and that George and he are not on good terms.

The Parliament meets 8 January, O.S., to do business, and George is expected over by that time. There is talk of an indemnity, but with a vast number of exceptions, though some doubt of there being any as yet. The K[ing] has caused your friend J[ames] M[urray] to be told, if he is in danger, he shall be welcome to him. 5 *pages*. *Copy*.

WARRANT.

1716, December 28. Avignon.—For a patent creating Norman McLeod, of McLeod, a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord McLeod with remainder to his lawful heirs male. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 46.

MAURICE MORAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 29. Paris.—The note I send, though of no late date, came to me but t'other day. The reason, I guess, was his waiting a proper occasion of sending it, lest the packet where it was had been opened, as some are of late.

I will take this opportunity of congratulating you on the King's perfect recovery, and to wish both his Majesty and you a great many good New Years.

You will easily see our friend is as much resolved as I can be to determine as to his coming where you are, as you shall advise, and in the meantime intends to hold out as long as he can where he is, unless you can get him some honourable post about his master, and he so little doubts your finding means to place me right there, that he supposes the reason of your advising me to delay coming must have proceeded from some mistake, which being removed, he reckons you have found an opportunity to call for me since, and that I am with you posted to his mind, before he wrote. I doubt not you will do me the justice to explain that both to his satisfaction and mine when you give a return to this.

I return my most hearty thanks for your helping somewhat the mistake of my being marked so low in the list for subsistence, and must assure you how much I am convinced I will not be forgot in greater matters, when an occasion offers.

As great towns are always fertile of great stories, we have here been frequently stunned, especially of late, with news of both the King's and the Queen's being obliged to leave the places where they reside, and that few of their best friends would be much longer in safety to stay in this country. But, if there was ground for this, I doubt not your Grace would know it and give timeous advertisement to all concerned. 2 *pages*.

MAJOR PATRICK FLEMING to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 29. Bordeaux.—He has waited till he could give some account of their settlement there. Eight of them have taken two houses in the country about half a league from the town, and have named it the Scotch house, and, that their economy may be the more exact, each has his particular charge. They endeavour to pass the time as agreeably and frugally as they can, till they have the agreeable orders of doing something further to restore the King.

DITMARSH (CHARLES ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, December 29.—I'm not in a little pain, having as yet had no accounts that any of Doyle's (C. Erskine's) directed as

Brumfield (Mar) desired are come to hand. In my last I told you that Murphy (Dr. Erskine) was as hearty as you could desire, and so seems Buckley (the Czar) too, and desires all may be pushed as hard as possible. He is willing to agree his plea with Hanlon (King of Sweden), and that all should join stocks with Brown (James) at the same breath, and offers to give as many Harrisons (thousands of men) to Foster (the Emperor) as in reason he can desire, to take off the pretence he may probably make of having great demands on him at present, and, if Brumfield can order it so as Foster shall apply to him for the Harrisons and offer a contract for Trueman's (James') benefit, he'll enter frankly into it. He proposes, in order to have the correspondence continued between you and him in a manner as may not give umbrage to other traders, that you should send Boulklie (a colonel) whom he'd take into his service, because he thinks those who are employed at present may in time be suspected. Gardiner (Görtz) he has no opinion of, however I'm allowed to see him, but the truth is somebody must have a letter to present to him from those that have credit with him; otherwise it is not to be thought he'll speak his mind freely. Besides, that gentleman is informed, that Baker's (King George's) factor has had meetings with him. As soon as I have seen that gentleman, I shall write again. In the meantime I thought it proper to send this a different way, so that at least you might have a general view of matters and cause my former to be inquired for, if they are not already come. In one of yours you wished Davys (the Czar) might keep his resentment as long as Whiteford (King of Sweden), and, for what I can perceive, I may heartily wish Hanlon may as frankly go into measures to show his spleen as the other swears he will to show his. 2 *pages*.

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 29.—I wrote to you last Friday and Doyle (C. Erskine) wrote to you very fully the day before by Fribourg (Inese), which I wish you may get, for we are in pain about our letters coming to hand, I having had none from you since 13 November, and this is the sixth I have written you since.

I suppose you'll be very well pleased with what Doyle has written, and, lest it miscarry, I have advised him to send a copy of it by this post the way you get this, for it's of much importance you get it. Your friend Murphy (Dr. Erskine) has brought matters as great a length with Mr. Blunt (the Czar) as could be wished, and that matter now depends entirely on Saxby (King of Sweden). Doyle went last night from Blunt to Longford (Görtz) very fully instructed, and they must be infatuate if they do not accept of the offers made them, for Blunt wants above all things to make up that matter, and, if Saxby lose this opportunity, the like will not offer. We are certainly informed that Mr. Cobler (Cadogan) has been trafficking with Longford, which Blunt knows, and it's not the worse if Longford is not imposed on.

"I am sure it's not in the power of Cobler and his friends to procure Saxby these conditions that Blunt will give him, for he

will make him have an easy purchase of these goods that Cobler's friend (King George) is in possession of, and he will likeways give him the bulk of all his other goods. You shall know by next what is Longford's answer, and Doyle has told you that, if the agreement go on, there is an impediment why Longford cannot be the person to end that matter with, and, if Mr. Mison (Sparre) be a friend and has power, he should, I think, come hither, but, when we get Longford's answer, we shall write about this. Doyle has proposed, by Blunt's desire, that you should send a person here who might be your correspondent with him, and it seems he would have him so qualified as that he might give least suspicion, and he proposes to take him into his service. I am afraid you will have a difficulty of getting one with all the qualifications he wants, but you'll do the best, for, since he desires it, I suppose you'll think he must be satisfied in it, and Murphy will be a good help and assistant to him, who, I find, is been hitherto very forward in promoting Robertson's (James') affair where it lays in his way, and it's most lucky his being here. You'll no doubt write to him and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), and I find it will likeways be very well taken that Robertson write a letter of compliment and thanks to Blunt by the person you send, for that person must be pleased his own way, and he is very forward and hearty at present and offers to get all the lengths can be demanded; he has likeways offered to make a contract with Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) in Robertson's favours and will give him the use of Mr. Biggs (men) against Blair (the Turks), if he will come into measures with him for that effect. Hooker (Jerningham), who is now with Mr. Lally (Brussels), is acquainted with this that he may make the best of it, and I wish what he is about may be put on that issue that Ingolsby may comply with this one upon Blunt's granting him the other. I have heard from O'Brion (Walkingshaw) and I have written to him of this proposal of Blunt's, at least so far as was proper, of his being inclined to enter in measures with Ingolsby against Blair, and to see what returns Robertson can expect, if he can procure such a piece of service to be done to Ingolsby; in short, I think with submission there seems to be a most favourable conjuncture, and it will be hard if nothing can be made of it.

"You would, I suppose, hear that Blunt has made a late contract with Mr. Glasco (King of Prussia) exclusive of Mr. Hally (King George) Glasco being as much dissatisfied as Blunt with the other, and there seems to be such a breach there that there is little probability of making it up, and it must be owing to Saxby's stiffness if it is.

"We have little news here at present. The yachts and men-of-war are come over for George, tho' it's not certain when he leaves H[anove]r, and it's said he will not stop as he passes through Holland, to avoid ceremony, and some say he has no mind to meet with the Czar, who is now in these parts, and it's thought he will be there a while. The treaty with France is said to be very near finished; the Muscovites have surprised Travemunde near Lübeck, which gives a great alarm to some German Princes

who think they are too near their borders, but they are like to meet with little satisfaction from these barbarous people, who, it seems, are resolved to continue in Mecklenburg during the winter at least.

"These poor people whose names I sent you some while ago, marked in a list, are in very great want and I wish there could be some little thing sent them." 4 *pages*.

Lord George Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 29. Turin.—I had yours of the 18th and was mighty glad to know the certainty of the King's recovery. Before I received yours, I had given an account of it to the King and Queen of Sicily, who were mightily pleased to hear it.

(Repeating his request in his last letter for 80 *louis d'ors* which, with 50 he is to have from a banker on his drawing a bill on his father, would do his business). Your Grace has written that the King has ordered me 500 *livres* already, so, if I had a thousand more, it would be all I would desire, and, whatever might happen to me, I should not trouble the King any more. I wish, if it be sent, it may be soon, because staying here any longer would be but so much more expense to me.

If you had a mind to keep a correspondence with any of the King of Sicily's ministers, I don't doubt but on my telling his Majesty he would allow it. 2 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Edward Drummond.

1716, December 29. Avignon.—The King's leaving this place soon and going to Italy being looked on as certain, he has ordered me to let you know you shall always be welcome wherever he be, but that he looks on it as equally hard to require your attending him thither as to forbid your following him, and that he leaves it entirely to yourself to do as is most convenient and agreeable to yourself.

I would fain hope his stay in Italy shall not be long. Some of your acquaintance go along and some do not. One thing we know but lately, that a great many of us are not any longer to be allowed to stay in France. I wish we were all going Northward in place of further South, and I still hope there's a good time coming for that. *Copy*.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 30. St. Germain.—"I was very glad to find by yours of the 17th that you were pleased with my free and plain way of writting to you. I can assure you I am the same with your doing so to me, and therefor I hope we shall always continue the same, whicch as I told you befor, I think, is the only way to keep good friends, and as to the affair relating to Cap. George whicch has already given you, and me to mucch trouble, I hope wee shall have no caus to mention it any mor, after I have

told you that I am entirely satisfyd of your having acted in that matter as you thought most reasonable, when you had nothing in view, but the merits of George and Gordon, not knowing then that I had given the ship to George, in doing of whicch I also acted as I thought most reasonable, not knowing then that Gordon had any pretension to it, but, when it was once given, I could not but insist upon it as a peece of justice, that it should not be taken from him, tho' upon the reflexions, you tell me, will be made of a Catholick getting the better of a Protestant, whicch you think may be of prejudice to the King, if your letter to Gordon with the King's counter-order were not gon, I would have desired it might not have been sent and leave the ship to Gordon, and I must and would have provided for George another way, rather then caus any prejudice to the King, but I flatter myself this will not be, for your letter to Gordon is so well worded and so plain that I am persuaded neither he nor no reasonable man in the world can find fault with the King's counter-order, when they see the reasons he had for it, and for his partiality to Catholicks, I think nobody can lay that to his charge, by the way he acts, whicch is so far from it, that I am persuaded, if he were no Catholick himself, he would be kynder to those of that religion who have sufferd for him then he is, and for me I did not so mucch as think of what religion those two men were, and I protest to you, if George had been a Turk, I would have don the same, first in giving him the use of the ship, becaus I thought his services deserved it, and secondly in desiring he might keep it as a peece of justice, whicch is due to all mankynd. This is all I can or will ever say upon this matter, of whicch I will not so much as think any mor, and I beg of you to do the same. I shall not enter now upon any greater matters, becaus Dutton (Dillon) in all likelyhood will part very soon, and by him you shall be fully informed of all things, whicch is impossible to do by letter. I don't doubt but that som mantles (money) will be had, and I beleeve easyly enough, provided poor Patrick (James) be gon. I am overjoyed to find the King is so well, and that now he getts strength pretthy fast. I have not writt to him as yett, and therfor have not time to say one word mor to you, but to assure you very sincerely of my esteem and friendship." *Holograph.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 30. Paris.—I had yours of the 20th and forwarded the enclosed for Scotland and the other for Calais to Mr. A. Græme with the credit of 100 *livres* as you ordered. The last letter from your Grace to the Duchess I forwarded under cover to Mr. George Midleton, who by his answer to my former, which I received afterwards, desired me to send him no more messages of that sort.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 30. Paris.—Acknowledging three letters, the encloseds in which he had forwarded and delivered, and

concerning money matters, and requesting him to inquire for whom the enclosed directed to Mr. John Skeen is.

Sir George Sinclair to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 30.—Paris.—Thanking him for the many favours he has shown him, especially for the last, and recommending Dr. Betsone, a gentleman of Fife, who was amongst the first that appeared for the King, and has been more than seven months in Paris, and is in great straits.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 31.—I have yours of the 24th and am rejoiced the King recovers his health and strength. I shall notify to Lord Bolingbroke your receiving his letter, and shall forward your enclosed to Rotterdam with a bill for 300 *livres* to-morrow. I shall tell Lord Southesk of your having received his of the 17th and of your new courtier's arrival. I wish he may be discreeter than he was here.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, December 31. Paris.—Pray pay Mr. Fothringham any balance you are due to me, including 200 *livres* lately paid you by Col. Cameron and 300 I have ordered for the Duke of Mar, according to my letter to him to-day.

Mr. Brisbane to John Paterson.

1716, December 31. The Scotch College.—I beg to tell my friend that the remembrance of the many obligations I have received of you does make deeper impressions. As the stone under the drop fall is from its surface pierced to its innermost parts, so do, I assure you, your favours with me.

I had a letter yesterday from your parts, seeming to insinuate the King's being soon to leave, whither my friend does not tell me, but I'm hopeful towards W[hiteha]ll. Though you should upbraid me with being like the Br———g confessor, who never missed prescribing the drunkard the penance of being drunk again, or with asking the more favours the more you grant, I would presume so far as to beg you to give me your best advices as to the disposal of myself. I've all the inclination imaginable, if there's any number of gentlemen necessary for the safety of the King's person, to make one. If you think it proper, you may tell the Duke so.

Pray excuse my forwarding the enclosed under your cover, and give my best respects to Mr. Erskine and all my other good friends.

J. McDougal to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 31. Bordeaux.—Some days ago I and some others of your friends from Scotland arrived here, to wit, Innernytie, Sir John Mackenzie, Mr. George his friend, Grainge, young

Keppoch and my brother. On our arrival we were determined to go to Avignon, but, understanding that his Majesty and your Grace were to remove elsewhere, makes us undetermined what to do, and the want of funds for any journey is no less difficulty, therefore I hope your Grace will honour me with a line.

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 31. Bordeaux.—I received last post yours of the 13th. I observe the King desires me to pay 585 *livres* for a month's subsistence for 33 persons in the enclosed list, which shall be complied with punctually for as many as remain here, but, as I easily foresaw they behoved to starve or be a burden to the King, I have already shipped off several of the common men by Scotch ships, and am endeavouring to ship off more. and shall advertise those that stay to look out for service, because his Majesty's present circumstances do not allow him to continue their pensions long. They have been daily a great plague to me, because they think I am paymaster-general, and should subsist every one of them.

I will let none of them see the list, and shall tell every one of them not to let know they have anything, for preventing jealousy, and shall take receipts from all that can write, and advise you weekly what passes.

I wrote to Mr. Paterson the 14th that the ship was delivered me with a vendition in due form, and every man on board provided for, without costing the King a groat, and they are satisfied, provided there be no more wages placed than they have received. I put her in the carpenter's hands and am fitting her out for the West Indies. Capt. George is rich, nevertheless the King's bounty will certainly be very acceptable to him. He proposes to me now to accommodate matters, and seems to insinuate he will cause me to be reimbursed what I have laid out on the ship, which would be better for me than the ship, which in that case I should deliver him, if it were his Majesty's pleasure.

My next shall advise how many of the said men are parted or provided for and how many are here. Cluny Ogilvie complains you have sent no orders about him, as the Captain of Clanronald wrote some time ago you would do. I drank your health yesternight with Steuart of Invernytie, Malcolm of Grainge and several honest men. 2 *pages*.

Major John Hepburn to the Duke of Mar.

1716, December 31. Bordeaux.—In the name of his fellow-officers assuring his Grace that there is none readier to serve their King, and that, as they understand he is to leave Avignon, begging that, if for the safety of his royal person any guard should be judged proper, Messrs. Walkingshaw, Nairn, Leslie, Fleming, Smyth and himself might have the honour and peculiar happiness to share of that trust.

Jo. Martin (the Duke of Mar) to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, December 31.—I had last night yours of the 22nd and 24th, but that which you mention you sent by Durnby (Dillon) is not yet come to hand.

We expect every day here one we had sent to Mr. Ember (England) who is returned some days ago to Paris, who, we judge, may bring something it may be necessary to inform Lorimer (Duke of Lorraine) of. We also expect one here from Mr. Rutherford (the Regent), by whom we shall be fully informed of all that concerns Knoles (James) with respect to Tonson (the treaty). On these two considerations Jeofry (James) thought it advisable to delay for some days giving particular answers to what you sent me.

Postscript.—Mr Knoles is now perfectly well and his strength comes on apace, though I see not how he can travel as yet for a month. I am obliged for the hints you give in yours with respect to writing. Jeofry is to write fully to Lorimer himself, so there will be no occasion for my doing it, but only to explain some things to Rattray (O'Rourke), but, had I been to write to Lorimer, I should have no difficulty in what you mention to be necessary. *Copy.*

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Thursday, December 20[-31.] London.—Mr. Howe's (Lord Oxford's) friend being every day at the point of parting, as I write at length by him I need say less by other conveyances.

"The enclosed news gives you our current accounts, and particularly as to the affair of Carlisle, where now every man of them (almost) pleads guilty; so the judges and lawyers will have but little to do, and the thousand pounds that was laid out here for sending lawyers and solicitors, etc., from hence is as good as thrown into the sea; Counsellor Kettleby alone had 500*l.*

"Poor old Balfour of Fairny is one of those who, it is said, is destined to die. The Presbyterians remember old quarrels to him in King Charles' and King James' time as to Glasgow and the West, and that he was governor of Perth and son-in-law to an Archbishop, etc.

"Robin Murray is reckoned another, and Colin Campbell (since he is a Campbell) with some few others to die at present.

"They have been all persuaded to plead guilty by Baron Smith and Scroop, who, residing in Scotland, would not willingly incur the odium and danger of the country by a condemnation on trial. And they and the Scots Justice Clerk and Advocate, etc., would have it believed they have the secret of the court.

"Colonel Urquhart has assurance of his life by means of the Duke of Montrose, though he seemed to be extreme angry, and so he may be; but it would be a horrid shame to let his cousin german die when it is so much in his power to save him, now that the Squadrone triumphs. Young Murray of Achtertyre is saved by the Haldens (Haldanes).

"Very few others as yet have we any hopes of. Some believe Carnagie of Balnamoon, only because he is not Carnagie of Boysack.

"*Enfin*, the calamity of Scotland and Scotsmen is not to be expressed.

"His Majesty's coming begins at last to be believed, for guards and coaches are gone to meet him.

"Townshend's fall makes a terrible noise amongst the bitter engrained Whigs.

"His expresses he sent to remonstrate are not returned, so we are in suspense and a great crisis.

"If he is not restored, many more of them must go, and, if a Tory Ministry can be had, a new Parliament must be of course, for they can never make any thing of this flaming Whig one.

"If Townshend and others go, the French have served them a pretty trick; first got them to ratify Lord Oxford's infamous peace, and then got them turned out.

"The Dutch have come but awkwardly into the new La—— Treaty, and it is said there is at least 200,000*l.* more sent over to Holland.

"Many say that the test of a new Ministry is keep up the Army and make war upon Sweden.

"The outcries against the violences, murders, insults and outrages committed by the soldiers are very universal. But neither soldiers nor the government trouble their head.

"In short, we are indeed in a strange situation. But I plague you with our news.

"As to our particular friends, Mr. Rig (Bishop of Rochester) has been in the country. Mr. O'Neal's (Ormonde's) brother is at present; so is Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury) and Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore). This retards Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) friend. But since he presses justly, and so does the thing itself, Will. Brown (Menzies), the attorney, has written and begged of them to come in for a very few days before the holidays.

"A brother of Mr. Povey's profession, G[eneral] W[ebb] comes in to be passionately for Mrs. Jean (James), and has given in his opinion as to her case and Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) cousin Dayeley (a descent), a copy of which Mr. Davis, the little dear knight, Mr. O'Neal's friend (Sir R. Everard) sends this night to Mr. O'Neal, and so I need not send a copy. It would be very useful that our friend Jeremy (James) send me or the knight a letter to him with thanks and encouragement. It will touch and please his humour. Many other letters too might be written, and with some the linen trade (contributions of money) might be desired plainly. Jeremy writes so finely, and also candidly, it does always a great deal of good. I shall send a list of some."

David Polson and Hugh Fraser, Deputy Lieutenants of the Shire of Inverness, to Thomas Alves, Treasurer of Inverness.

1716, February 20[–March 2.]—Warrant for the delivery to Lord Lovat, Governor of the Castle of Inverness, of all the arms

given in by the town and shire of Inverness to the lieutenancy of the county before 1 November last, except 200 stand of arms which the town is to keep for its use in terms of the Act of Parliament.

A. Grant to [Lord Lovat.]

1716, March 2[–13]. Kilraigh.—I told you of some arms the Earl of Sutherland had reserved for my people. If I mind, they are 60. If I have no more, I'll rather want them than have it said I had not got a proportion to the men that were at Inverness, though I think you ought to apply for them, and I doubt not the Earl will order them for you, since he could not miss seeing you have a good many men who wanted firearms. *At the side,*

The Earl of Sutherland to Col. Munro of Fowlis, Governor of Inverness.

Since Grant does not accept such arms as I had to spare, his own people being so well armed, you are to deliver to Lord Lovat 60 *stand remaining, and take his receipt to redeliver them on demand. Culloden,* 4[–15] *March,* 1716.

Note.

[1716].—Of the addresses of James to M. de Magny and Mademoiselle de Chausseray and of theirs to him.

Note.

[1716 ?].—Of the prices of stuff for liveries in 1714 and 1715. *French.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 1.—I received both Martel's (Mar's) of the 23rd and 24th and put the words in cipher as he desired in Abram's (Menzies') letter and sent it last post. I beg his letters for William (Inese) be directed not to the Scots College, but to St. Germains, where he is, when Andrew (Queen Mary) is here. Martel will find in this packet four Hackets and Russells (names by which letters were addressed to him) and two Abrams, and will not be sorry to see the Whigs begin to divide among themselves, though the reason is not yet explained.

What Martel says in his last about young Lid[coat] (Leslie) is the very thing William apprehended long since, for he always looked on that confident, positive, notional spark as a dangerous engine, much fitter and, I fear, more disposed to divide than unite, and I wish heartily, and Andrew is of the same mind, that

Patrick could get fairly rid of him. If he does not on this occasion, it may not be so easy afterwards.

D[ow]ns was gone before Martel's letter came, and, besides, had no mind to see Andrew; he only sent his excuse that he had nothing to say, and was in haste to go to Patrick (James).

As to what Martel says of being weary of the way he is in, I do not at all wonder at it, as a man who must be, who must drudge from morning till night, and who, after doing his utmost to please everybody, can never please one half, and who, the better he serves his master, creates the more jealousy in some and the more envy and censure in others. 2 *pages*.

Sir J. Forrester to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 1. Cambray.—Wishing him a happy New Year and many of them, and assuring him, since there is a report that the remainder of the Irish troops in the French service are to be naturalized in France, that no human consideration or tie will ever make him delay one moment taking up the cross and following his royal master's service.

Gen. Gaydon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 1. Paris.—Wishing him a happy New Year and many of them, and expressing his joy at the recovery of their master, to whom he had been prevented from paying his duty by not having been well these ten months. 3 *pages*.

J. O'Bryan (Walkingshaw) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 1. Vienna.—I wrote in my last of the small advance I could make in my business, and the misfortune that those I depended on were out of the way. I luckily have made some acquaintances that have been useful to me, and now my business is known to the great man here, Mr. Edgerton (Prince Eugene.) My credential is desired to be lodged. I expect he will call for me, and I design to deliver him Mr. Knox's (James') letter. There will be some difficulty in prevailing with Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) to receive his, principally on account of forms, for he will receive no letter when "Imperial and Catholic" is not on the address. I wish Mr. Knox would send me one with that address, in case this should be refused for want of the due formality. I shall endeavour to have this received, and have made an extract from your letter to show it was the want of knowing the form and nothing else that occasioned the address. I hope all will be well, for they seem to look kindly on me. If Mr. Knox thinks fit to write a second letter, I wish he would let Mr. Edwards know, that, on his affairs being in order, he would give him all the assistance in his power to assert Mr. Edwards' just pretensions, for that and nothing else is the great view of all here. I expect Bishop Leslie next week, and hope as a countryman he will concur with me in an affair where honour and interest are so much at

stake. I was asked by a great man here, why Mr. Knox delayed marrying. The answer I gave was good, but I cannot write it. 3 *pages*.

ROBERT WRIGHT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, January 1. Brussels.—Explaining that he had not previously replied to his letter of last September, because he did not wish to trouble his Grace, and requesting him to represent to the King that he and three of his sons, who were in the King's army, are straitened in their living, that he may allow them such a pension as he can spare, till they can provide for themselves. With note that the father is a clergyman, that one of the sons is on the list, and that Mr. Dicconson was written to, to put the father on the list for 35 and each of the sons for 25 *livres*.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, January 1.—Mr. Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) has not heard from you for above six weeks, whence he concludes that none of the letters lately sent to Denison (Mar) have come to hand, and it's hard if some at least are not received, since they were addressed different ways. (Repetition of the news in his last letter about the Czar's willingness to make peace with Sweden, and to assist James.) Little more remains to be said, but to entreat you'll lose no time in this with Saxby's (King of Sweden's) friends. I told you in my last that Doyle (C. Erskine) was gone by allowance to see Mr. Longford (Görtz), which he was to have done two days ago, and most unluckily missed him, he having gone privately that morning to visit Mr. Rawly (Paris). This is a misfortune, but it can't be helped, and it was not my fault that visit was not made sooner, but others thought it not fit, till Davies (the Czar) consented to it, and I cannot say they were much wrong in that, since this accident was not to be supposed. "Hooker (Jerningham) was with Longford before he went to Lally's (Brussels) and then mentioned Doyle to him, and told him he was designed to wait of him, so he had reason to expect him; but then he knew likewise by Hooker that Doyle was at that time with Davies, and that it would be some days before he could return. There is no help now for this disappointment, and it will be absolutely necessary that one be sent by Robertson (James) immediately to Mr. Rawely's to meet with Longford, and whom else of these people there that are proper to be spoke with. We cannot conceive what should have taken Longford there all of a sudden at this time, and I do not like it, for we know that Mr. Cobler (Cadogan) has had some trafficking with him of late, and I wish his errand may not be upon these proposals that that person has made him; but these people must be much imposed upon if they look that way, for it's not in the power of Cobler's friends to give them such an advantageous bargain as they can have from Davies, so I doubt not but proper measures will be taken about this matter at Mr. Grimston's (Avignon), since nothing further now can be done here. I went to Mr. Longford's myself and they told me it would be some

while before he came back to Burgate (the Hague) again. Brumfield (Mar) would likewise know by Doyle that there was a difficulty stuck with Davies why Longford could not be the person to end that affair betwixt him and Saxby, and, if Mr. Mison (Sparre) be as right a man, I think he had better come to Mr. Burgate's on that head. Davies seems uneasy to have something done in it soon upon more accounts than one. He has expressed of late a great deal of concern for Trueman's (James') welfare, and I am told more than could have been expected, and I find Murphy (Dr. Erskine) is not wanting when anything lies in his way. I told you in my last that I had heard from O'Brion (Walkingshaw), and I have written to him and acquainted him with Davies' inclinations of making a contract with Ingolsby (the Emperor) that may turn to Robertson's behoof, and that he is satisfied to give Ingolsby what Harisons (thousands of men) he can ask for his present necessity, if he will but ask them of him. I think this is a very considerable piece of service done Ingolsby, and what ought to meet with a suitable return, and I wish O'Brion's business were put upon this issue. I have little more to add at present and I long with impatience to hear from you. If any letters you have sent the ordinary way have miscarried, write by Hooker's direction straight to Lally and he will forward it hither. I have not heard from him since his being there, but I expect I will to-day. There are so many people's letters sent to Cross (W. Gordon) that I fear he takes no care of them.

"We have accounts by last post of great changes in England, which, no doubt, you would hear of. It's written to several people that W[al]p[o]le is likewise soon to be out and L[ord] Carnarvon in his place, and they say Lord Town[shen]d has refused to accept of being L[ieu]tenant of Ireland. Some letters carry that L[ord] Nottingham and his friends are to be in again, and many other changes are talked of. It is said young H[ope]-full (Prince of Wales) knew nothing of this, and he is much dissatisfied with them. The time for G[eor]ge's leaving H[anove]r is not yet fixed." 3 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1717, January 1.—I wish you a good New Year and many. The best New Year's gift I can send is my humble thoughts on what I think absolutely necessary for my master's interest. Nobody has seen it but my Secretary, who wrote it out fair, and it is the first time I ever did anything in Patrick's (James') affairs without his knowledge, since I was in his service, and I hope I cannot be blamed for this *pia fraus*.

I have told you in it that I think 'tis a thing he is obliged to in conscience, and that Andrew (Queen Mary) is no less obliged to persuade him to it. I own he seems not fond of it himself, but I hope, when it is rightly laid before him, he will get over any aversion. If he make a lucky choice, I am persuaded that even in the way his bad fortune places him, he will be more happy than

he has ever been, and without it, he will not only be less regarded by foreign powers, but even by his own people.

All the arguments against it, as what has he of his own for defraying the necessary charges of it and for the maintenance and education of children ? may be good as to a private man, but not to him ; Providence will take care of that, nor do I think any money he can possibly expect ought to bear any weight. Should any be found by whom he could get 50 or 60,000*l.* what does it signify to him ? It might make some people about him live more plentifully for a year or so, but go small way in restoring him and relieving his people.

If whoever is so happy as to be his wife be such as I hope, it will increase his expenses very little in the way the world must allow it is fit for him to live at present, and I am much mistaken if he would not make a very good husband, which commonly makes a good wife.

It is not the first of his predecessors either of Evans (England) or Story (Scotland) who have married below their quality, and found little prejudice by it, and none of them had such an argument for it as he has.

As I think Patrick obliged to do it and Andrew to persuade him, so I think William (Inese) and all those about Andrew are obliged to do all they can to contribute to it.

I would not write on it to Andrew myself, but I have no difficulty in his knowing my sentiments, and that I leave you to do as you find proper, and I am persuaded he will not have any uncharitable thoughts for me by it, nor think I do unfairly by Patrick in writing without his knowledge, though perhaps his knowing I did so might take off part of the force of what Andrew and others might write to him.

In one article I have gone further than perhaps others would do, and very likely it may cost me dear if it comes to be known, but I think I am in the right, and, where I think Patrick's interest essentially concerned I have no by-views, and my affection for him personally is such that I cannot be without consideration of what may be for his own comfort and happiness as well as his interest, though I heartily wish what may be for the last may likewise agree with the first.

It is needless to break one's head in finding out a fit person, till the thing be once resolved on, and the kind of person most advisable, and then surely one may be found, and perhaps the longer it be before the person be known, the better. This though should not keep Patrick and Andrew from having their views for a fit one in the meantime.

Lumsden (Duke of Lorraine) says that the time is more to be considered than the person to be chosen, which is very strong, and, indeed, I think he has reason. He says also that Patrick carries about him what can hurt his enemies more than 30,000 men, had he them in his pay.

It is no wonder others think that, if Patrick neglect this at this juncture, he gives over thoughts of ever having justice done him,

for I myself shall despair of it, so 'tis no great occasion of admiration, if I seem earnest for it. 3½ *pages. Copy. Enclosed,*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

" *You would see by my two last letters to Abram* (*Menzies*) *that I think there is a point concerning Patrick* (*James*) *that ought to be particularly under consideration at this juncture—I mean his being married, and that very soon. I have been of that opinion ever since I had the honour to be about him, and I believe you may remember I mentioned it to you at Paris. I have presumed several times since to mention it to himself as a thing I thought was absolutely necessary for his interest.*

" *Not long ago I had an anonymous letter from Evans* (*England*) *of which I send you a copy enclosed. I suspect by a thing that was told me some time ago, from whom it is, though I am not sure of it, but, if it be as I think, 'tis true what he says of himself. Notwithstanding though of what he says, and I guess, perhaps it may not be from such a person as he would have me believe ; but, be it from whom it will, what he advances as to Patrick is solid truths, and I confess it revived in my mind my former thoughts of that matter and the situation in which he is very soon likely to be makes it more than ever necessary and to be set about.*

" *It naturally falls in everybody's thoughts who is concerned in him, and among all the people who I have spoken to of it, or who have to me, which last are not a few, there is but one and the same opinion as to the thing in general.*

" *I will state to you how it appears to me as short as I can.*

" *At this juncture all the world seem to be combined against him, at least those, who are not actually so, will not or cannot do anything for him.*

" *This you may believe is thought fully as much so on the other side amongst his own tenants as on this, and when they now see him obliged to go further from them, and nothing at the same time of an actual attempt there for his interest, which, notwithstanding of what has been talked of Kemp* (*King of Sweden*), *I very much despair of this year, is it not too much to be apprehended, nay, almost sure, that the tenants will think it is a lost game, and so in good earnest reconcile themselves and sit down contented under the new purchaser, and give over any thoughts of Patrick their old and righteous landlord, who they will think but one single life, and not of a strong constitution, whereas the new purchaser has a numerous issue—at least who pass for such ?*

" *There appears no way in my opinion to prevent this but, at the same time that he is obliged to go further from them, their seeing an immediate prospect of his having posterity which would not only be a present encouragement to keep up their drooping spirits, but also make them all think* (*as well those against him as for him*) *of the endless misery that will inevitably happen them and their posterity, if they find not a way to get free of the new purchaser and to establish again their old landlord*

and his posterity, which can only free them from the miseries they feel and the inconveniencies they apprehend by the new fraudulent purchaser and his issue keeping in possession, when the righteous landlord and his posterity are in being, and who cannot fail one day (though not now) of assistance to recover their own, and, though the present righteous landlord should fail, that there are still more who are come of him.

"*They would not think the case the same if the right should come, by the present righteous landlord's dying without issue, to be in another family, for many reasons, and particularly for their being equally strangers to them as to their language, manners, etc., as the new purchaser.*

"*By all which I think it is plain that, if Patrick do not immediately marry, his interest will infallibly sink, which if it once does, it is not to be expected that it will ever rise again, so that it is as plain that, if he do not set about it, he may, and even ought, to give over all thoughts of ever being again possessed of his estate, and, though he should not really give over thoughts of it, it will be thought that he really has, since he neglects a thing which all the world sees the only one for his interest, which would have the same effect, or otherwise they will think that something of his constitution keeps him from it, which apprehension would be as bad as any ; nay further, I think it is a duty he is in conscience obliged to, and the more now when so many have lost their all upon his account and can have no prospect of relief otherwise.*

"*Marriage being resolved on, it comes next to be considered the person to be made choice of.*

"*If one of his own equals can be got she is certainly to be preferred, but in the situation he is in that is not to be expected, and it is now evident that Carolina (the daughter of the Elector Palatine) is no more to be thought of, as absolutely impracticable, and the same reasons that make that so are equally strong as to any other of that country.*

"*Since one of his own equals cannot be got, it must be one below it, so to be considered, whether one of his own vassals' or tenants' daughters or one of another's ought to be preferred.*

"*If by marrying with one of another's vassals [it] could procure him the assistance of that vassal's superior, it were a strong argument for that choice, but that is no more to be expected than one of his own equals, so out of doors.*

"*The choice betwixt a daughter of one of his own vassals and that of another's, since he has already no attachment to any particular person, ought to be governed by what will be most agreeable to his own people and tenants, and, I am persuaded and have reason to think, that they would like his marrying one of themselves better than another of their own quality of some other country, and so one of his own ought to be preferred.*

"*It is therefore thought with submission, that he ought as soon as possible to inform himself as well as he can of one of them most likely to be agreeable to him, as to her person, humour and condition, likely to have children, and who can be got.*

" *As to her religion, her being of that of his people's would undoubtedly be most for his interest, and what is most to be wished ; but his being married seems so absolutely necessary that I believe there is scarce one of his people who is in his interest or has a warm side towards him but who would wish to see him married to a woman of any religion rather than not married at all immediately, provided she shall be a well-born gentlewoman, and likely to have children.*

" *The way of going about this is to be well considered, for there is nothing of this nature but is liable to abundance of objections, and, let the woman be an angel who shall be pitched upon, if it be known publicly before it is done, there will be so many objections, inconveniencies and difficulties laid in the way of it that it will be next to impossible to succeed, or, if it did, it will not have the reputation or good grace it otherwise would ; therefore it is to be wished that whatever is done in it may be with all secrecy, and intrusted to no more hands than is absolutely necessary, and, were it possible, the thing to be actually done before known or spoke of or suspected who the woman is.*

" *It is highly reasonable and necessary that Andrew (Queen Mary) be consulted in it, and it is hoped that he will not only be of the same opinion and pass over what may be disagreeable to him in it, (some things it is certain being in it which would not be agreeable to anybody at another time ; but the present advantage and necessity overbalances them and makes agreeable what would not otherwise be so), but also encourage it and contribute all he can to persuade Patrick to it, and to bring it about.*

" *Now is the time to set about it, and the sooner it be done after Patrick comes to his new residence, so much the better.*" *Copy. Enclosed,*

The said Letter.

If your master's indisposition did not prevail on me, I should not now write to you. I must conceal my inclinations, to keep the advantages I enjoy ; do not endeavour to guess at my name. I believe it is past your skill ; if I thought you could come to the knowledge of it, I should never have ventured to send you this. It proceeds from a strong desire to see everything on its right bottom. What happened before you went over can be no ways imputed to you, and therefore I do not mention that mighty oversight in your master not having been prevailed with to marry before he went to Story (Scotland), but now such an omission would be unpardonable. You cannot imagine how many remain unsettled in their thoughts on this very notion, that all depends on one life, and, if that fails, all their expectations vanish.

The cry among men of sense is, why does he not marry ? What can the meaning be ? Sure he is betrayed in his counsels ; an heir would even secure his life from the continual attempts that have been made against it. This would be worth 100,000 *men to him. The nation is still better and better disposed, and only wants an opportunity. For God's sake prevail with him*

to marry with all speed, there are women enough in the world. This last sickness makes people fall off from his interest for fear of his life. He has been reported dead ; had he a wife and were she with child, people would be mightily encouraged on a prospect of posterity.

This is the true motive of my letter, to beg you to use the utmost endeavours to prevail with him to take a wife with speed, as the most effectual, and indeed the only means to keep up the spirits of the people. I am no ways suspected to be that way inclined, there are many more of my opinion who lie concealed. I am $\overset{a\ Peer}{12\,x\,H\,s\,s\,f}$ *of Evans (England) and have one of the best employments, which is all the account you are like to have of me. London, 1 November, 1716. Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 2. Paris.—Villeneuve (Dillon) received both Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) letters of 17 and 22 December. Finding by the latter that your correspondent with Bernard (England) wrote affirmatively concerning the misintelligence between Gorbell (Görtz) and Jeoffry (Sparre), I resolved to inquire strictly into it, it appearing of great consequence to be well informed on that head. The 31st I questioned Jeoffry so close that he could not avoid owning all. It's certain they are fallen out to a great degree, and it's as sure that Arthur's (James') interest has little or no share in their quarrel, but, as it may suffer thereby, I am much afflicted to see the little appearance of their coming to a true understanding.

Jeoffry is a most sincere friend to Arthur, and a man of truth and honour ; the other, I am assured, is both subtle and entirely attached to interest without regard to any thing else ; he is in great credit with Humphry (King of Sweden), and Jeoffry does not doubt of his ill offices near him. 'Tis fit Mr. Johnson should know all this, and Villeneuve will inform him of the true occasion of their quarrel.

Jeoffry is of opinion that Gorbell thinks it his master's interest to unite with Arthur, and so being says he'll certainly forward it, but with the restriction of having the whole roll on himself, in order to make his services more valuable. The enclosed abstract which Ingrham (Inese) sent me some days ago strengthens Jeoffry's opinion in this, and the more, if it be from the same person that wrote to you 22 November from Bernard of the difference between them. Please clear this to Villeneuve, which may enable him to infer necessary consequences.

Jeoffry expects a letter from Gorbell the 5th, with an ample explication concerning several affairs and particularly Arthur's interest, after which he'll be better able to judge of Gorbell's thoughts and inclination on that score. He promises to show it to Villeneuve when it comes.

The assurance in the abstract is originally from Gorbell to his partner with Bernard, and from the latter to him that wrote to Ingrham. The question is to verify if Gorbell's orders or in-

structions be conform to what the said partner averred. This is Jeoffry's advice, and Mr. Johnson knows better than any other the true method of making use of it.

Jeoffry tells me that the factor with Bernard has always the reputation of a direct honest man, but, being subordinate and depending on favourites, in all probability may side with those he believes have most his master's ear. Jeoffry imagines also that Gorbell desired the said factor not to inform him of Arthur's concerns with Bernard. He writes constantly to him, but in his last of 24 December makes no mention of anything relating to Ingrham's abstract. I think it necessary Mr. Johnson be informed of all this, that he may the better judge of matters.

By reiterated proposals Jeoffry made me of late, I can't doubt of his zeal and sincerity for Arthur.

Tumaux (the Czar) and Elbore (Dr. Erskine) are at present with Milleflower (Holland). Will Mr. Johnson judge it advisable to insinuate to the latter to explain matters with Gorbel concerning Arthur's interest, and adjusting Tumaux and Humphry ? the occasion appears lucky and seems to invite both parties to profit of so happy a conjuncture.

The courier is not yet come from Milleflower with Mr. Duval's (the treaty) affair, though Frederick (Maréchal d' Uxelles) expects him daily, and for that purpose desired Villeneuve not to be out of the way. When there is question of Arthur's removal, necessary Orlando (money) will not be forgot, or other essential articles which I can't mention here. 'Tis not our business to press Villeneuve's departure, nor can we speak at present of several other things fit to propose when Duval is arrived. Folks must act according to occurrences, and the facility they perceive, which can't be foreseen or known but to an eye witness. The longer Arthur can remain with Roger (Avignon) the better, for many reasons.

Though I am persuaded you receive the English news regularly, and from good hands, I enclose an article I drew out of Jeoffry's letter from his partner with Bernard. The substance surprises and, I believe, troubles Frederick for reasons you may easily divine.

Mr. O'Rourke gave you a full account of what he was charged with, so I will say nothing of him. I received no answer yet from Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw), and am very sorry for Mr. Cott's (the Emperor's envoy at Paris, *i.e.* Penterrieder's) absence.

I had a full explication with Edgar (the Regent) concerning the Irish troops, of which I'll inform you at leisure. They are secure for this time from being reformed. On the assurance he gave me I wrote to the commander of each regiment to set the minds of both officers and soldiers at rest.

I forgot to send the enclosed sooner to Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) and ask his pardon for the mistake. 3½ *pages.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, January 2.—About sending letters. *Fragment.*

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, January 2. Paris.—A few days ago an English gentleman, a namesake of my wife's and once an M.P., was with Lord Bolingbroke, who, being a particular acquaintance of his, he immediately fell on the subject of the late business in Scotland, and instantly fell upon Oxford with a thousand curses, calling him the ruin of all.

As to Lord Mar, he says he sent him a message not to rise in arms, and that he returned him answer that he would follow his advice, and yet notwithstanding in a few days he had a letter from him at Rights, telling of his being in arms and desiring arms and ammunition, etc. This he repeated over and over several times, adding that he could prove it. Then he talked very fondly of an advice he gave the King, which, he said, would certainly have done his business, viz., instead of going to Scotland, to throw himself with Lord B[olingbroke] and a few others into Stralsund to the King of Sweden, who, says his lordship, would have been so charmed with so bold an action that he would have done all in his power for his restoration. He finished by saying that in a very few hours' time he would make an end of a secret history which would be an ample vindication of his own behaviour, and which would be published after his death, and, when the other advised him to do it in his lifetime, he still answered he could not for some reasons. Afterwards he expressed a great desire of going to England, and that he would go to-morrow if two conditions were granted him, viz., a pardon for life and estate, and liberty to converse with and stand by his friends, and that, for his own part he was satisfied to abandon the Chevalier and all his adherents, and even was so mean as to insinuate that he would be satisfied with being a commoner till his father's death. He spoke very kindly of Sir W. Win[dha]m and also of Mr. Campion, who, he said, was not such a fool as to go to Avignon. He gives out he is going to retire into Champagne, where he has got the use of a lady of quality's house. The gentleman, who informed me of this conversation, drank him pretty hard to get his mind out of him, and, if you have a mind to have that gentleman ask him any particular questions, if you'll write them to me, I'll prevail on him to do it, for he said as much to me, and nobody can be heartier in our interest than he. I dare not name him, but, lest you should mistake, it is he who had the chair when the Toleration bill passed.

I hope you'll excuse me desiring Mr. Maitland to recommend Mr. Ross, a nephew of the bishop's, to you.

Richard Barry to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 2. Bayonne.—I received yours of the 18th, and am very much obliged to the gentlemen who gave his Majesty a good character of me, which I shall endeavour to deserve.

It will require some time to be informed exactly where that kind of swords can be bought best and cheapest, and with most conveniency of carriage. All I could do at present was to consult with a cutler here who knows I buy arms, etc., for the Irish regiments in Spain. There are several fabriques for making

swords about eighteen leagues hence in Biscay. He brought one which is not quite as you require, for instead of a basket-hilt made with iron bars round about to defend the hand, there's but one bar and two large shells. The blade is broad and long enough, and seems to be a good cutting sword.

I will write to morrow to one of the master workmen of those fabriques to come to me, in order to put me well in account of all, and to see if he'd undertake to make the hilts requisite, and the price of a mounted sword delivered near this, where they may be lodged in a convenient house I have in the country on the river. The Spaniards are seldom persuaded to alter their accustomed ways, yet I hope I may prevail to have the hilts made to satisfaction, of all which I will give you an account as soon as I can.

I esteem this port the most convenient for shipping off the said arms or anything else on the design in question, as well as for the privacy in buying and keeping in magazines as for the conveniency of shipping with all the requisite secrecy. First, this being a bar port far from England, in the cove of a bay, and in the common opinion our bar being dangerous and difficult to get over (which is a vulgar error) and consequently not apt to be suspected; secondly, as I have supplied the troops in Spain with great store of arms, etc., and, as most of what was sent them from Paris, Lyons, etc., was sent to me to be forwarded to Spain in the late war, and some since the peace, it will not be suspected that I continue such preparations as usual, nor will anybody suspect the truth, I having sent lately some furnitures for our Irish regiments in Navarre, etc. Thirdly, the officers of our custom house are not as strict as others in France in examining what goods come to town, or are shipped off, especially by the free burghers, of whom I am one; they seldom examine or open any chests or packs, but take all on our word, and give their warrant for shipping them off, and I may clear the ship for what country I please, as in this case may be done for some port of Denmark, north about Scotland being the passage to Denmark, and this port a good outlay for a voyage north about.

I esteem it more convenient to buy a ship here than to send one to load off the said swords, etc.

A stranger ship will be closely examined by our Admiralty, but one bought here by me as mine is subject to no such examination, nor to suspicion, to spies, nor information to the enemy, and a stop may be put to the arms, if there be not a particular order from the Regent or the Duke of Berwick, the governor of this province. You know best how far the obtaining such an order may be relied on, and if any difficulties may be apprehended in this kingdom or from Spain, in case it may be thought best to ship off in Biscay, where the most convenient port is Passages. (Particulars of a Dutch built hooker, which he recommends should be bought for this service.) 5 *pages*.

Mr. Dalmahoy.

1717, January 2. Avignon.—Receipt for 100 *livres* received from John Paterson for W. Gordon.

John Kynneir to John Paterson.

1717, January 3. Paris.—I have been here these four months, being obliged to leave England for my singular services to a great many of the King's friends, being employed by them as attorney in time of trial in London, but more particularly by some of your near relations, viz., John and James Paterson, on whose account a warrant was issued to apprehend me, because I had searched and pumped, as well as bribed, George's evidences, viz., Calderwood, Paton (Patten) Forster's chaplain, Agnus McBain, etc., who were strong evidences, and, I hope, have disappointed and put a stop to several trials for want of witnesses against the King's subjects. While I was *in abscondito* at London, I received their favours to carry me to this country, but I unfortunately am not capable of business here for want of the French language, and being now without money or friends here I hope you will consider my case. I must say that the King has given bread to a great many who have not ventured so much for his interest as I have of late, as could be well proved by the subscriptions of a great many now in prison and out of prison. For God's sake don't let me suffer in a strange land, but order me some relief though never so small.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 3. Lally (Brussels.)—Receiving the enclosed from Mr. Doyle (Charles Erskine) to-day, who desires me to inform you he opened it, and requires me to forward it by the first post, I am obliged to trouble you sooner than my present business would have otherwise required. I should have been glad to have surmounted some unexpected difficulties I meet with here before writing, which are these : Mr. Church (the Nuncio) whom I have been often with, has not been able to obtain an audience with Mr. Soho (M. de Prié) for me, and he has refused to see me, apprehending some ill consequence thereby to himself. This I take to be a difficulty arising from something more than mere self preservation, which has obliged me to put a memorial into his hands, setting forth the sincerity of our intentions on the one part, and the great advantages on the other that Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) would obtain if he could be prevailed on to enter into those measures, to which I've had no answer. I acquainted him likewise that I had a matter of moment to communicate which referred solely to the interest of Mr. Ingolsby, which I have no thoughts of disclosing to him till he can assure me of their sincerity on the other hand, and the interest which is made with Mr. Blunt (the Czar) to serve Mr. Ingolsby is only on those terms.

Mr. Landskip (the treaty) is not yet done, and it is perchance delayed in order to dupe Mr. Ingolsby the more effectually, and, if we can't make him sensible of this, we must think of employing interest with Mr. Blunt to serve another turn. He is inclined to assist Mr. Ingolsby, and we must endeavour to make that assistance conditional and the merit our own, and, if that will not do, let Ingolsby take his course, and, if we can unite Saxby (King of

Sweden) and Mr. Blunt by the mediation of Mr. Robertson (James), and prevail with Mr. Saxby to lay aside the mediation of Mr. Ingolsby, I am of opinion that affairs would not do amiss by such a turn; thus we have three strings to the bow, either that Mr. Ingolsby assist Mr. Robertson from the advantages to him on his own account, or that he does it in regard to Mr. Blunt from the prospect of his service, or lastly, if we compass our view by the concurrence of the other two without Mr. Ingolsby. As soon as I see Mr. Soho, which I am still in hopes of, or understand his pleasure on the papers presented to him, which Mr. Denison (Mar) has been apprised of by Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce), I shall trouble you again. In the meantime I hope you will not be uneasy lest I mismanaged this affair, for I'll tread as cautiously as possible.

There is some turn of affairs of late at Mr. Corbet (Vienna), which it behoveth us to discover before we can act openly in all particulars with Mr. Ingolsby. 3 *pages*.

Alexander Littlejohn to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 3. Naples.—When I saw you at Avignon, you gave me leave to write to you from these parts. I have made the tour of Italy and have spent my time chiefly in the virtuoso way. What collection I've made of these things you take greatest pleasure in I could wish you were to see rather at home than abroad.

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1717, January 3. Avignon.—My short note of 31 December let you know of my having received your packet by the messenger. The King himself has written pretty fully to his Royal Highness, and I shall tell you what occurs to me on the heads of the Duke's memorial and your letters.

"The news I sent you formerly were not what we relied on, but only such as we had, and the consequences they might produce, if true. What I said of the Czar's and the King of Sweden's good intentions towards the King was not at all without ground. It is true the professions of princes to one another are not always sincere, nor are they much to be relied on, but where it is equally for their interests, which I take to be so in this case, and the grounds I went upon had their rise from their side, and not from us. I doubt not but his Royal Highness has good informations, and that they may prove truer, even as to those two princes, than what we have, but George's interest and theirs seems pretty much incompatible. The King of Sweden has not the character of playing with two sides at the same time, and, if there be any understanding between him and George, as I have heard from other hands of endeavours that way, and that George has a great mind to it, it must be very late, and I know for certain, when the King was in Scotland, he was upon the point of declaring against George and for the King openly. I cannot at this time explain myself fully on what has passed as to that prince since that time, but some time or other you will be convinced of the reason I had

for saying that he wished well to the King, though it may happen that he, as well as other princes, may change his mind and measures, and I know that George is doing all he can to gain him, chiefly, I believe, to be revenged upon the Czar, with whom he is in very ill terms, and not in very good with the King of Prussia, who, on the other hand, is making up his matters with the Czar, if he has not done it already, and doing what he can to foment the jealousies between George and him; but, notwithstanding of George's desire to be well with the Swede, I very much doubt of his restoring the Duchy of Bremen to him if by any means he can help it.

"I had very good reason before for believing the Czar's good will towards the King, and I am confirmed in it since from undoubted hands, as well as by his quarrelling with George; but, unless the Swede and he accommodate their matters, to which the Swede seems averse, any good will these princes may have for the King will, I confess, prove fruitless. Sometime ago, I know, the Swede seemed more inclinable to make up matters with the Czar than with George, and, if he still were in those sentiments, which in my humble opinion were mightily his interest, these two princes might not only agree their matters to their mutual advantage, but have an easy game in restoring our King; and, as upon their agreement they would naturally fall into that measure, so their continuing still enemies may force both one and the other to think no more of it, and to take new measures otherwise for their mutual defence. I have though still some reason, and cannot be without hopes that they may yet come to an accommodation; and I do not despair of it the more by the Czar's coming into Holland. I should think it were the Emperor's interest that they two should agree their own differences and assist the King, but perhaps I am partial and have got too deep into the politics of Europe, so I will say no more about it.

"It is very likely that the Emperor's ministers in Holland spoke so favourably of the King's affairs for their own ends, more than for his, and I never laid stress on what they said of the King marrying the Emperor's niece; but they were so much piqued at the treaty, and encouraged by their friends in Holland to favour the King, that I believe they were in some measure sincere too in what they said, and their actual advising the King to send one to Vienna, and their saying that such of his people who should come to reside in Flanders should be safe, seems to be some proof of this. The story in the newspapers of the King's being to reside in Flanders may have bad consequences I own, but as these come not from us neither can we help them.

"I think it is very evident that this new treaty is chiefly intended against the Emperor and our King, and, however the Emperor's present situation may make him disguise his sentiments of that matter, yet, I am persuaded, at Vienna they have the same thoughts that I have, and if they have any regard to their country of Flanders it is evident that it is their interest to support our King, for by him they can make it the most considerable place of the Emperor's dominions; and besides, to have a King of

England attached to him seems no less for his interest with regard to his designs on Italy, etc. The Emperor's present situation with respect to the war with the Turks may perhaps keep him from owning the King openly and above board at this juncture ; but sure they do not expect to have that embarrass long upon them, and it seems but consonant to their own interest to give him protection underhand in the meantime, and a residence either in some of their own countries, as was given to his uncle, King Charles, which did not occasion that Emperor's falling out with the then Usurper, or to procure it for him with some of their allies, states or princes who depend upon the Empire.

"The gentleman, Mr. Obrian (Walkingshaw), who is at Vienna, is instructed to make his demands on those heads which the King writes to his Royal Highness, and desires him to solicit for him, and he is to use the best arguments he can with that Court for their countenancing the King, as being for their own interest, from what I have hinted above and some other such reasons, which I wish may have weight with them. I send you enclosed a copy of my last letter from him, which gives us some hopes ; but he was then but lately come, and unluckily most of the people he was recommended to were not then there, particularly Mr. Pentenrider, who's gone to Hanover ; but the King sent Mr. Obrian letters since he went from hence, to be delivered by him to the Emperor, Prince Eugene, and Marischal Staremberg, which were not come to his hand at the writing of this letter, which the King was advised to write from his friends at Paris ; but he relies much more on the success from the applications his Royal Highness may make for him than from any application of this kind. If his Royal Highness thinks fit to give you any directions for him, they may be of great use as to the managing himself aright there, and, in case he do, I send you his address enclosed. When Monsieur Pentenrider was at Paris, I knew he thought the treaty very much against his master's interest, and I doubt much if those at Hanover will prevail with him to think otherwise of it, or that he will prevail with George by all he can say from the Emperor to lay it aside ; so I do not believe his journey will make his master and George much the better friends.

"We heard from the Hague on 18 and 22 December that the treaty was not then signed by the Dutch, and I look upon anything that has been signed between George and the Regent to be in a manner no conclusion till the Dutch come into it. The English Resident was gone all of a sudden for England, and it was thought the treaty would not be concluded till he returned.

"His Royal Highness is wrong informed as to one point concerning the meeting of the Parliament of Britain, for there was a necessity of their calling them together about this time, though there had been no treaty to lay before them, their funds they gave last having fallen so very far short, and the Government being in so great want of money that they scarce know how to subsist their troops, who commit great outrages and exasperate the people more every day. The Whig party, who govern, are now mightily divided amongst themselves, some of them being weary

of the standing army, and others not liking this new alliance with France. My Lord Marlborough still holds out, but the contest between Stanhope and Cadogan to succeed him in the command of the army still continues, and George is not so well with the son to give it to him; though, if he did, that would not remove the dispute, for who should be next to him would, in effect, be still the same. Notwithstanding of all their jarrings amongst themselves, this Parliament is made up of such a number of creatures of the Court that I doubt not that they will carry what they have a mind to, though not with that majority they did last session; but it cannot hold long so, for it was never yet seen in England but the bent of the people always got the better, and they are more enraged against the Government and better inclined towards the King every day.

"It is so much the King's interest to reside in Flanders that, since he was to ask anything of the Emperor, he could not but ask that, though at this time he had no great hopes of its being granted; but, should it be refused to himself, I hope such of his followers as have a mind to reside there may be allowed a safe retreat and protection, which is but the Emperor's allowing to that country their own just rights of all strangers being safe with them, which those of that country are already petitioning for themselves, and his doing of this in general can be no cause, at least a just one, of a breach betwixt him and George.

"Those who are attainted (of which a good number of those who followed the King are) are by this treaty not to be allowed to stay any longer in France, and it would be mighty inconvenient as well as a vast charge for his Majesty to carry them all with him into Italy; therefore it is hoped his Royal Highness will solicit this point the more earnestly. I send you enclosed a paper published at Brussels upon this affair, and, besides what the inhabitants there have since desired from Mr. de Prié on that head, there has been application made to him from the Earl of Nithsdale desiring protection for himself there, which Mr. de Prié declined doing anything in till he wrote to Vienna about it, so it is high time the Emperor were applied to in that affair.

"Next to Flanders 'tis reasonable for the King to ask a residence for himself in the hereditary countries or those depending upon the Empire, but, I am afraid, the reasons against his being allowed in the first will likewise take place as to these.

"I was always of opinion that the King could not be safe in any place of Switzerland; but that he might have it to say to his friends at home that he had left no place untried, it was thought necessary his sending one there, though privately, to inform himself thoroughly of that matter, which has been done, and it has confirmed us in our former opinion about it.

"His Royal Highness is certainly in the right that the King's asking from hence a residence in the State of Venice would be the way to have it refused; but I am likewise afraid his sending to them from one of their towns would meet with the same fate, unless they know beforehand from the Emperor that his having a residence there would be agreeable to him, for undoubtedly the

Resident of England with that State has already asked of them, as the English Residents have done elsewhere, not to allow the King to reside in their dominions; and, if it were for no other reason than their apprehensions of the Emperor's desiring that favour for the King, upon his Imperial Majesty's being displeased at this treaty, of which they cannot be ignorant, it is very much to be apprehended that they would hurry his Majesty out of their territories without giving the Emperor time to make his applications to them, which could not be but very choking (shocking) to the King, and therefore it is thought the more necessary that this favour should be asked of the Emperor before hand, and the King has it still in his power to try the other way proposed when he is going through Italy.

"The greatest advantage of the King's residing in the Venetian territories is his being by that in a manner under the Emperor's protection, which might be a good beginning to a further good intelligence, and more openly being owned by him in time; it is true too that it would be rather better liked in England than his residing at Rome, or even any other of the Pope's territories. But when it is known there that it is force that obliges the King to go thither, and not choice, he being refused residence anywhere else, it will do him no prejudice and be of no consequence. But the King is not yet determined what place of Italy to go to. Bologna seems more advisable than Rome, if he be obliged to go to the Ecclesiastic State; but I should like some little place within a day or two's journey of Rome, if such a place can be got with good accommodation, better than either.

"Since I wrote to you the letter which your last answers, we have been informed of one point which we knew not then, that the Regent obliges himself by this treaty not only to remove the King from Avignon, but likewise beyond the Alps, and that by force if he cannot otherwise, which alters the case a good deal, for by this the King must once be in Italy, though I hope his stay there shall not be long. We expect one here from the Regent very soon with his message to the King, and till that time his Majesty is not determined either as to his time or way of going, but he will not yet be fit for travelling for a month to come, and I should be very glad he had some more time allowed him till the season were more fit, for in this time of the year crossing the Alps is almost impracticable and the King likes not the sea, especially in a galley which must put in every night, so I fancy he will choose to go to Nice, from thence by sea to Savona, which I am told he may in a day, and so on by land to whatever place he shall make choice of for his residence.

"You ask me as to the King of Sicily, where you may be sure the King did not fail of making a trial, but there is nothing to be done or expected there at this time, and he is even very desirous, though without expressly saying it, that the King should not go through his territories, or, if he do, that he should make his journey very quick and privately.

"I was very glad to see what his Royal Highness said to the King in relation to marriage; so strong, though in few words,

and what you tell me he said further on that subject is certainly very right and true.

"The little appearance there is of the Emperor's countenancing the King openly at this time makes me despair of the affair of Innsbruck, that we used to write and were so fond of, and the same reasons that makes that seem impracticable are equally strong against any considerable match being found in Germany. I am of the Duke's opinion that time, in this case, is more precious than the choice of the person, and therefore I think his Majesty should lose no time in immediately setting about it, being the chief thing his interest both for the present and time coming depends on, and I hope his Majesty will very soon bring himself to think so too, and I wish all his friends may follow the Duke's example and press him to it."

All this letter will not be worth turning into French for his Royal Highness, but you may explain what parts you think necessary.

Postscript.—It is remarkable that Lord Bolingbroke is the only one attainted who is to be allowed to stay in France, by which I doubt not of the truth of what we hear from England that he has made his peace, and they say from thence it is at the expense of some of his friends, whom he had dealings with in the King's affairs, but one can scarce believe him capable of this.

Postscript.—January 6th, night.—The King would detain the courier no longer, though the gentleman he expected from Paris is not yet arrived, by which it seems the treaty is not yet signed, at least not come to Paris. (Recapitulation of the news in Jerningham's letter of 22 December, calendared *ante, p.* 329).

The messenger we expected from England is arrived. He brings us accounts of things being better there in the King's favour every day, and we expect another very soon with papers, etc., which he could not bring.

To-day's news tells us of some alterations of the ministry there, as Lord Townshend's being out of his Secretary's place, and, they say, he is to be kicked up to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, and some others all in Lord Marlborough's way. No new people are taken in and they make their bottom narrower, which seems not as if they could hold it long.

The regiment of horse, formerly commanded by the Duke of Argyle, is now at last given to the Duke of Grafton, and they say the Duke of Argyle even is not so well with the Prince as he was. He is an excellent man to be made angry and I hope he'll be yet a little more so. 12 *pages. Copy.*

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 4. Bordeaux.—In answer to yours of the 18th, as Captain George lives in the country I have sent my servant with such proposals to him as I hope he will easily agree to, and so end that affair about the ship without any noise. I have paid many of those in the list you sent, and will pay the rest and then send you the account of all. The Laird of MacDougal, his brother,

and young Keppoch are here and expect to be supplied. They told me they had written and entreated me to remind you. I am told that one Murray and one Sword of Mr. Charteris' troop, were parted for Avignon before I got your orders concerning them, though I had caused clear them out, and they told me they were going for Flanders. I hope to get all the common men shipped off for Scotland.

Sir P. Lawless to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 4.—I received your letter of 3 December by this post, and return my most humble and hearty thanks for your account of Mr. Le Vasseur's (James') recovery.

If what accounts I have from several good hands from different parts are true, the Chauvelin (treaty) between Brisson (the Regent) and Heron (King George) is not yet concluded, nor likely to be as soon as was expected, wh'ch, I hope, will exempt you from the message you expected from Brisson to remove, and at least give Mr. Le Vasseur time to recover his strength. The success of that Chauvelin seems to me more doubtful than it did some time ago, and in all likelihood will spin out into length and give Mr. Bagnoles (the Emperor) and others time to break all Brisson's and Heron's measures. Duras (Lawless) lets slip no occasion to let people where he is know how prejudicial that Chauvelin must prove to them and their interest, and does all that depends on him to open their eyes. What the event will be I cannot say, because I am always very suspicious of Janson's (Alberoni's) integrity, whose words and actions do not at all agree with one another. I always seem to believe him sincere, and that Le Vasseur counts on his good offices on occasions, and he protests that he may, and that he thinks more of his affairs, and is as desirous to promote them as the most zealous of those about him can do. Duras is assured that more of Le Maire (money) than you mention must be arrived before now at Pussole (Avignon), which confronts with what La Moignon (Prince de Cellamare) told Le Noire (Castel Blanco), that he hoped to send more of the same effects soon to Mr. Le Vasseur. I shall see Janson to-morrow and thank him for what he has sent and press him to send more. I have already reiterated to him on several occasions all you mention about the reasons of sending Major Mcf[erso]n hither, and am persuaded, as you are, that all he said about it was only a pretence or an imaginary apprehension of his. A great many people of very good sense, both here and elsewhere, have hopes that Mr. Allin's (the King of Spain's) hands will not be long tied up as they are by Janson, but I do not see how that can be, for Mr. Du Clos (the Queen of Spain) will hearken to nobody but Janson, and is entirely led by him, and he's the fittest man in Europe for Du Clos' purpose, who will always lead Allin as he pleases.

I am very glad to hear that things go better and bette· every day with Mr. Le Grand (England) and of the hopes you have from one elsewhere of whom you least expected any help. . . .

Young Lusson's (Marquis of Tynemouth's) business was concluded four days ago. 3 *pages*.

The Duke of Liria to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 4. Madrid.—Wishing him a happy New Year and begging him to give the enclosed to the King.—Last Thursday my marriage was effectuated with the Duke of Veragua's sister. *Enclosed,*

The Duke of Liria to James III.

Informing him of his marriage last Thursday, and declaring that in whatever station he shall find himself he will be always ready to obey his Majesty's orders. Madrid. 1717, *January* 2. (*This and the previous one misdated,* 1716).

The Duke of Mar to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1717, January 4. Avignon.—The 24th I acknowledged your first, and since Paterson has had yours of the 6th and I yours of the 16th. I am glad you don't despair of success. I believe Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) and his people are sufficiently convinced of the affair of Tomlison's (the treaty) being prejudicial to them, but, if they want your showing them anything on that subject, I am sure you cannot be puzzled about it, and it's so clear on many heads that I think it needless to mention them.

I am very glad of what you tell me of Mr. Edgerton's (Prince Eugene's) inclinations, and since you went I heard it from another pretty good hand. It makes me hope he will receive you favourably and also Mr. Knox's (James') letter sent you for him, which I hope would reach you before you were introduced to him, and we shall long to know what reception you and it got. I know he loves reading, and therefore enclose a printed paper, which I wish you may find a way of giving him.

Mr. Knox had t'other day letters from Lumnsden (Duke of Lorraine) desiring to be more particularly informed of the demands he desires him to make for him to Mr. Edwards before he does so, so I suppose you have not yet heard from Mr. Robison (O'Rourke) whom I mentioned to you. Knox has written to Lumnsden, and I very fully to Robison, so very likely you may hear from Robison soon.

What you write of Mr. Ellin's (King George's envoy at Vienna) not being admitted for so long has a good appearance. I don't at all doubt but Mr. Black (Barrowfield) will behave with prudence and discretion. He on the place can better judge than we here how far openness be fit for him, but I am afraid, if Ellin's affairs don't stand very ill there, Black's openness might give him a handle of complaint.

Since I wrote last we understand that such of Mr. Knox's friends, against whom there is a decree last term, by the affair of Tomlinson (the treaty), are no longer to remain with Mr. Fuller (France) so there is the greater reason for soliciting earnestly an abode for them with Mr. Forbes (Flanders) besides what Mr. Brown (Brussels) has lately done for this matter, though he did not particularly mention him, but of people in general by his application to Mr. Panton (de Prié). Applications have also been made to Mr. Panton on behalf of Mr. Norman (Lord Nithsdale)

for his residing with Mr. Brown, which was thought a good way of bringing in Mr. Foreman's (James' friends) affairs. Panton declined doing anything as to Norman till he should advertise Mr. Edwards of it and have his return, which, I reckon, he will have done by the time Mr. Black has made his applications for that effect to Edwards. I wish he may not answer too hastily, and that Mr. Lumnsden may have time to make his application before he does so, which I hope will make it more favourable.

As I am writing, I have a letter from Mr. Jolly (Jerningham) of the 24th, telling me he was to write to Mr. Black from Mr. Brown's, and inform him fully of things there and where he came from, so I need not enlarge on it. I doubt of Tomlinson's affair being finished on the 23rd as he wrote to me it was to be, for an account of it was not come to Mr. Rattray (the Regent) the 28th, though, I suppose, it will be very soon, and we shall be sure to have an account of it as soon as it is. I would send a copy of Tomlinson's contract in relation to Knox and Foreman which Jolly sent me, did not I conclude it will be common with you. You'll know by it that Mr. Foreman is to be obliged to quit Mr. Henderson's (Holland), so, if he be not allowed to be with Mr. Forbes, I know not what can become of him. Knox is now perfectly well, and recovering his strength daily, but he cannot be fit for a journey for a month, though I'm afraid they'll press him to do it sooner, but we shall know the certainty in a few days, for we expect Mr. Dumbar (Dillon) here from Rattray, but, whatever he may have in commission, it will take some time for Rattray having Knox's answer and giving his return, till which time it cannot be expected he can remove.

I heard Mr. Barton (Bentrieder, *i.e.* Penterrieder) had been with Mr. Gall (King George) who has rejected what was offered him on Mr. Edwards' part, but of this you'll know more than I can tell you.

I hope you got Mr. Dumbar's letter and the bill of credit sent you from where he is, and I admire it was not come when you wrote last.

We have very hard weather here with a good deal of snow.

'Tis pretty remarkable that Mr. *Boson* is not yet required to leave Fuller, which shews that what we heard from Edie (England) of his having made an agreement with Gall is true, and that at the expenses of two or three of the Foremans with whom he had dealings some time ago, but one can scarce believe that any gentleman can be guilty of such doings.

I will long to hear from you both of your own affairs and whether Peter (peace) or Wardlaw (war) be like to take place with Mr. Tindal (the Turk). I heartily wish the first, and we hear from other hands it's most likely, though you say otherwise.

At the bottom, Pduyzwpedxr (*i.e.* Bolingbroke). 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 5.—I have just received a letter of the 19th (O.S.) from my mother, telling me that the Duke of Argyle is

ordered to leave the kingdom and has positively refused it. We go to Paris this week ; it's bad voyaging weather. I hope you'll not travel, without 'tis for England. The sooner you take that journey the better. My sister and brother give a million of services.

Marquis de Trivier, that passed by here last week, said that the discourse was then that George intended to change the ministry and settle a moderate one, being resolved to try what clemency would do.

T. Aston (Southcott) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 5.—As he has reason to believe his Grace has been dissatisfied with some of his proceedings, declaring he never had anything in view but to further all he could what his Grace most wishes for, and adding that he has got five more pieces of muslin (money) since the three first, and one more is got here from a person he recommended, and that there is appearance of great disagreeings in the English ministry and Parliament.

John Carnegy to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 5. Lucerne.—I have sent you a copy of the letter from the chief magistrate of Uri to the Abbé Battaglini. The principal I could not obtain, for he was positive to send it to Rome. You will see that the Council is fully satisfied that the King should reside at Altdorf, and that they express their zeal for his service in a very obliging manner, for by those named by him is meant the Council.

The proposition to the Council of the King's residence for some weeks or months was only at first to know their inclinations, but they take it to be for as long as may be convenient for him and not prejudicial to their state, that is, till by the Empire or France they be forced to desire the King to continue his journey. That the number of his attendants should be restricted as much as possible proceeds from a conversation betwixt the chief magistrate and the Abbé, of which I was entirely ignorant. The Abbé told him the King had at least two or three hundred attendants, most part Protestants, that disputes might happen about religion, and thence either quarrels would ensue or the people would be in danger of changing their religion, and that is also what is meant by the last paragraph, that, in their popular government, if accidents happened contrary to their expectation, they would be blamed for too hastily going into this proposition. I was very much displeased with the Abbé and so was the father Jesuit, who does not doubt (and I am of that opinion) that a letter from Rome would not only remove all such scruples, but even procure to the Protestants an allowance of the exercise of their religion as at Avignon. However this is not used as an argument against his Majesty's residence there, but only against too great a number of attendants. I told the Abbé that no disputes about religion ever happened at Avignon, and that the King would bring with

him only such as had at least prudence enough not to meddle in such matters.

The government of Uri being democratic, this affair must be proposed by the Council to the people in a body or Parliament as they call it, but this cannot be done without making it public, wherefore it is not proper to communicate it to them till there is absolutely occasion for it, and, in my opinion, if the King should incline to go thither, it would be fit to propose it only a few days before his arrival, because there is no doubt they will go into whatsoever is agreed to unanimously by the Council.

There is no return yet from Sion, after which I know nothing further to be done here. However I'll wait to know his Majesty's pleasure.

The Duke of Mar to William Gordon.

1717, January 5.—I had yours of 30 December. The last letter sent you save one to forward to my wife was of 16 October and the last of 6 December. I cannot understand how Middleton was so long in writing what you tell me, which was on your sending him the first of these letters. I wish he had written sooner, which might have prevented your sending the last by him. Pray tell him by the first post, that, had it been known he was unwilling to have such letters sent him, he should not have been troubled with them, nor had he been, had they contained anything relating to politics, and that, since they were sent him only through his not forbidding them sooner, 'tis hoped he has, or will, deliver the last one safely, and he shall have no more trouble of that kind. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. Steuart of Invernytie.

1717, January 5. Avignon.—It was a very great pleasure to me to know that you, your friend George, the honest old laird, and the others you mention were safely arrived on this side, and our master showed very great satisfaction when I told him. He is in a very unsettled state as to his stay here, so does not very well know what orders to give you and the others about disposing of yourselves. He is like to be obliged himself to go very soon into Italy. If he does, I hope his stay there will not be long. 'Tis impossible for him to carry all who are here along with him, and even their following afterwards would be a prodigious charge besides the great loss by the exchange of money. Another misfortune is that none of his subjects who are attainted are to be allowed any longer to continue in France or Holland, so there seems no place left for them but Flanders, and even of this we are not yet sure, though endeavours are making to make it sure. I suppose they will not be allowed in Spain, so, unless they get liberty in Flanders, Italy seems the only place they can go to for some time, though the longer they are going there the better. Those not attainted, I believe, will not be troubled any where, but you and most of those come over with you are not of that

number. If you resolve to go to Flanders, where most of the Highlanders are thinking to go, your coming here will be out of the way and loss of money, and I am even not sure but we may be gone before you could reach this, so I scarce know what to advise you, and must leave it to your own determinations.

The King has not much to give amongst so many honest gentlemen who have followed him, but, so long as he has anything, he is resolved not to let them entirely want.

Mr. Gordon has orders to advance what the King can allow to each of those now come per month, and any who go to Flanders or elsewhere will have it remitted to them. When I can tell you anything more certain, I shall not fail to do it. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Lord George Murray.

1717, January 5.—I wrote to you 18 December and gave you an account of some money the King had ordered you and had yours of the 21st some days ago, which I laid before the King and also spoke of it to your brother, Lord Tullibardine. You know how much the King is at present straitened for money to supply all our poor fellow sufferers, so that he cannot well afford such a sum as you mention for your expedition to Germany or Hungary, but besides your brother is against your going there, unless you are sure of being provided when you come there, which he takes would be very uncertain, nay, improbable at first, so, though the King should give you the money you mention, he is afraid you might be in want before you are provided, and it were not easy to have you supplied again from hence, though it were known how to remit it in so distant a country as Hungary. Therefore he thinks it better for you to continue where you are, now that we are like soon to go to Italy and to be nearer you, and, in the meantime, both you and we to endeavour with the Emperor, Prince Eugene, or other of his generals to get you some post against your going there. Since the King of Sicily has spoken to you of this, you had better give him some account of your brother's thoughts upon it, and, since he promised you his recommendation, your getting it and sending it to Vienna to such people as he may advise you, may be a good way of either making you certain of being provided when you go, or saving you a fruitless journey. As soon as you let me know to whom the applications are made, I shall find a way of having them applied to from other hands. If it suceed, you may go there; if not, you can easily come to any place of Italy where the King is.

The King of Sicily's enquiring so particularly about our late affair in Scotland makes me fancy he has never seen the printed account of it. Therefore the King thought one should be sent you, that you may offer it him, which will give him more satisfaction than what can be said in a conversation, so I enclose it.

The Queen of Sicily being next in blood to our King, I cannot think the King, her husband, can be without views as to that succession. I hope our King will live long, be yet restored, and have succession of his own body, but that will be as God pleases,

and, as it now stands, were it proper for me to advise so great a man as the King of Sicily, it would be to cause his son taught the English language, which may stand him in good stead one day and can never do him hurt, and I wish it were as easily acquired as he can carry it about with him. Nothing more disgusted the people of Britain at the Elector than his being ignorant of their language and his saying he was too old to learn it or change his manners.

You may have heard before now that all the King's subjects who are actually or shall be declared rebels are not to be allowed to continue in France or Holland, but we understand from the first hand that Lord Bolingbroke is privately excepted from this, which leaves little room to doubt what we heard from England being true, that he has made his peace, and, they add, at the expense of some of the King's friends with whom he had dealings some time ago, but one can hardly believe him capable of this last.

The sooner I hear from you the better.

The King is now perfectly well in his health and his strength comes on daily, but he can scarce be able to travel at least for a month, and I wish they may give him that time, which if they do not will be barbarous and next to killing of him. We have now very cold frosty weather with snow, and, I suppose, you have so too, though on the sunny side of the brae. *On a separate sheet.*

In case you should have occasion to show my letter I write this apart. What the King said to you seems very civil, yet we cannot be without apprehensions that it was as much to get quit of you handsomely as for any service he meant towards you. We are informed he is not at all well at the Court of Vienna, so are afraid his recommendations there will not do you great good, but the way you are advised will give you a proof of this without your running any great inconveniency, therefore you would do well to press to have his recommendation to send thither. We are told too he has pressed mightily to be a party to this alliance now making 'twixt England, France and Holland, but that he has been refused on account of the Emperor, who, they thought, would not like his being in it. However, if what we hear of the Emperor's resenting this treaty so mightily be true, their regards for him will not last long, and then, I doubt not, he will be admitted into the treaty, and as little that he will endeavour all he can to be so, upon all which it is not very likely he will soon be well with the Emperor, though I hear from another hand he is endeavouring to make up matters with him. It is only to yourself I say this and it must go no further. 5 *pages*. *Copy*.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday, January 6.—This is only to cover the enclosed from Abram (Menzies). Who this G.W. is, that is lately come into Patrick's (James') interest, I cannot guess, though I suppose Martel (Mar) or Onslow (Ormonde) may. However, if he be a person so considerable as Abram seems to think, I doubt not Patrick will encourage him by a letter. They must think them-

selves very sure of him to have trusted him with Kemp's (King of Sweden's) project at his first coming into the interest.

Edward (the Regent) is with impatience still waiting for the arrival of his courier with the signatures, and Dutton (Dillon) is not like to be dispatched till that comes. Meantime Dutton is not idle, but doing all he can to get a sufficient quantity of mantle (money) settled to accompany Peter (James) wherever he goes.

The belief Edward and Salt (d'Uxelles) are in, that Elmor (the Emperor) has proposed to Paul (James) as a condition necessary for his having his protection, that he stand out to the last, is a handle from themselves which Dutton makes very good use of to insist on their giving a mantle encouragement sufficient to determine Patrick to reject Elmor's proposal. I had just now a packet for Antoine Lerins by the way of Orme (Wogan), which I have just sent to Andrew (Queen Mary), it being for him, as I suppose.

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 6. Turin.—The day before yesterday Mr. Paterson arrived here from Sicily. I have presented him to the King, who has promised to provide for him on M. Scarampi's arrival, who is daily expected.

Lord Edward Drummond to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 7. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his letter of the 29th, and expressing his agreeable surprise at receiving permission to follow his Majesty. 3 *pages*. *Enclosed*,

Lord Edward Drummond to James III.

Expressing his gratitude at receiving permission to follow him. 7 *January, St. Germains.* 4 *pages.*

The Earl of Nithsdaill to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 7. Lille.—Soliciting him on behalf of a young gentleman, his friend and near neighbour, Mr. George Maxwell, who has lost his all in serving his Majesty. He was taken at Preston and lately made his escape from the Marshalsea. He stays at Cambray and is now in very bad circumstances.

Mr. Rigby to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 7. Toulon.—I spoke yesterday with a gentleman from Port Mahon, who tells me all the men-of-war and all the officers of the yard are gone to Gibraltar, so that the English do not count to have any men-of-war at Port Mahon. His name is Hamilton. He is going for Paris, and says he will pass by Avignon. He pretends to be an honest man, but I am afraid he is not by some words he let slip when he had a little punch in his head.

He says he knows your Grace. He does not want wit. He asked me a thousand questions whether the King was in any hopes of returning home. I told him I was not in the secret, and then began to ask if he was known to Lord Stair. He said he was, and that he had left Paris but two months ago. I asked if he knew Mr. Hamond, and, to hear what he would say, said he was a very honest man. He said it was very true and that his Majesty had not a better friend and more capable of doing service than he, and pulled out a letter he had received from him last post, which makes me suspect him. If he should come to Avignon, be on your guard with him, for he is certainly not an honest man, as far as my little sense can penetrate.

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 7. Bordeaux.—I had yours last post, since which I received Captain George's answer, who will enter into no measures with me anent the ship. By what I exhausted in the King's service and other misfortunes I was obliged last year to compound with my creditors at 40 *per cent.*, which they gave me time to pay, so I proposed to him to pay the said 40 *per cent.* and I should give him not only the ship but all I have in the world, or to make me his obligation for what I disbursed payable at the same times that I am obliged to pay what I owe, and, if not, I cannot deliver the ship, as she was bought with my money and is now made over to me by a public act before a notary, so she, or what I disbursed, belongs to my creditors, and, if I am obliged to break a second time, and did give up the ship, as a fraudulent bankrupt I should be brought to the scaffold, which I cannot consent to. I am willing to die an honourable death for my King or to starve for him. I consent to give Captain George the last *sols* I have in the world, but I cannot give him other men's money. To show she was bought with my money here is a copy of R. Arbuthnot's letter, viz., "18 July, 1715. Mr. Chantillon's breaking spoils the King's measures. Your 10,000 *livres* is called for to pay the ship and I have furnished them, and near twice as much for myself. So you see in what a condition I am, if I get not that sum speedily from you." I am persuaded, had the Queen known this, she had never thought of making a present of a ship that naturally belonged to me, to another, unless she had ordered my reimbursement. If either Mr. Dicconson or Capt. George [would give me bills], payable in three, six, nine and twelve months, for my advance, I shall gladly give Capt. George the ship. I am told Capt. George will be content, if his pension is continued, though he get not the ship. He told me his friends at Court are the Duke of Perth, the Earl Marischal, Gen. Gordon, and Mr. Inese, who are so very reasonable men, as not to solicit the Queen to ruin me, to make another a little richer. I am content to let Capt. George see my books, and, if I have as much in the world without the ship as will pay my debts, to let him have her.

I have now paid a great many of the list sent in your letter of the 13th, and will soon have paid the rest.

I cannot give up the ship to the prejudice of my creditors, but by force or by making myself criminal by the law of this country. If I go home, I shall be as much criminal on account of the King's affairs, especially if Lord Bolingbroke makes his peace, because I corresponded with him about sending over officers, etc. 3 *pages*. *Copy*.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 7. Lally. (Brussels).--Since my last "Mr. Soho (de Prié) has given me to understand that it was for want of sufficient power to negotiate, that he could not see me, but if he had been, or if we could procure him that power from Prince Eugene, he was most ready on his part to concur to whatever we had to propose. This has discovered that Mr. Soho is not upon the footing which he appears to be, and, since things are so, I am not sorry that I have omitted seeing him, which would only have proved an occasion of letting him into some secret parts of our own business without gaining any advantage to ourselves. He has read those papers which I mentioned in my last, and approves them, therefore I have written to Mr. Obrian (Barrowfield) to obtain that qualification which is desired to the end that these secret and good dispositions of Mr. Soho may be made use of for our advantage; this being the situation of affairs here, I am resolved to leave them for some while, and return to Mr. Bourgat (the Hague), where I hope not to be idle. Mr. Landskip (the treaty) was finished last Monday, which secures Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) without any doubt to ourselves, for he has no other advantageous measures to take; the affairs of Mr. Holmes (England) are under great confusions, which, upon the meeting of Mr. Hurly (the Parliament), must produce some new scene. Mr. Simson (Lord Townshend) has given up and refuses to act any more; Mr. Haly (King George) is now upon the road homewards, but comes not to Mr. Burgat to avoid Mr. Blunt (the Czar), lest he should be in those parts. By letters from Mr. Shihy (Holland), I am informed that Mr. Longford (Görtz) has left those parts suddenly for Mr. Rawley (Paris) and that Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine) came to his quarters to negotiate with him but two hours after he was gone. As I was writing these, I was interrupted by a letter from Sir H: $\overset{\text{S t e r l i n g}}{11,12,37,29,23,21,25,35}$ who is come hither in his road to Mr. Grimston (Avignon), and, I believe, he will be almost as soon with Mr. Denizon (Lord Mar) as these, which makes me omit some particulars which otherwise I should have mentioned. Since Mr. Blunt is desirous to bring Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) to a reasonable conclusion, and is willing upon those terms to assist Mr. Ingolsby, Mr. Ingolsby should know this, who has the

most power with Saxby, in order to bring about that accommodation. This, I have intimated to Obrian in my last to him, as the properest means of putting our affairs in a prosperous train. My letters this day give me to understand that the affairs of Mr. Ingolsby are brought to such a posture that we shall necessarily find our account therein. The same adds that the man which went from Mr. Corbet (Vienna) to Mr. Tunstall (Hanover), will shortly be at Mr. Burgat, which will prove a happy occasion of doing service. Mr. Barry (Heims) has informed me that he will give me all the satisfaction I desire concerning the disposition of his Court as soon as I return." Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) has been extremely assisting to me during my stay.

The Duke of Mar to H. S[traton].

1717, January 7.—I wrote to you 20 and 27 December, but since had yours of the 3rd, most of which my last answers. I read to Masterton (Mackintosh) the part he is concerned in. He showed me a letter from his brother, which owns that Bailly had over persuaded him to give him an assignation to this money in Wilson's hands, which he now repents, and says he wrote to Bailly not to make use of it, and that he himself had no right to it, but that Bailly wrote that all he could say was in vain, for he would have it from Wilson. This letter is dated October, and the case is a good deal altered since by what you tell me, so I suppose Bailly will alter his note, and may be spoken to with less caution. I have a better opinion of Wilson, but full as bad a one of Bailly, for he knew the money belonged neither to Masterton nor his brother. I know you will do all you can, and in the discreetest manner recover the money. I was to blame in not confirming to you what Masterton said to Wilson of his having a consideration for their trouble, and it's left to you to do as you find reasonable, when you recover the money, and, if by giving a little to Bailly, you can make him quit his claim to it, and so recover the whole privately, it's thought you would do well to do so.

Your cousin Kirkton (James) is perfectly well, and not as yet sure when he begins his voyage, though the time draws now very near. We are in pain and great apprehension every day of hearing some dismal thing of those poor gentlemen you mention. I beg you to get the enclosed safely delivered to Mrs. Burnet, who was once called Batman, and enclose the other for Mr. Morpeth (J. Murray). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mrs. Burnet (Lady B[alcarre]ss).

1717, January 7.—By mistake the enclosed came here where there is a gentleman of the same name, and I thought myself obliged, on account of my friend James, to whom it was intended, to take care of it. I am very glad of his good fortune. I know who the lady is, she is young and very hand-

some, and I hope James may be master of her before the year is out. When an answer comes so far, it may be imparted to a mother, and, not knowing where James himself is, I thought it the surest way of making the letter come to his hands. I hope he's safe by my hearing nothing to the contrary. Perhaps you do not know this hand: if not, E[arl] Colin may, and you'll both forgive my not signing my name. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Panton.

1717, January 7. Avignon.—By the King's orders returning him his best thanks for his endeavours for his service, and acknowledging his friend Mr. M[a]n[se]l's message, which the King took very kindly, who relies on his doing him all the service in his power. *Copy.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Friday, January 8.—Enclosing Lord Edward Drummond's two letters of the day before.—Dutton (Dillon) is still at Paris, waiting the arrival of the courier. I am told that Edward (the Regent) seems very mortified at the delay, and appears not to know the reason of it. Martel (Mar) will have heard of James Malcolm of Grange's arrival at Bordeaux, in a very distressed condition. I doubt not he will order him to be put on the list.

Dr. Patrick Abercromby to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 8. Paris.—I arrived here yesterday, but so much fatigued that I was not able to put pen to paper till now. I give you my sincerest thanks for your many great kindnesses, but more particularly for your having so much encouraged the journey, for I believe you have thereby saved my life. I almost, it is true, thought to have expired several times by the way, and spat blood during the three days after I came from Lyons, but, as the long nights' sleep, which I procured partly by taking opium, always recruited my spirits for the succeeding day, so now I find my forces very much increased and every bad symptom considerably abated. I begin to flatter myself I shall live to see the King on his throne, and have the honour to dedicate some not unworthy piece of history first to his Majesty and then to your Grace.

I have not yet stirred abroad, but have seen a great many of the King's loyal subjects, who dine at the Chat d' Espagne, where I lodge. They say that Mr. Wright, an episcopal minister, writes from Brussels that the Emperor has lately turned out all the magistrates of his towns in Flanders, who had been appointed by the Dutch interest, and one Lieut.-Colonel, for no other reason but because he had been advanced by Gen. Cadogan's recommendation, that Argyle is at last discharged the Court, and has lost his regiment, that Lord

Townshend is likewise in disgrace, being no more Secretary of State, and it was whispered that your Grace was gone privately from Avignon on a very good errand. And now I must inform you of what grates me to the very heart. I wrote from Lyons to Mr. Will. Erskine, and entreated him to tell your Grace as much as might be to the purpose, which was, that after clearing my apothecary's account and providing drugs and other necessaries for the journey, I could take with me only 150 *livres* of the 200 I received from Sir William, and that when I arrived at Avignon (*sic*? Lyons) I had but three *guineas* and some silver money, so that, if Mr. Freebairn had not been better provided, we durst never have left Lyons without a new supply, but, reckoning that the waggoner was not to be paid till our arrival here, where I hoped Mr. Gordon would advance me some money as he has done, we set out, and made the journey in eleven days, as people in health are wont to make it in this season, and by our way of travelling. Yet for all our haste my charges at Lyons and on the road amount to 60 *livres*, and my part of the horses' and waggoners' hire to 100 more. Your Grace would not be surprised at this, if I was not ashamed to send you a particular account of all our expenses. Our horses having sat down upon us at the hill of Tarare, we were forced first to hire a third one, next to quit them entirely and take post horses, and lastly to make a new bargain at Moulins, by which we obliged ourselves to pay as much to our new waggoner as we should have paid to the former, had he been able to carry us to Paris. There's no saving of money by parsimony or otherwise as we travelled, for the waggoner leads us to what tavern he pleases, and there we pay the ordinary, whether we eat and drink or no, and the ordinary increases as we approach Paris; besides strangers are always imposed upon. I could not have thought there was so much covetousness, barbarity and perjury to be found in France as we have met with in almost all the taverns. On our arrival Mr. Freebairn carried a note from me to Mr. Gordon, who gave us money to dispatch the waggoner, but said he had no orders about me. I hope Mr. Dicconson has. I beg you to represent my circumstances to the King. I owe at least 100 *livres* to Mr. Gordon and Mr. Freebairn. I must be some time here and at St. Germains. I have yet to go to Lille but shall do so by diligence or coach. I think I am the better for the change of air, and perhaps also by reason of the jolting of the chaise, which may have contributed to attenuate the liquids of my body. 4 *pages*.

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 8. Lyons.--Concerning the receipt and dispatch of packets.—I am assured from Paris that the Elector puts off his journey for England on pretence of waiting to confer with the Emperor's envoy; that Lord Townshend is turned out, and Mr. Walpole soon to follow him by the superior influence of

Mr. Stanhope, and that Lord Bolingbroke has obtained his pardon, and is soon to go for England by Bordeaux, which one would imagine a little out of the direct road. Five and twenty prisoners, who had not been indicted, are discharged out of custody.

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1717, January 8.--I beg you to deliver the enclosed. What you have wrote to Saunders (Inese) concerning the linen trade (collection of money), and Kenneth's (the King of Sweden's) affair is very comfortable. The last of your letters to him I have seen is of the 17th, and I hope both go on well since, as I believe they do on this side, of which I'll long to hear more from you. Will Le Brun (Ogilvie) never be dispatched? We long much for him, and I hope he'll have more to say than D[own]s told us. He says he is quite ignorant of all those stories that were written to us, and particularly of that of Renny (religion), and of the complaints against Morris (Mar). The Knight (Sir R. Everard) has wrote to O'Neal (Ormonde), but not a word of that of Renny, of which your cousin Walter (Menzies himself) said he would inform him particularly. How all those things are you know best there, but here there has never been the least shadow of a mistake betwixt O'Neal and Morris, and, I hope, never will be, endeavour it who will, as I doubt not some foolish people do.

Your friend, Mistress Jean (James), knows not yet when she goes hence. As soon as O'Brian (the Regent) hears from Holloway (Holland) of his affair there being concluded, he is to send one to her, so she expects him soon; but, when he comes, I see not how she can go for a month at least, and who knows what may happen in that time? We have good hopes of Mr. Edgcomb (the Emperor), but I hope to be able to tell you more of this in a few posts.

The news of your state changes surprises everybody. If William (Menzies) should at any time have anything to say particularly to Montague (Mar) himself, he should write it in a note apart. Now that Saunders is with Peter (Queen Mary) this goes not by him, because it would make it a day longer. 1½ *page. Copy.*

John Dennyson (the Duke of Mar) to G. Jerningham.

1717, January 8.—I had both yours from Dort and Antwerp, and one from Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) since you came to his town. I have letters to-day from Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) and Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine), telling me that Doyle has written to you. Mr. Robertson (James) thinks that Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) will have, before this come to you, put his business with Lally (Brussels) in a good train, and that his presence with Shihy (Holland) will now be more necessary that Blunt (the Czar) is there, than with Mr. Lally, and therefore that I should

write to you without loss of time to tell him so, that he may go there forthwith, and leave his business with Lally in the hands of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fuller (Col. Falconbridge), who will follow his directions, and from Shihy he may write to them what's necessary.

"Mr. Robertson is to write one of these days to Mr. Blunt (the Czar), and it is very likely may send it to him by a gentleman on purpose, and I am to write at the same time to Mr. Doyle, but Mr. Hooker's being there seems necessary, to inform and instruct the gentleman, whom Robertson sends, right how to manage and behave with Mr. Blunt, and it is the more necessary, because the gentleman is not to go from this, but from another place, so cannot be fully instructed here. Mr. Blunt and Mr. Doyle's friend seem to be in a very good disposition, and must be cherished and encouraged; there is one unlucky thing that Blunt has no good opinion of Saxby's (the King of Sweden's) man, who is with Shihy, for I see no way of going on in that matter without him, so I wish heartily he could be made agreeable to Blunt. I know he is a cunning fellow, and perhaps is no honester than he should be, but I have reason to believe he thinks it is Saxby's interest to be in co-partnership with Mr. Robertson, so [is] likely to be honest enough in this point, besides he is so well with Saxby that it would be no easy matter to get him to employ another in the business of Blunt, and it would be a great loss of time even if he could be prevailed with, and it might make the other, who could not fail of finding it out, endeavour to cross all this matter, and it is certainly in his power to do a great deal with Saxby. This Mr. Gardiner (Görtz) has already an affair of Mr. Robertson's of the greatest consequence to him already so much in his hands, that Robertson must take all ways he can to please him, and I really believe that Gardiner, upon the account of this affair, will endeavour to be a good instrument between Saxby and Blunt, which, when Blunt comes to know, he may probably come to alter his opinion of him.

"I had a letter this day from Mr. Obrian (Walkingshaw) of 23 December, in which he says that he has neither heard from Hooker nor Atkins. I do not at all doubt but Mr. Hooker has written to him ere now what Mr. Doyle wrote to him in relation to Blunt's offer as to Ingoldsby (the Emperor), which is the very thing you told me was wished for, and I have great hopes of its producing good effects, and, when Hooker goes to Shihy, he must do all he can to encourage that matter with Blunt, who, if he will allow of its being communicated to Gardiner, will certainly see it is for Mr. Saxby's interest, and therefore be a motive for his forwarding an accommodation between him and Blunt. Mr. O'Brian gives me pretty good hopes, and I hope, when he can inform Ingoldsby and his people of those things which Hooker has certainly informed him of before now, that his success may in a little time be equal to our wishes and already he says he doubts not of Mr. Robertson's friends getting good entertainment in

Mr. Warren's (the Governor of the Netherlands) parts, which is now more earnestly to be desired than formerly, because they are not to be any longer entertained by Crafton (the Regent) or Shihy.

"Robertson desires you to make his compliments to Wilson and Fuller, of whom Wilson will inform you, and to tell them that he intrusts the management of his effects in that place to their management by Hooker's advice, and that they should give information here of it from time to time. I have not time to write to-night to Mr. Wilson, but will in a few days; in the meantime, pray tell him that Mr. Armor (James) very much approves the scheme he sent to Mr. Anderson (Mar), concerning the trade between Geneva (? Flanders) and Limburg (? England), and is very willing that he and Mr. Fuller should talk with Mr. Batherston's (the Emperor's) factor concerning that matter, as I do not doubt but Mr. Hooker has done already, and, if Mr. Batherston shall like that affair, as I do not doubt but he will, since it is so much for the interest of these people of Geneva, and consequently for his. Mr. Armor is willing to enter into a contract upon it, and he would be glad to see what Batherston will propose on that subject, which, if he come to do, will certainly be by the advice of these people of Geneva. I have sent a copy of the scheme to Mr. O'Brian some time ago, so that, if Batherstons like of it, it is very probable he will send directions about it to his factor where Wilson is.

"Tell Mr. Wilson that I like the pamphlet he sent me mighty well, but that I think it would be better if the first twenty pages of it were curtailed, which I have employed one here to do, but Wilson can do this better himself, and then I wish it were printed, and sent to Bilboa (? London)."

I wish your next letter may be as comfortable as your two last, and confirm all you give me hopes of in them, save that which you enclosed. We don't hear yet of that affair being finished, nor have we heard any more from Mr. Crafton.

(Probability of James being ordered to remove as in other letters.)

Mr. Wilson wrote that he heard of his cousin Clerk's (James) going to be married, and that Mr. Fuller had seen a letter of Mr. Anderson's to that purpose. I wish the first were true, and I should the less care who the gentle-woman was, for it certainly would be mighty for his interest, and I hope he'll think so himself, as I am sure he would, if a proper match offered, but as to Anderson's writing of it, it's certainly a mistake. 5 *pages*. *Copy*.

Mr. Truman (James III) to Mr. Davys (the Czar).

1717, January 9.—"Vous excuserés, j'espere, Monsieur, si je retranche toute ceremonie de cette lettre pour la mettre a l'abry de tout accident, le secret etant de si grande importance de part et d' autre. Vous jugerez aisement avec quelle joye

j'ay appris les sentimens que vous voulez bien avoir pour moy, et vous me ferez, j'espere, la justice de croire que je ferai de mon mieux pour les meriter et les cultiver. Rien au monde ne scauroit etre de plus grande importance pour moy que ce que vous medités en ma faveur a l'egard de Mr. Foster (the Emperor) et si les paroles me manquent pour vous en tempigner ma reconnoissance, j'ose dire aussi que c'est un projet digne de vous en toute maniere, et qui ne scauroit que vous etre tres avantageux dans la suitte; car vous ne devez point douter qu' aprés les obligations que je vous aurai et quand je me verrai en possession de mon bien, je ne sois prest a vous aider selon mon pouvoir a poursuivre vos justes desseins. Je suis ravi aussi d' apprendre les bonnes dispositions ou vous etes d' entrer dans un accomodement avec Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden), car il me paroit que c'est grand dommage que deux personnes d' un merite aussi distingué ayent aucun misintelligence ensemble dans un tems que leur union ne pourroit que leur etre utile a elles en particulier, et qu'elle leur mettroit entre les mains une belle occasion d' accroitre la grande reputation qu'elles se sont si justement acquise, en s'unissant pour delivrer la justice opprimeé en la personne de Mr. Brown (James), et pour tirer Mr. Crowly (England) de l'esclavage sous lequel il soupire, et ou il ne demeure que faute de liberateur. Il me sembleroit que le Ciel vous auroit reservé ce grand ouvrage pour mettre le comble a la gloire de l'un et de l'autre. J'ose me flatter que vous voudrés bien ne pas negliger une conjoncture aussi heureuse et je suis persuadé que Mr. Whiteford n'a pas un veritable ami que ne le conseille a terminer a l' amiable ses differens avec vous. Pour ne vous pas trop importuner ici, je me rapporterai a ce que Mr. Morphy (Dr. Erskine) vous dira plus en detail, mais je vous supplie de considerer combien le tems est precieux, et que d'en perdre pourroit faire echouer vos justes et grands desseins. Je vous envoye selon votre desir une personne de confiance pour demeurer auprés de vous, en vous remerciant des graces que vous lui destinez. J'ay taché de rendre le choix que j'en ay fait aussi conforme qu'il m' a eté possible a ce que vous souhaittiez mais ayant eu principalement en vüe la probité et le secret que j'ay crû devoir l' emporter dans cette occasion sur toute autre consideration. . . . ." *Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, January 9, noon.—I have only time to tell you that Villeneuve (Dillon) is come this moment from Frederick (Maréchal d' Uxelles), who told him that Mr. Duvall's affair (the treaty) arrived this morning, signed and perfected jointly with Bernard (England) and Milleflower (Holland). Villeneuve ir ordered to go to-night to Edgar (the Regent), and to-morrow will see Gregory (Duc de Noailles) about a necessary arrangement. I presume he'll be able to part for Roger (Avignon) the 15th. Mr. Johnson (Mar) shall be more positively informed

about this by the next post. Considering the conjuncture I hope Arthur (James) will have no reason to be dissatisfied with what we have done here.

On the falling out 'twixt Jeoffry (Sparre) and Gorbell (Görtz) I desired my friend to send a courier to the latter, to press his coming here without delay, if he judged the matter in question useful for Humphry's (King of Sweden's) interest. Gorbell, on this message, arrived here last night, and I believe Villeneuve and he will meet this afternoon. Gorbell's sudden compliance is no ill omen, and you may be sure Villeneuve will make the best use of it he possibly can. 2 *pages.*

James III to Mr. Edwards' (the Emperor's) friend (? Prince Eugene).

1717, January 9.—It is but lately that I was informed of your good intentions for me, of which I am most sensible. I hope you will keep your good will for another occasion, and you may assure yourself of receiving suitable returns from me, when in my power. *Copy.*

James III to Bishop Leslie at Vienna.

1717, January 9. Avignon.—Your name and family rightly persuade me that you are one of my friends, and that you will avail yourself with pleasure of opportunities to serve me. The bearer will inform you of my affairs, and I urgently beg you to help him with your advice and your influence at the Court of Vienna. Your position gives you the right of speaking on everything that concerns me with more freedom than another, and the present conjuncture makes me hope they will be as inclined to listen to you, as I doubt not you will be to support our interests. The honesty and secrecy of the person I recommend are such that you may confidently trust yourself to him. *French. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, January 10.—I am very sorry to find by yours of the 2nd that "the account I had of the misintelligence betwixt Gorbel (Görtz) and Jeofry (Sparre), proves true, but am very glad it is not on account of anything relating to Arthur (James). The thing though is very unlucky, and I wish it could be set right, but that, I'm afraid, we can do nothing in. Jeofry I take to be a man of honour and truth, as you represent him, and truly attached to Arthur, but the other by his credit with Humphry (King of Sweden) I'm afraid is the man we must rely on in this affair. It is good that Jeofry thinks that Gorbel is of opinion it's Humphry's interest to join with Arthur, so it's to be hoped he'll forward it all he can, and, if he be the interested man you have been told, it were necessary we should fall on some way of showing him his own particular

interest in it in a special manner, but you know we have had no communication with him but by Jeofry and by a letter of his, of which you sent me the copy, it would seem that he is not very desirous of any communication with us, and I cannot help having a suspicion by that letter that he has some project of a separate dealing with Barnard (England) distinct from Arthur, which, though in itself be nonsense, yet who knows by his representation but he may make Humphry fall in with it, which might have very unlucky consequences? I wish, therefore, heartily that you could fall upon a way of beginning a correspondence with him yourself, and that he might see that it were distinct from Jeofry; for without that there is no freedom to be expected from him considering the foot they stand upon, and he must see that we are contented that everything roll on himself, in which I think no time ought to be lost, and I have so good an opinion of Jeofry and of his sincerity towards Arthur, and what may contribute towards his interest, that I imagine he would not take this amiss.

"The abstract which Ingram (Inese) sent you was from the same person who advertised me of the difference between these two gentlemen, and both by that account, and what I hear from him since, I have reason to believe that there is a good deal of Orlando's (money) effects already put into Gorbel's hands. I should think you might have a good rise of writing to him and beginning a correspondence by asking him how that part of Orlando's effects, which is in Lisard's (Southcott's) hands, should be disposed of; but this you are best judge of.

"I did not doubt of the assurances in the abstract, which Humphry's man with Bernard gave of the resolution being firmly taken, were from Gorbel; but how to find whether or not he be fully empowered to make that good, is more than I see until the time come and the thing be put to the push: for, before we can know that from the fountain, the time for the execution will be come, and we can have it no other way but from himself, so I believe we must content ourselves by giving implicit faith to him, which, if he can be an honest man, or think it so much for his interest as you have been told, he will act fairly in it, and if not there is no help for it.

"I will long impatiently to have an account from you of the letter Jeofry expected from Gorbel on the 5th, for by that we may make some judgement. I know Humphry's man with Bernard and I look upon him to be a plain honest man, but his saying nothing to Jeofry in his letters of late of Arthur's concerns, looks odd enough. I imagine that both Gorbel and he may look upon Jeofry [as] too much attached to Davaux (France), and may have a jealousy of him upon that account. You can better judge than I if there be any occasion for this, so I will say no more of it.

"It is long since Mr. Johnson (Mar) wrote to Elbore (Dr. Erskine), what you advised in your last, and two days ago I had an answer from his brother more favourable than we could well expect. I send you an abstract of it enclosed, which I believe will give you pleasure. Arthur and Johnson have written all upon it that was necessary in return, and ordered a gentleman to go with these letters, of your acquaintance, whose name is O'Berne, but this must be kept very secret. Mr. Jery (Jerningham), who was gone to Brussels, is likewise ordered to return to Milflower (Holland) to be assisting in all that matter, and Mr. O'Brian (Walkingshaw) is wrote to concerning Tumaux's (the Czar's) offer to Mr. Rochford (the Emperor), from which I think we may reasonably expect good consequences.

"I am sorry to find by the enclosed Tumaux's prepossession against Gorbel, for that too much verifies what you say of him. Johnson thinks as well as Arthur and Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) that, as things stand, there was nothing to be done in the affair between Tumaux and Humphry without Gorbel, so that Johnson has written very pressingly to endeavour to have that matter made up, and, if Gorbel be really and heartily inclined for Arthur's affair, he will find it very much for Humphry's interest to accommodate his matters with Tumaux, so I am hopeful he may be a good instrument between them.

"Jery wrote to me, who had seen Gorbel before he left Milflower, that he told him of Humphry's having referred his difference with Tumaux to Rochford solely, so that Tumaux is much in the right upon his account as well as for his kindness to Arthur to make the offer he now does to Rochford.

"I have another letter from one about Tumaux giving an account that Tumaux had finished the affair of Duval (the treaty) very lately with *Pascale* in opposition to Kenrick (King George), which is not only very comical but may turn to good account.

"The courier from Milflower being so long in arriving very much, I believe, disappoints Frederick (Maréchal d' Uxelles) and Edgar (the Regent). I saw a letter to-day of the 28th from thence, which says the affair was not then finished, nor did not speak as if it would be done in some days, so I hope this may still find Villeneuve (Dillon) before he comes away. I should be glad to see him at any other time, but at present I would willingly dispense with it for some time; though I would much rather he came than another, and the accounts we have had of all his negotiation in that affair are like his other actings, prudent and honourable.

"As we see things now stand, a little time gained is of great consequence. Monsr. Hautcour's (? the Duke of Lorraine's) courier carried back full answers to all he brought which are too tedious to give an account of; but I hope for good consequences from his endeavours with Rochford."

At bottom, 42,41,69,31 68,32 67,60,62,64,64,41,37. (*i.e.* King of Prussia.)

Postscript.—I had a letter from Mr. O'Brian of 23 December giving me very good hopes, but he had not then heard from anybody since his arrival but Mr. Johnson (Mar), so it seems Villeneuve's (Dillon's) letter with the letter of credit from Saunders' (Queen Mary's) man has miscarried, which is very unlucky and should supplied, as soon as possible. Mr. Cott's (the Emperor's envoy in Paris) absence was very unlucky as to him, but I am told from Milflower that Cott had parted with Kenrick, to whom he was sent, much worse friends than they met, which makes some amends, and Mr. O'Brian is very well recommended.

Mr. O'Berne, in case of his wanting money when he comes to Milflower, is ordered to draw upon Villeneuve, and he will answer him what is necessary, so you'll let Saunders' man know this, and, to prevent greater trouble to Saunders, you may show him this letter. I wish you joy of the Irish troops being safe, and wish they may surely be so. 4 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. O'Berne.

1717, January 10.—The King's good opinion of you is the occasion of his choosing to employ you in an affair, which may be no less for his interest than advantageous for yourself. I suppose you can easily obtain a month's leave of absence, and in that time you will know whether it will be worth your while to go into another service, which, if you are approved of by the person you are to go to, you will certainly find very much for your interest. The thing must be very secretly gone about, and none of your officers nor acquaintances must know of your design in going where you go. If you find things answer, as I believe you will, you will probably have a regiment given you, and, if good and well, you'll have but to give up your present commission, and, if not, you may return to your old post without saying where you have been.

For want of a cipher I cannot write fully to you, but enclosed is a packet, which you are to carry to Holland and deliver to the gentleman it's directed to, and he, with the gentlemen to whom he'll recommend you, will inform you fully of everything you'll have to do, and of a safe way of writing to me. You will follow their advice and directions in everything till I can write to you freely and fully myself. No time must be lost; our master reckons you will not be above a day or two in parting after you receive this. You will, I hope, have enough money to carry you there, and, if you want when you come, you may draw on Mr. Dillon at Paris. You must say nothing of your having been in the affair of last year. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Callendar (Sir H. Paterson).

1717, January 10.—Yours of 25 and Doyle's (C. Erskine's) of 24 December both came to me and gave me no small pleasure.

It was hard to find such a man exactly as was proposed, but this is to be brought you by one, who, 'tis thought, will as near answer as any we could get. His name is O'Berne, he is of Kingston's (Ireland) family, but has been so long in Nolan's (France), that he is more properly to be reckoned of his. He has served these 30 years and is looked on as one of their best officers. I do not know him myself, but those who do assure me he is quiet, discreet, sensible, and fit for anything. He has a company in an old regiment, but has a commission of lieut.-colonel, so on his going into another service I believe he would not think anything under a regiment compensation. If Mr. Blunt (the Czar) approve of him, I believe he has not a colonel in his army that deserves a regiment better, nor who can do him better service, and, if not, he may return to his former post. (Summary of the instructions in the last letter.) The two gentlemen you should recommend him to are Doyle and Hooker (Jerningham), the first I write to now, and the other I ordered last post to return to you immediately, which I suppose he'll do soon. O'Berne may use your cipher or Doyle's in writing to me, and I leave it to you to direct him in everything.

I heartily wish means may be found of agreeing Blunt and Saxby (King of Sweden), for without that Robertson (James) will reap little from their good intentions and Saxby's man with you (Görtz) is absolutely necessary to be taken along in it. Blunt's proposal as to Ingoldsby (the Emperor), is as obliging as anything can be, and may be of great use to all concerned, but, having written fully to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Doyle, I need say no more here. I cannot though omit telling you how much I am pleased with the part they and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) have acted, and poor Meinard (Sir J. Erskine), I am sure, will be overjoyed at it. Robertson has written to Blunt, which I have enclosed to Murphy, and left it to him either to deliver it himself or to give it to O'Berne to do so.

I hope O'Brian (Walkingshaw) is wrote to either by you or Hooker in relation to Blunt's offer as to Ingolsby. I write to him to-night, but those letters will be with him much sooner. By his last letter of 23 December I see he has not heard from any of you since he came there, so I'm afraid your letters have miscarried as well as some sent him from Paris. He has pretty good hopes. You'll deliver Doyle's packet as soon as possible. 3 *pages*. *Copy*.

J. Brumfield (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine).

1717, January 10.—It was with a great deal of pleasure I received yours of 24 December, and I have Mr. Trueman's (James) orders to return you and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) his thanks for your care and good endeavours for his service.

I enclose my letter to Murphy (Dr. Erskine), and leave it open so I need not recapitulate what I have said. Trueman

has wrote to Davys (the Czar) which is enclosed in it, and I wish the gentleman who is sent as you advise may answer the design, and then you and Hindon will be at liberty to follow your own business, but I hope, till the correspondence be thoroughly settled by this canal, you will go on in the management of it yourself, as you have hitherto done.

(About the importance of a reconciliation between Russia and Sweden, and about the Czar's offer in relation to the Emperor, as in the next letter.)

We are told there is a strict agreement betwixt Davys and Brady (King of Prussia), and that Brady and Haly (the Elector of Hanover) are in very ill terms. Is it possible that Brady could be brought to befriend Mr. Trueman? Davys is the only one that could bring that about, and it's of great consequence if it could be done, so pray mention it to Murphy.

As soon as Mr. Maddin's affair (the treaty) is finished, Mr. Brown (James) will be pressed to leave his friend Simson (Avignon). We have not yet heard of that being concluded, but, though it be by this time, I hope he'll be able to continue with Simson till I hear from you again. Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) will tell you what I have to say about the bearer of this. 2 *pages. Copy.*

J. Brumfield (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine).

1717, January 10.—My letter from Doyle (C. Erskine) by your direction, gives me a great deal of pleasure, both for the good dispositions I see by it Mr. Davys (the Czar) has for Mr. Trueman (James) and for the part Mr. Murphy has in so good and great a work, and I hope that on this account, as well as on others, he will be famous at home and an honour to his name, and no less of use and advantage to his present master.

Mr. Truman has wrote to Davys which I enclose, and both go by such a man (as near at least as could be got) as Mr. Blunt (the Czar) proposed to reside with him for carrying on the affair. It is left to you whether to give the enclosed to Mr. Blunt yourself or that the gentleman should deliver it, and you will do as you think fittest. It is chiefly on Mr. Davys' account that Truman writes in cipher and without ceremony, which you will explain to him.

As I wrote before, it is mightily to be wished that Davys and Whitford (King of Sweden) could come to an accommodation, for without that their good intentions towards Trueman may very probably be frustrated. It is a very great satisfaction to us to see Mr. Davys so ready to do it, and the more that in that event he so frankly offers to join with him in assisting Trueman. Whitford, we have been told, has a particular way of thinking of his own, and on that account it seems the more necessary to follow him in his own way and by such people as he has confidence in. It is unlucky that Gardner (Görtz) is not thought a right man by Mr. Davys, for

Whitford has great confidence in him, and I am afraid it will be hard to get him to put that business in other hands, besides the time that would be lost in endeavouring it.

I told you in my last of Whitford's good intentions for Trueman, and I may venture to tell you (knowing to whom I trust it) that that affair is come a considerable length, and is entirely in Gardner's hands, in whose power it is certainly to ruin it, which it is very probable he would do, should he find he were any way mistrusted, and on the other hand he is mightily of the opinion that it is Whitford's interest to assist Trueman, and he likewise hopes to raise his own interest by Whitford's doing of it. Therefore he is very bent on this affair, and consequently, I should think, would be a good instrument in anything that can contribute towards it, as the agreement of Davys and Whitford would undoubtedly very much do, and, when this comes to be represented to Mr. Davys, I would gladly hope that he will think Gardner may be of better use and fitter to deal with in the affair than he formerly thought.

I am told, from what seems a good hand, that Whitford has resolved to refer the difference betwixt him and Davys to Mr. Foster (the Emperor) solely, and to send people for that end to what place he pleases about it, and, if it so happen, Whitford must necessarily employ another than Gardner in it, he being, as I have good reason to believe, to be employed elsewhere, and so Davys would get his wish this way without in the least disobliging Gardner, and therefore he may the better venture to negotiate with him in the meantime.

Mr. Buckley's (the Czar's) proposal of assisting Mr. Foster against his present antagonist on his good offices to Mr. Brown (James) is so obliging that nothing can be more so, and it is so much for Mr. Foster's interest to embrace it, that I make no doubt of its having good effects, which I hope both you and I shall very soon know by what Mr. Doyle or a correspondent of mine of his acquaintance has written to a friend of ours with Foster, to whom I now write myself. The principal thing in both the affairs is dispatch, which Mr. Trueman earnestly recommends to you, and, after the good part you have acted already, he doubts not of your doing all in your power to bring things to a good and speedy issue. He directs me to assure you he will be ever sensible of his obligations to you.

(Account of the bearer, Mr. O'Berne, as in the letter to Sir H. Paterson.)

I will long very much to hear from you on receipt of this. I am obliged for yours of 17 November which has come but lately, and am glad to know you received my second letter safe. You will put a seal on the enclosed, and 'tis desired you may apologize for its not being in his own hand, his late illness making writing yet uneasy to him. *Draft partly in Mar's hand.* 4½ *pages.*

J. Martin (Duke of Mar) to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1717, January 10.—Since I wrote to you on the 4th, which I hope will come safe, as well as that of 24 December, I have yours of the 23rd, by which I find you got two of mine, but I am sorry you find none of the other letters from the other people you mention. I have written to Mr. Dunbar (Dillon) that he may have the credit sent you renewed.

(Giving the news in Charles Erskine's letter of 24 December of the Czar's willingness to join the Emperor with a view to a restoration, and in Jerningham's of 22 December of the King of Sweden's reference of his difference with the Czar to the Emperor.)

So Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) has it now in his power not only to be of great use to Mr. Knox (James), but likewise to make a very strong party for himself, and better in my opinion than he can do any other way. It puts him out of any danger by any countenance or protection he might show to Knox at present. If these matters come to a right agreement, Knox's affair will be speedily and surely done, and then 'twill be in his power to repay any favours now done him with interest, which, when rightly represented to Mr. Edwards and his people, I can scarce doubt of their agreeing to all Mr. Knox asks, but I shall long mightily to know of Mr. Black's (Walkingshaw's) having made some trial in it.

We have not yet heard of Mr. Tomlinson's (the treaty) affair being finished. I know it was not on the 28th, nor do I believe it would be for some days after. As soon as Mr. Rattray (the Regent) hears it is, he will press Mr. Knox all he can to go for Jackson's (Italy), but he will endeavour to put it off till he knows Mr. Edwards' answer from Mr. Black, which I know he'll send him as soon as possible, though such things must take time and must not be unseasonably pressed, and I believe affairs go quicker in many places than with Vertue (Vienna).

If you cannot get the protection you are to desire as you could wish, you may propose to get it as to a private man under the name of C[hevalier] St. G[eorge]. I wonder how you doubt it, for it could scarce be expected in other terms as things stand at present, so you need have no difficulty in that point.

I enclose the letter you desired to the Bishop, on which you'll put the proper address, because 'twas not known here, and Mr. Knox's thanks are sent to the Rector for his civilities to you.

I think it necessary to tell you that we have reason to have more hopes of late of good offices from Mr. Sanders (King of Sweden) than ever, but this is only to yourself, and you must be very cautious to whom you impart it. If the agreement betwixt him and Carmichael (the Czar) go on, all will go well. I suppose you have heard that Gall (King George) and Pringle (King of Prussia) are very ill together, and I am told by a

pretty good hand that Carmichael has struck up a new friendship with the last in a manner in opposition to the first, which is not only comical, but may come to be of good account.

We are told that George is to make no stay in Holland, because of the Czar's being there, with whom he is very ill. You will hear of Lord Townshend's being out, and they say Walpole is to follow him. The ministers there are mightily divided, and the people in worse humour with the Government then ever. 'Tis thought even this Parliament will disband a third part of the army, a great many of the Whigs themselves being weary of it. The Duke of Argyle is as bad with the Court as ever. The regiment he formerly commanded, which has been all this time kept vacant, is now given away, and the Prince had a message sent him by George to fill up the place of Groom of his Stole with one agreeable to the rest of his ministers, which we hear he has refused to do, so it seems Argyle still holds his ground with him, but none of this looks like a steady fixed government that can hold long. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

Clanranald to R. Gordon for Mr. McDougall of Dunolly, at Bordeaux.

1717, January 11. Avignon.—I had yours of the 4th this morning, and, though I heard of your arrival some days ago, it never lessens my satisfaction at being assured of your welfare from your hand, as also of Keppoch's and your brother's.

What you heard of the King being gone from hence was without any foundation, but how long he'll reside here is uncertain. Therefore it's the Duke of Mar's advice to all of you there not to determine your coming here till further advised, for, as matters are now, 'tis fit the King take measures to dispose of his subjects as he shall find most convenient as well as of his own person. The Duke of Mar has already given orders for your subsistence. I take it unkind you tell me nothing of Sir Donald.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, January 11.—Thanking him for the New Year's gift he sends his friend William (Inese). He could not have made a more acceptable or seasonable present. What makes it more valuable is, that Andrew (Queen Mary), after seriously considering it, not only approved the contents, but expressed himself in the most obliging terms about Martel's (Mar's) zeal and attention in a matter of such importance, which Andrew had, as the thing deserved, extremely at heart, and is now by Martel's reasons "confirmed in his opinion, that all hands should be set to work to determine Patrick (James) to comply with what Martel proposes, and that out of hand. And in order to that (without taking any notice that Martel had written about it, for Patrick's knowing of that,

as Martel observes, might weaken both his and Andrew's arguments), Andrew is resolved to press the matter home to Patrick with the strongest reasons he can think of, and in my opinion there can be none stronger than those Martel mentions. And as to William, as he is and ever was of Martel's opinion as to that matter, his mite, if it can be of any weight, shall not be wanting; it will at least convince Patrick that all who love him and his interest are of the same mind. And here I must add that M. May (Lord Middleton) and Darby (Dicconson) are also entirely of Martel's opinion.

"One obstacle that has long been, and I fear is still in the way, and therefore must be necessarily removed, is that, though Lumsden (Duke of Lorraine) and indeed everybody that I know without exception have long since thought that Carolina (the Princess Palatine) was not to be had, yet Patrick seems still to have hopes of her, and his answer when pressed has often been, that, as long as that affair was not quite broke, and that he had any hopes of her, he could not turn his thoughts to any other. This obstacle, I say, must absolutely be removed, and, if Patrick can by no other means be brought from his single opinion, rather than he should remain in it and so upon that uncertainty continue undetermined, were it not better to send once more on purpose to have a positive answer, yea or nay, from Carolina? I have insisted the more upon this, because I can think upon no other reason Patrick can allege why he should not immediately comply with what is proposed, as indeed I am satisfied he will, when he is convinced that Carolina is no more to be thought of.

"All other objections against it, as well those mentioned by Martel as all besides that I can think of, are really frivolous and of no weight when put in the balance with the real and great advantage of Patrick's having posterity. And indeed, as Martel well remarks, the present situation of Patrick's affairs on all sides puts him under so indispensable an obligation of complying with what is proposed, that objections which might be of great weight at another time are of none at all at present, so that his coming to a resolution on the thing itself suffers, I think, no difficulty at all. But I fear it will not be found so easy a matter to choose the person even supposing her to be one of his own tenants, which I think still preferable to any stranger of the same rank. But nothing of this kind can be done without difficulty, and in this at least I see none that is insuperable if right measures be taken. But I shall say no more on this subject at this time.

"I doubt not but Dutton (Dillon) hath given Martel an account of the courier's being at last come with the news of the treaty's being signed. Dutton is now receiving his instructions and dispatch; he may perhaps be with you as soon as this. His great attention hath been of late and is still to fix a sufficient quantity of mantle (money) for Patrick's support, both now and afterwards, and I must do him the

justice to say he hath managed everything indeed, but especially that main point, with all the prudence and dexterity imaginable."

L. Charteris to Major Fraser.

1717, January 11. Bordeaux.—I wrote to you before for Paris, where I thought you were, and acquainted you that I had the misfortune of making a disposition of taking the ship, on which I with many others were going as slaves to the West Indies for endeavouring to serve our King and country. In this, it pleased God to give me success and to restore myself and my fellow travellers to liberty, but I must still call it a misfortune, since I had to do with the basest pack ever poor man was trysted with. After discovering my intention I could get few or none of them to go in to my measures, and, after we made ourselves masters of the ship, I had ten times more difficulty to keep them in order than the ship's crew subdued. They mutinied twice upon me, till I was forced to bring a couple of charged fusils on deck, and dared any of them to take one, and I was willing to take the other to determine our differences, but none of them had the courage to do it, so I had a little breathing with them, but durst trust none of them, so I found myself obliged to stay 22 days and nights above deck, where the compass stood, for fear of the ship's course being altered. I proposed to have gone to the Azores or some distant place and sold the ship and cargo for the full value, but that was speaking to the sea, for we had dreamers of dreams and seers of visions amongst us, who began to prophesy, by which most of us were frightened out of our wits.

However we came at last to Rochelle, where they were so fond of *terra firma* they would have kissed the deck I walked on as their deliverer. I declared the ship as my own, which had I omitted 24 hours, all would have been seized by the laws of France. All this I did, and yet I am an unprofitable servant, because I kept a strict command and would be obeyed. I no sooner pretended to go ashore, but most of them got themselves drunk like beasts, fell a quarrelling and played the devil. For my own share I never was drunk since I mounted for the King, except once since I came here, which in great part you know to be true, when I was an officer in the same troop with you. There are many reasons for the cargo's falling incredibly short of what it might have been sold for. Most of it consisted of old shop goods which would not sell at home which they send to the West Indies. We were obliged to sell them at any rate as people would have them, there was no time for bargaining, and we knew very well we were not in the case of traders or free merchants, and, if Lord Stair had got the least account of us (which indeed was a wonder he did not), we were in a fair way of being sent back in chains to England, where we must have paid a pretty severe duty. Add to this that 80 casks of cider, and 200 barrels of beef, 70 of herrings,

and 24 of pork went back in the ship because we could not get them sold, and that Seggins, an Irishman, in whom we had confidence, as having been useful in navigating the ship, and whom I was obliged to employ ashore to dispose of the goods, being obliged myself to stay mostly on board to prevent mutinies, by which all would have been discovered, cheated us out of 400*l.* sterling. Had I had men of honour and courage to deal with, I had made 1,000*l.* sterling. Except two or three they are not worth ammunition bread, but here they are great heroes, the wine is strong and cheap, which makes my worthies always hot-headed, so I have no living with them.

This is the true matter of fact and I beg you to acquaint the Duke of Mar with it, and to do me justice with him, because three honourable deputies are sallied forth to complain of me. I should think it hard to have to answer to the accusations and impertinencies of these scoundrels, whom I have redeemed from slavery. They are Sword, the landward tailor, our old corporal, you know him to be a coward, and I can assure you he's an arrant scoundrel in many other respects; Murray, the sheep-stealer, is worse if possible; and Henderson, the brewer's man, is worst of all. You will acquaint his Grace at the same time that loyalty and zeal for the royal family is pretty well fixed in my blood. Sir Thomas Charteris of Kinfanes, my great-grandfather, kept Perth for Queen Mary against the Lords of the Congregation. My grandfather was chaplain to Charles II, attacked at Worcester at the head of the horse, was wounded and taken prisoner, where he continued seven years. My father had James VII's commission for captain of horse, had three fine horses seized in Edinburgh, when he was going to join Lord Dundee, was himself taken and fined 800*l.* sterling. You know what I have done myself, and the offers I refused from the Justice Clerk, Ilay, and young Pennycook. I beg you to lay these matters before his Grace, and see if he thinks these felons and prentice boys should be in the same footing with me as to the King's bounty. 4 *pages.*

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 11. Bordeaux.—I sent the two packets of letters by Mr. McDougall, of Lorraine (Lorne), who has a mind to see you wherever you may be. I had a letter from Mr. Dicconson saying that her Majesty's letter for the use of the ship to me was confirmed by you, but I've seen no such order. I wish Mr. Gordon may get his 8,000 *livres*, but they should not make use of me, as they have done, for procuring them. The ship might have made a voyage ere now, and now she is not very much worth. I am sure, ere I came aboard this time, I spent of my own money more than ten times the ship's value as she is now.

Colin Ca[mpbell] to Mr. MacDougall of Dunolly, at Bordeaux.

1717, January 11.—I had yours this morning. The Duke of Mar bids me tell you he had already ordered money for you

and the rest of your friends. The time of the King's going from hence is yet uncertain, and his Grace thinks it best for you and your friends that came over with you to wait there till matters come to a certainty for whatever place we are ordered to. So soon as matters are certain, he will take the first opportunity to acquaint you.

C. Kinnaird to Monsieur Morice (the Duke of Mar).

1717, January 11.—Last night I had yours of the 27th. Everything from you is most acceptable, but I am obliged in a most particular manner for the last. To have sent more had been quite needless, and "Carss (C. Kinnaird) never seemed much concerned about the fate of those notes, but he always thought it natural that they should either be in Ermor's (James') hands or Mr. Anderson's (Mar's), although nothing had happened of what we have seen of late. Mr. Rhind (Menzies), whom I never knew either to write or say anything without good ground, did indeed in those two letters surprise me exceedingly, not so much upon Kemp's (C. Kinnaird's) account as Randel's (Murray's), who is infinitely obliged to you, and those other gentlemen you mention. I never saw any harm in precaution, and therefore shall not fail, as soon as an opportunity offers, to acquaint those concerned with what Mr. Ainsly (the Regent) told your friend. As for Elford (Sir W. Wyndham), I have heard nothing from him of late, but every day I expect news of him. Rhind in his very last to me tells me he had seen him, and has this expression that he was as his heart could wish him to be, and I am confident he will answer those letters to purpose and give a good reason for delaying so long. I hope he will follow Randel's example and believe truth, which, as I think I told you formerly, I found him at first very loth to do. You may easily believe how glad I am to hear of Mr. Kirton's (James') welfare, if I can in any manner or way be useful to him, I am confident that neither you nor he do doubt of my readiness. You must know while I name my friends that I must not forget Mr. Armor (James). Although he is for a time out of the way, his friends assure me he is not quite broke and that probably his late misfortunes in the end may turn to his advantage. When Mr Martin (? the treaty) arrives at John's house (the House of Commons) he may probably be uneasy to Mr. Butter (King George) notwithstanding of Mr. Ainsley, and Hugh (France) and Howard (England) can never make anything of it. It is the opinion of all that Knight (James) should forthwith marry the reason is obvious y,t,c,c,m a,w,p c,p,t,b,f,x v,b f,s,i,v,f,g,b and that business may be done with Baterstons (the Emperor), Arles (the King of Sweden), and Brown (the Czar), and Hardy (Spain), and several imperial prin[c]es v,y,e,p,c,v,t,z e,c,v,x, p,b, and that proper instruments be got and prepared. Kemp had advertisement sent him last post

from Rhind that it was thought fit he should go forthwith to Mr. Ogston (Holland) about business. He tells me he knows nothing further, that he is ready to do anything, but will engage in no business with him or any of his family without Mr. Armor or Anderson's orders. When I hear more, you shall know more, were there anything in this, I think you would have heard of it. One thing I must not forget to tell you, indeed I should have done it sooner, Mr. Robertson (Liége) is much your friend and when you have occasion for Mr. Newlands (arms) or Norris (ammunition) no mortal can assist you better, and Oneal (a ship) can easily be found at Pitcur (Amsterdam) or Pouvies. No small misfortune that this was not thought of in the time Hugh was employed. You got the Bath tale. In it I told you of the civilities of the *Master man*. He has expressed himself with much concern, and as I am certainly informed. Were it amiss to return his civilities by Carss ? In that case credential r,c,p,q,p,x,a,v,t,z instructions v,x,b,a,c,g,r,a,v,f,x,b ought soon to be thought of. What is become of Valife I,t,z,v,o,p who has interest with Robertson? You may expect I should tell you some news. My last letters tell me that the Tories, who had been at much pains and charge both at London and Edinburgh to send lawyers to Carlisle to plead for the prisoners, are exceedingly angry that so many of them should have pleaded guilty, thinking it a good plea for them that they were carried there from their own country, contrary to the articles of Union. That the prince is not like to quit the Duke of Argyle, although the King insists upon having him laid aside from being Groom of the Stole. That, if his Grace cannot stand it, that he and his brother Isla are going travelling. That all hands are at work to form new parties against the Parliament meet. That these late alterations are made to endeavour to bring in some of the Tories they call whimsical, that the University of Oxford is enraged of late more than ever, that the King will certainly be there once this month, the ships being already in Holland. They tell us from that last place that the divisions about a Stadtholder and this new treaty breeds great animosities. That before the treaty was signed that a considerable merchant of Amsterdam came to the Chamber de Treves, where the treaty was a signing, and offered to prove that some of the States there present had of late received vast sums of money from France by way of Liége in specie for the concluding of the said treaty. That there was no appearance that King George and the Czar were to have any interview, that on the contrary they were in very ill terms." *At bottom*, pzprafc (*i.e.*, Elector).

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 11. Leyden.—I had a great pleasure in seeing yours to my brother of 17 November. What you

advised me before by Mr. Willson (T. Bruce) determined me to leave Mr. Preston (London), though I must own he is a good humoured man, and not so liable to the spleen by much as when you knew him. I suppose Mr. Willson would tell you I gave him an answer showing my intention as to Dr. Boerhave. However, I am ready to move on new advice, and, if I can have the good fortune of studying near you, it will be very agreeable. 'Tis long since I thought of taking the degree at Montpellier. I beg you'll give my hearty service to Mr. Robertson (James). I'll be mighty glad to hear of his health. If you know Mr. Dennison (Mar), pray give him my service too. There is some relation betwixt us. When he left London on the disorder of his affairs, some persons were afraid of losing their money, but they are now persuaded he dealt very fair, and some that have seen his books are confident nobody will lose a sixpence.

I came to Rotterdam only last Friday and have not yet seen any of our English friends. I'm told some of the Scotch rebels are here, and that the poor *diables* make shift to pass their time very merrily. The King is expected to set out from Hanover very soon, and the loyal gentlemen of the mug-houses will not fail to drink his safe arrival. The Czar is now at Amsterdam.

A passenger that came with me from Gravesend entreats you'll let his friend Mr. Willson know he is here. He said he would know his name, which I was unwilling to ask, if you tell him 'tis a relation of his lady's, and one who had once like to have met with trouble from the Government. He appears to be an honest young man. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

[1716] Monday, December 31 [-1717, January 11]. All things here are much the same as by my last, the town very thin, no parliament, no money, no more changes since the revolution of Townshend. We had two mails from Holland yesterday, and an answer to his remonstrance, but it's kept a mighty secret. The Earl of Sunderland is every day expected, and, if the royal family of the Churchills prevail, he is to be the chief minister. His Majesty's time of returning is yet uncertain, though it is commonly given out he leaves Hanover next Saturday. We are now told for certain that the secret league with the Regent is signed at the Hague. Monteleon says it is, who seemed long to doubt of its taking effect. I send you to-day's St. James' Post to regale you with Avignon news.

Our ships of war are all now arrived from the Baltic, Cleveland's squadron and all, except the merchant ships, whereof several are lost, but most of them have lost their voyage, having lain at Copenhagen, when they should have been at their markets. Their loss is very great these last two years. Many say that Lechmere and Hampden and several other Whigs as well as Tories will inquire into those mismanage-

ments and particularly our fleet's serving under the Czar, to attack a nation we are at peace with, and which was always a friend to England. We do not like the Czar by no means.

I have so particular a detail to give you of our own relations and friends that I must wait still for Mr. Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) man, whom he is daily dispatching, but he has not yet done it. Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) is gone to the country on some displeasure at Mr. Howe (Lord Oxford), so hard is it to cure old prejudices in the best of understandings. These things make a new stop in the linen trade (collection of money), of which I shall give you a full detail. Kenneth's (the King of Sweden's) factor declined to take the linen that was ready, so it does not at present lie at the door of Jeremy's (James') friends. We long extremely to hear the result of his brother factor's going to O'Brian's (the Regent's).

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, January 11.—"I think it of the greatest consequence to Arthur (James) that he should know something certain from Gorbel (Görtz) (now that all must come from thence) and what can be relied on, as to what he is to expect from Humphry (King of Sweden) and Gorbel cannot think it odd that Arthur is solicitous to know something certain about it, and of new, now that a good deal of Orlando's (money) effects are by this time in Gorbel's hands, and that the time for beginning the trade draws so near. I told you that I thought Villeneuve (Dillon) had a good rise of writing to Gorbel upon Orlando's effects that are in Lesard's (Southcott's) hands, and to ask him how they should be disposed of. The longer I think of it, the more I am of opinion that Villeneuve should write, and I leave it to him whether or not it may be proper to tell him in that letter that Arthur is very desirous to know what he may rely on in that affair, for it is now high time to be forming the projects for that trade, if it be to begin so soon as it is necessary it should, if to be begun at all, and particularly how Arthur, etc., shall join the Company, where, and at what time, which are things beside many others absolutely necessary, and that must take some time in concerting and going about, and those with Bernard (England) certainly think are a forming on this side.

"It is necessary to know of him too if Humphry thinks of trading with Christopher (Scotland) at the same time that he does it with Bernard, in a word it is high time that the whole scheme should be laid and the more that Arthur thinks soon of going to another place, which must be regulate very much conform to the design of the trade with Humphry. Villeneuve might likewise mention the endeavours that Arthur and his people had used with Tumaux (the Czar) to accommodate affairs with Humphry, and that not without some success, and that, if Humphry and Gorbel yield something of their first proposals on their part, it was hoped Tumaux might be pre-

vailed upon to yield on his too, that Tumaux was so hearty in his intentions of assisting Arthur that he was likely to accommodate those affairs more easily now than he would at another time, and that, if Humphry designed heartily assisting of Arthur, it was certainly more his interest to be yielding now than otherwise it might, not only by that the getting of Tumaux's concurrence in the affair itself or where it might be of equal advantage, but also that, if once Arthur's affair was done, which might be easy for Humphry to do if he had nothing to fear from Tumaux, he might, with Arthur's assistance, recover all the goods, or get compensation for such of them as he did not, and it scarce seems possible that he ever can another way. If what is offered by Tumaux be not hearkened to now, he must certainly turn himself another way, and it is much to be feared such an offer may never again come in the way. Villeneuve can write such a letter upon this better than I can advise him, and so I need say no more of it now, but in my opinion the letter can do no hurt, and may do good, at least make some discovery of Gorbel, and what he is designing, of which I cannot help still having some jealousy.

"It is fit you should know that Mr. Jerry (Jerningham) has been with Gorbel some time ago, and told him that Elbore, the younger (C. Erskine), was to come and talk with him on the affair of Tumaux, and valued himself or rather his master on the good offices he had done with those people, and before this time Elbore Junior has certainly been with him, as you would see by what I sent you last night. Now, because of the extreme caution that Gorbel and Jeoffry (Sparre) showed in the affair, I have never yet told Jerry what was in that matter, but only in general that they were well-wishers to Arthur; but I believe it will be necessary that Jerry should be let into it, and he being on the place may speak to Gorbel of it, and of the particulars, which are absolutely necessary to be concerted, and beside, if Gorbel be intending any trick, he on the place will much sooner find it out, and, if he be not, but meaning fairly, he will be as glad and contented on his side to have Jerry to concert with as we. Jerry has behaved himself very well in all that has been committed to him, so I think may be trusted, but Villeneuve, who spoke with Jeoffry, can best judge of this, therefore I send you a note for him enclosed which Villeneuve may send him with what he thinks necessary and fit to write to him of this affair, and he may send him a cipher the post before, that he may write the more freely. Jerry was gone to Bagnals (Brussels) about some business he was ordered with that gentleman, but he is ordered some posts ago to leave that in the hands of some people there, and to return to Milflower's (Holland) immediately, so that he will be there before Villeneuve's letter.

"I have showed what is above to Arthur and Fitzpatrick (Ormonde), who both approve of it. They say that perhaps Gorbel may think what Villeneuve writes him is known to

Jeoffry, and so take it ill, but what help is there for that if he does? so that point is left to Villeneuve's own consideration and discretion.

"Fitzpatrick just now tells me that Lesard has got two pieces more of Orlando's effects; this I think makes it still the more necessary for Villeneuve to write to Gorbel, and is what he ought to expect.

"I hope you have ordered how all the effects should be sent from Bernard's, that there may be no mistake amongst those people who has the getting of them into their hands. Dobson (Downs) has been here these several days, but you having seen him know all I can tell you about him, only he disowns knowing anything of some stories that were written to us from Bernard's." 4 *pages. Copy.*

Jo. Denison (the Duke of Mar) to G. Jerningham.

1717, January 11.—Mr. Lambert (Dillon) has directions from your friend Mr. Robertson (James) to write to you. You are to follow the advices he gives exactly. I refer to him what I might have had otherwise to write to you, having wrote to him fully. I wrote to you the 8th, and last night I wrote fully to Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) and Doyle (C. Erskine) which are to be communicated to you, when you meet them. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir P. Lawless.

1717, January 11.—I wrote to you 3 December, and have three of yours since. I am afraid mine may be lost, since it was not come at the writing of your last of 21 December.

Le Vasseur's (James) affairs continue much in the same situation as when I wrote last, and Mr. Brysson's (the Regent's) affair of Chauvelin (the treaty) was drawn out into a longer time than was expected, and we don't hear yet of its being finished, though I believe 'twill be very soon. As soon as Brysson knows it is, he will immediately send a messenger to Le Vasseur, and will whip and spur all he can to have him begin his voyage, which Brisson has engaged shall be b e y o n d t h e A l p s 12,9,25,18,3,11 19,6,9 13,2,17,14 which we did not know when I wrote last, nor that all those against whom there is a commission of bankrupt (an outlawry) shall have no more protection from Brysson or Brignon (? Holland). Mr. Burine (Bolingbroke) is an exception though, so I think is no more to be reckoned in that class. Some people tell strange stories of him, as of his compounding his debt at the expense of some of those formerly in friendship with him, but that is what a gentleman can scarcely be believed capable of. It will be mighty inconvenient for many reasons as well as that of the charge for those gentlemen to go along with Mr. Le Vasseur, the principal do, but most of the rest, who cannot be with Mr. Brysson

I believe will go to lodge with Mr. *Flamburrow*, where they expect to get good entertainment, though of that they are not yet positively certain. Beside this, there are good hopes of Mr. Bagnol (the Emperor) and some others, of which you may hear more in a little time, so let not Duras (Lawless) despair.

I told you in my last that I thought you should put a good countenance on all that has happened with Janson (Alberoni), thank him for any favour he has done, and that his good offices are expected for more. Duras may depend that whatever he says here as to that person will go no further. I fancy he will be a little puzzled at the jumble which you have heard has been in Dumont's family (the English ministry) which grows more distracted every day, and Chauvine (? the English people) more out of humour with them, so that 'tis not probable things can continue long as they are there.

Mr. Le Vasseur desires you to return his compliments to the brother, who made you a visit, and the lady for their protestations of friendship to him. My sincere compliments to young Lusson (Marquis of Tynemouth), and I wish him heartily much joy, and that what we heard, that the fortune will not prove what you have been told, may not be true.

Le Vasseur is now perfectly well, but I do not see how he can remove his present quarters for a month at least, and when he goes to his new one, I mean Mr. *Jovile's*, I hope his stay there will not be long.

On what Mr. Duras wrote to me of Mr. Barry, I wrote to him, to which I have as yet no answer.

Postscript.—I have it from a sure hand that the Irish troops are neither to be broke or reduced at this time. I have since had a return from Mr. Barry, which I am very well pleased with. Is it not odd that Mr. Le Vasseur has had no compliment from Mr. Allin (King of Spain) on his recovery? *At bottom*, 8,2,13,3,11,9,15,14 (*i.e.* F,l,a,n,d,e,r,s); 5,19,13,2,2,5 (*i.e.* I,t,a,l,l,y). 3 *pages*. *Copy*.

John Barcklay.

[1717, January 11 ?].—List of disbursements by him for the Duke of Mar from 15 November, 1716, to 11 January, 1717, amounting to 187 *livres*, 6 *sols*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 12.—Gorbel (Görtz) is fully authorized and comes now most seriously to the fact. Villeneuve (Dillon) had already several conferences with him, and I hope Arthur (James) will be pleased with what passed on this score, which is all I'll venture to say by letter. I presume and am almost certain Villeneuve will be able to part for Roger (Avignon) the 16th instant. Mr. Johnston (Mar) may be sure his delay here is both necessary and essential for Arthur's interest in the present crisis. I refer an ample explication to first meeting.

For Arthur's satisfaction I repeat what I said in my last, that considering the conjuncture affairs will be settled more advantageously than hoped for some time ago.

Sir William Keith to John Paterson.

1717, January 12. St. Germains.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the Duke of Mar, and to desire his allowance may be augmented, as he cannot live there on 60 *livres* a month.

Sir William Keith to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 12. St. Germains.—Informing him that he came as far as Sens on his way to Avignon, but was there seized with a fever, which weakened him so much that he was not able to undertake the journey, but, as soon as he is able, he will go, if allowed, to kiss his master's hand, and as he may want a little money for the journey, begging him to write to Mr. Dicconson to afford it him, and, if he does not go, requesting an augmentation of his allowance.

Mark Bannerman to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 12. Bordeaux.—Thanking him for providing him with subsistence to keep him from starving, and informing him that out of 500 *livres*, which was a small part of the cargo he meddled with, most of the commonalty are sent home, and a great part of the gentlemen's quarters cleared, so that they are able to live on his Majesty's subsistence. Some, who have disposed of the best part of the cargo, have vaunted to be the authors of disposing of the common people, but he, with the assistance of some of the King's good friends there, has done with 500 *livres* what others should have done with 500*l*.

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 12. Bordeaux.—Repeating that he would rather have his money and would be content with David George's bills payable a quarter each in three, six, nine and twelve months, and enclosing a list of what he had paid there, by his Grace's orders, amounting to 600 *livres* with about 100 more to pay to persons not yet come to him, with particulars to certain persons. *With notes by Sir W. Ellis on the back.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, January 12.—This is my third to you within these three days. I hope the two former would come safe and before you left. I had a letter to-day from Lesard (Southcott), but, since he has told you all, I need not recapitulate, and another from Milflower (Holland) of the 29th confirming all

that the enclosed I sent you two days ago contained. (Recapitulation of part of the news in Sir H. Paterson's letter of that date calendared *ante, p.* 371).

It is thought advisable that Arthur (James) should write to Gorbel (Görtz), which he has done, and sent it to Jerry (Jerningham) to deliver, in which he refers a good deal to Villeneuve's being to write to him, and also mentions Tumaux's (the Czar's) offers. There was a necessity of referring some things to Jerry, so its requisite he be let into the affair in order to his speaking to Gorbel of particulars. Johnson (Mar) has therefore written to him, but that should not hinder Villeneuve from doing so too, for the last may be able to give him lights and directions which the first cannot. I wish this may come in time for Villeneuve's writing before his setting out. Gaining time is now a precious thing.

Nothing could be more unlucky than the misunderstanding betwixt Gorbel and Jeofry (Sparre), and the more that Jeofry would have been more agreeable to Tumaux than the other, and the letter I had to-day proposes Jeofry's going to Milflower on that account to finish the bargain with Tumaux, but there will be no thinking of that, since things stand so betwixt Gorbel and him. O'Brian (Walkingshaw) is informed of all that Tumaux proposes as to Rochford (the Emperor), and the letter says they wish Rochford's countenancing of Arthur may be put on the issue of Tumaux's doing for Rochford what he proposes on that account, which is certainly as much as can be wished of Tumaux.

Elbore junior (C. Erskine) is to write to me as soon as he has been with Gorbel. How much now depends on his honesty! Let him be but honest and Humphry (King of Sweden) not inflexible and blind to his own interest, and I would look on the game to be almost sure. The letter also confirms Tumaux's new agreement with Palfie (King of Prussia) in exclusion to Kenrick (King George) with whom he is as ill as the other, and says it will be Humphry's fault and his stiffness, if this turn not to good account.

I can scarce think but Rochford for his own interest will close with Tumaux's offer, but, separate from that, if the other two agree, the thing will do.

Since so considerable a quantity of Orlando's effects (money) is now put into Gorbel's hands, is it possible he will play *boutu*? but then it is high time he should speak plain, and to concert everything with Arthur and whom he entrusts, and, if he do not immediately, I shall much doubt of his sincerity. I'll long to know what Jeofry says now to it, that he knows of the effects being actually come, and what Gorbel writes to him, for I suppose they still correspond.

The affair of Boteville (the treaty) is strangely long of finishing. What is the matter with it? I do not know now but it might be a loss should it go back, if Rochford do as is hoped. Pray Heavens that Gorbel be not a blab, as Tumaux

thinks, which would ruin all. It is thought what was necessary to send to Jerry or Hooker (Jerningham) is of too much consequence to be trusted to the post, so it is sent as this is by express, who, I hope, may meet you by the way if not at Paris. If so, you are to open mine to Jerry or Hooker, peruse them, which the enclosed note will enable you to do, and then forward them with what is necessary from yourself. The express is ordered to go by Bagnal (Brussels) and from that on, if Jerry is not there.

It was thought necessary to s e n d 64,33,69,34 f u l l 32,62,43,43 p o w e r s t o J e r y 67,68,61,33,65,64 63,68 41,33,65,30 which is done as well as could be done here in haste, and what is wanting or amiss may be helped as he advises.

The sooner you dispatch the bearer so that he may proceed on his journey the better.

Postscript.—January 13.—Since writing the post is come, which brings one from Jerry of the 3rd, calendared *ante, p.* 393. (Recapitulation of part of the news in it). I wish they may not bubble Rocheford. Dobson (Downes) brought not back the chaise he carried from hence, which I much regret, there being only one here, so I wish you could find a way of sending it. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to G. Hooker (Jerningham).

1717, January 12.—I wrote to you the 8th and a note last night, referring you to what Lambert (Dillon) was to write to you, but this may come to you before it, and I hope it will find you with Shihy (Holland) again where I wrote to you to go.

Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) and Doyle (C. Erskine) would inform you what I wrote to them, and I hope Doyle has had good success with Mr. Longford (Görtz). It is necessary to inform you more particularly that for some time a particular affair of trade has been in agitation betwixt Mr. Robertson (James) and Saxby (King of Sweden), carried on by means of Milson (Sparre) and Longford. Proposals were sent to Robertson by them some time ago, and his particular answers returned, but they put off coming to any conclusion till they should have Saxby's answer, as they said, but in reality till they should see if a sufficient quantity of Mr. Moon's effects (money) could be procured from Holmes (England) though they made shy to own that Saxby would take it, but we saw there was nothing to be done without it. "This being the thing necessary all hands were set to work, and Hooker's brother has acted no small nor insignificant part in it. It has answered better than could well have been expected, and there is now t h e r t y t h o u s a n d p o u n d s 12,34,37,29,12,16 12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38 27,26,13,25,38,11 a c t u a l y g o t 41,39,12,13,41,23,16 35,26,12 and I believe a g o o d 41 35,26,26,38

p a r t o f i t
27, 41, 29, 12 26, 36 21, 12 in Longford's hands by this time. We are still in hopes of more, and the time for beginning the trade draws near, so it's now high time for Robertson to have something from them, whereon he may surely rely. Their proposals with Robertson's answers are in Longford's hands, so that I thought it needless to send you a copy of them, because you may have them from him who, I suppose, will not refuse it. There is a unlucky thing happened since. Longford and Milson are fallen out between themselves to such a degree that they are not likely to agree again, but it is not at all upon anything concerning Robertson's affair, though it may have unlucky effects. Milson we take to be a very honest man, our good friend, and he was the first beginner of this affair, but Longford, I believe, is better with Saxby and more trusted by him and has this affair so much in his hands, that it is certainly in his power entirely to ruin it, if he be disgusted. Milson, notwithstanding their quarrel, thinks Longford so much persuaded that it is Saxby's interest to be in co-partnership with Robertson, that he believes he is sincere in it, but he will have it all to roll on himself. Longford has all along acted with great caution and a certain backwardness in having any correspondence directly with Robertson, and by a letter of his I saw, seems as if he liked better corresponding separately with Mr. Holmes (England), at least I take it so, and upon that account I cannot help having some suspicions of him. Mr. Morish (Gyllenborg) and Longford keep close correspondence, and of late Morish has said little or nothing to Milson of Robertson's affair, though we know that Newton (James' friends in England), and Morish are every day busy about it. I had a few posts ago a letter from Holmes which told me that Morish assured Newton (from Longford, I suppose), that the resolution was firmly taken by Saxby as to Robertson's affair, that Longford was to go and see the goods shipped and that Saxby was to be supercargo to them himself, at the same time they pressed Newton for Moon's effects, without which nothing could be done, and notwithstanding all this Robertson has heard nothing from Longford since, which looks a little odd, nor was it known to him before that Saxby proposed being supercargo. His being so is very well if in concert with Robertson and ought to be encouraged, but without that, I think it gives the more ground for my suspicions of Longford's having some bye thing in view. Longford, too, has always put off entering into any direct agreement with Robertson, nor do we know if he has powers to do it, now, if that be with a design only for the affairs being kept the more secret, good and well, but it looks a little suspicious too. It is certain, if this affair go on, there is an absolute necessity that some things be previously concerted, as where and how Robertson, etc., is to join the company, and his present situation is such that he must necessarily know that point soon, in order to regulate

himself accordingly. The success that has been with Holmes in obtaining of Moon's effects is all by Robertson's influence, and the necessary things he did for it, and, should any foolish whim come in Saxby or Longford's heads of acting anything or any part there without him, they would find themselves mistaken, nay, even if Saxby with all that is necessary of his effects should think of going to Holmes' house without Robertson and Mr. Lumley (Ormonde), he would find that he wanted the essential things. I confess the thing's being carried on with the utmost secrecy is principally to be considered, for the least discovery of it ruins all, and, if it be not put in execution before the least knowledge of it with Nagle (France), it can never be done with success, so Robertson's and Lumley's joining of the company before they be at Holmes wants not its own inconveniencies, upon account of the secrecy, but sure it is fit that should be concerted, and also whether or not Saxby thinks of trading with Rowland (Scotland) at the same time he does it with Holmes, as it is certainly requisite he should, if he have effects for it and can transport them, which, last I am afraid will be the most difficult, though it be absolutely necessary something should be done that way if ever so small.

"You must know that the propositions I mention above to Robertson and his answers were before Robertson knew anything of Mr. Blunt's (the Czar's) good inclinations to be in co-partnership with him, and what we now know of him alters the case a good deal, and, if Longford be sincere and Saxby not blind to his own interest, it makes it a great deal better than it then was and may make the affair much easier and in a manner sure.

"Blunt's bad opinion of Longford is another unlucky thing, for you see how much it is in his power to ruin all, so he must necessarily be managed, and I hope when Blunt knows so he will concur in doing of it. I do not mean by this that Blunt should immediately be let into all this affair, but only, until you see if they agree their matters, that Longford has in general an affair of Robertson's so much in his hands that it is absolutely necessary to keep measures with him, and, if Longford be acting an honest part towards Robertson, he will soon show Blunt that he is to be trusted.

"Atkins writes to me that Cobler (Cadogan) has been making endeavours to gain Longford and that Blunt knows it. If Longford be honest this may have good effects, but if not, may ruin all.

"Thus stands the affair and Mr. Robertson thinks it is absolutely necessary that Hooker should forthwith meet with Longford and talk it over fully with him. For that purpose he has sent enclosed a letter to be delivered by Hooker to him which Hooker will explain, and upon that it is now absolutely fit that Robertson should know from Longford what he has to rely on and a concert to be taken for the things and measures necessary.

"Hooker upon his conversing with Longford will soon be able to make a judgment on his way of acting, and I hope Mr. Lambert may give him some further lights and instructions in this affair.

"You will easily see the vast consequences of all this being gone about in the most private manner, and no more hands being employed about it than what of necessity must. Robertson has entire confidence in Hooker and so trusts all to him. He will long impatiently for a return and what powers are necessary shall be sent him.

"I know that Hooker was informed of Blunt's proposal as to Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) which, indeed, is a very good article, and I doubt not of his having wrote to Mr. Obrion (Walkingshaw) of it as Denison now has. I should think that Blunt has taken his own way too of letting Ingolsby know this and I cannot doubt of its having good effects.

"Blunt's new agreement with Mr. Glasgo (King of Prussia), which Atkins writes of, exclusive of Hally (King George) with whom I hear otherwise Glasgo is very angry, may come to be of very good service, and who knows but Blunt may get him to be friendly to Robertson, and Robertson could, if his affair were settled, make it very well worth Glasgo's while to be so. Mr. Gould (the States General) will never do him justice in a claim he has in his parts and Robertson could force him to do it.

"I have omitted to tell you above that Morish said to Newton when he told him of Saxby's having firmly taken the resolution as to Robertson's affair, that Saxby was to i m b a r q u e 21,24,40,41,29,28,13,37 f o r 36,26,29 Holmes e i g h t 37,21,35,34,12 t h o u s a n d 12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38 f o o t 36,26,26,12 and f o u r 36,26,13,29 t h o u 12,34,26,13: h o r s e 34,26,29,11,37. Now if he could send t h r e e 12,34,29,37,37 o r 26,29 f o u r 36,26,13,29 t h 12,34: at the same time to Rowland, it would do well.

"13th.—Since writing what's above, it was thought of too great consequence to be trusted by the post, therefore it goes by an express which I hope will likewise carry it quicker than the post would do. There is also sent a 41 p o u e r 27,26,13,37,29 t o 12,26 y o u 16,26,16 as it could be done in so much haste and without any help of forms. It was in case there should be necessity for any such thing just now, but what else may be necessary you will send and they shall be done and returned you, and I wish you may have occasion for them.

"There is one thing which, if Hooker came to have anything to do with Soho (de Prié) as to Robertson's abode with Laly (Brussels) or thereabouts, perhaps there might be difficulty in any security that were necessary for it to give h i m 34,21,24 h i s 34,21,11

o u n n a m e
26,13,25 25,41,24,37 and, if there be, Hooker needs be in no pain about that, but agree to that o f C h e x a S t.
26,36 39,34,37,15,41 11,12
G e o r g e
35,37,26,29,35,37 though that would not do well in any f o r m a l t r e a t y.
36,26,29,24,41,23 12,29,37,41,12,16.

"I send you also enclosed duplicates of what was sent another way some days ago, in case they should have miscarried or by accident be too long in coming, which if so, you will give them to whom the originals were intended.

"Mr. Landskin's (treaty's) affair draws out to a great length, I doubt much now whether or not it be better or worse for Robertson if it should miscarry.

"Since I have had more time for the dispatching of this than I thought when I set about it, I have caused to make copies of what I referred Hooker to get from Longford, which go along with this.

"The express is to go by Lambert, though I am not sure but it may miss him, but, if it does not, I have written to him to open the packets for you that he may the better know what to write to you.

"In case Hooker should be still with Lally, the express is ordered to go that way and I have written to Bonner (T. Bruce) about him, to whom I have left it either to send him on to Hooker, should he be gone, or to send the packets any other way he thinks safest, and to keep the express with him until he gets Hooker's return.

"Mr. Robertson expects that Hooker should keep him who is sent express with this until he can send some solid answer to all this, or what may be worth the while of his returning post. What money will be necessary for him Mr. Hooker must get it advanced for him, and he may draw on Mr. Jennings' (Queen Mary's) man for it. He has got here or is to get at Paris what will carry him to the end of his journey, and Hooker will take care of him after that.

"This minute I have Mr. Hooker's of the 3rd with Doyle's (C. Erskine's) enclosed. Robertson is very well pleased with Hooker's proceedings at Laly, but by Soho's way of proceeding with him, Ingolsby is either endeavouring to accommodate his matters with Haly and Gould or else Soho had not then received his orders, and perhaps Ingoldsby has not yet determined himself and stands off until he sees the affair of Landskin entirely concluded, one way or the other. Whatever it be Robertson is sure that Hooker will do and act for the best, which he will better see than we at this distance."

Doyle is right in thinking it would be of advantage, if Ingolsby would apply to Blunt and make the demands, but I'm afraid he will not without some assurances they would be favourably received, and, if that be too long doing, he may be induced to yield in some things to Haly and Gould which he

would not otherwise, Robertson is infinitely obliged to Blunt, and I am not a little pleased with the part Murphy (Dr. Erskine), Doyle and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) have acted.

Now that Blunt acts so good and generous a part, Hooker must take care that Robertson may not be obliged in any agreement with Saxby to do what would be unhandsome towards him, but I hope Blunt and Saxby's affair will be made up and so there will be no occasion for this precaution. *Holograph.* 11 *pages. Endorsed,* "Sent by express to Mr. Dillon, who returned the express with it 'twixt Paris and Avignon."

Mr. Robertson (James III) to Monsieur Longford (Görtz).

1717, January 12.—The hopes that Mr. Lumley (Ormonde) gave you some time ago have not been vain, and I have now the pleasure of being able to assure you that we have already t h e r t y t h o u s a n d p o u n d s 12,34,37,29,12.16 12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38 27,26,13,25,38,11 s t e r l i n g 11,12,37,29,23,21,25,35 at your service, of which I hope you have already received a part. I have felt an inconceivable joy at hearing that the resolution was taken on your side. You see that on ours everything goes according to your wishes, and that we neglect nothing to hasten the carrying on of such a profitable trade. The good dispositions in which we have found the merchant Blunt (the Czar), ought to contribute not a little thereto, for I venture to flatter myself that I have been of service to you with him. Everything at present is in your hands, Mr. Blunt offers you an honourable accommodation, Mr. Holmes (England) is in a better disposition than ever, and Mr. Moon (money) is not wanting for you. In two words we have brought the business to such a point that it depends only on Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) to make himself a greater and more powerful trader than ever. I lay great stress on your good offices with him and on your diligence in executing the orders you have received, for time presses extremely and delays may not only cause a change in the dispositions in which people everywhere are at present, but may more than anything else affect the secrecy which is of such importance. I might add much, but shall refer myself to what Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) will tell you by word of mouth and Mr. Lambert (Dillon) by letter. I cannot however keep myself from reminding you myself that one of the most important things at present is to establish a safe correspondence between you and me, for you see clearly that, in my uncertain situation, ignorance might make me take false steps at a time when everything should be done in concert with you, and when all my proceedings should be regulated by the resolutions taken or to be taken on your side. Take your measures, choose your canals, rely on my secrecy, but lose not a moment, I conjure you, in giving me the necessary lights. You have at present in your hands an excellent opportunity of doing a considerable service to your master, and of

making yourself considerable in the world. If the assurances of my friendship and of the most essential returns in the future should be of any weight with you, you will not want motives for supporting the present business with all your credit with Mr. Saxby, whose trading interests are so closely united to mine. *French. In Nairne's hand, with the last line and signature in James'. 2½ pages. Enclosed in the last.*

Geoffry (Baron de Sparre) to James III.

1717, January 13.—It needed no less than such a courier as he who will deliver my letter to your Majesty to make me venture it. No one too can better than he bear witness of the zeal and affection which makes me devoted to the person and interests of your Majesty. I trust to his longstanding friendship to give you a faithful report, he having here been a witness of my good will. I assure you that it shall never relax, and, if results do not follow it, it shall not be my fault. *French.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 13, (sent the 15th). Bourgat (the Hague.)—I wrote to you very often of late, but have had none from you for a very great while. I hope you have seen a friend before this, who was advised to travel towards your parts for his health. I wrote a short letter by him and doubt not he will give all satisfaction as to that person's inclination with whom he has been lately. He is much impatient to hear from Brumfield (Mar) that he may take his resolutions accordingly, for the season advances and people so much concerned in trade as that person is must think of laying out a part of his stock to the best advantage. Brumfield may believe that Doyle (C. Erskine) and Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) are uneasy that they have not yet heard of any of their letters being received of a long while, and that was one reason for advising Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) to undertake his voyage, and indeed he was the properest person for it. I wish it may give satisfaction, for it was done for the best. He knows how necessary it is that he soon unload, that the ship may return in due time. I am now with Hooker (Jerningham), who is returned from Mr. Lally's (Brussels), and I understand he has given Mr. Denison (Mar) a full account of his business there.

O'Brion (Walkingshaw) is likewise wrote to. It seems Soho (de Prié) kept more on the reserve than was expected, but at the same time seems friendly enough, and advises application to be made to Mr. Corbet (Vienna) and allowance obtained for his discoursing with any here on that subject. Now that Mr. Lanskin's affair (the treaty) is ended, it's said Trotter (the Jacobites in Holland) will meet with some trouble, but I can scarce believe it, or that it will at least be soon, and it does not seem clear that all Mr. Trotter's people will be included, but only three or four. I send you one enclosed from a near cousin

of Mr. Denison's, who came here lately. I suppose Mr. Denison is to determine him in his motions. Another friend of his is likewise come here, who desires me to acquaint him of it, and that he is to be disposed of by him, though he inclines much to go to him himself. He is very lately come from Mr. Rowland (Scotland), and left all friends there very well, and says that Mr. Daly (the King's friends in Scotland) is in as good heart as ever and as well disposed. He has been all this while near where Mr. Denison was when he came first last year from Mr. Preston (London), and his friends here are well. He was some days with Mr. Cregton (Edinburgh) before he set out, and was with a near friend of Mr. Denison's there, L[ogie ?] D[rummon ?]de. Two or three more are likewise come here and a brother of General Gordon's and two more are unluckily cast away, which I suppose you have heard of.

January 15. *Postscript* by Mr. Jerningham.—I stayed at Mr. Lally as long as there was any hopes of doing business. At parting thence Mr. Soho gave me to understand by Mr. Ailmer (Lord Ailesbury) who is most intimate with him, that he would do all in his power, but that his inclinations were much straitened by his present circumstances. In the meantime Mr. Ailmer has promised not to be wanting in anything in his power to serve Mr. Rob[ertson] (James). Mr. Cal[lendar], (Sir H. Paterson) gives me to understand since he was here with me that he has had a letter from Mr. Denison desiring to know if he thinks our merchants can be safe at Mr. Lally. What I dare say is that Mr. Soho and all the chief of Mr. Lally are ready and willing to receive them, and their privileges are so singular that there is no room to apprehend any danger from thence. For good reasons I should be glad to see them there even to a great number.

I am sorry you'll be obliged to go farther off, which will prove more and more inconvenient to your correspondents, yet we shall find this advantage that the divisions will increase in Mr. Holmes (England) the more that Mr. Robertson's retreat in appearance makes them safe, for affairs are in such a train there that all things of themselves will fall to pieces, which nothing can unite but some fresh alarm of the approaches of the common danger. Mr. Barry (the Emperor's envoy in Holland) has not had a return to his letters, but it is daily expected. He is still in good heart that matters will go well. I've got now a copy of Mr. Landskip, which, besides what you know, is not worth sending. The Dutch are guarantees only for the fifth article, which was the first I sent you. As to the 2nd and 3rd, which I sent from Antwerp, they are not concerned in them, and therefore I believe our friends will be quiet here. France gives them the title of *Hauts et Puissants* and have given them an equivalent near the same to the tariff of 1641, which is that of 1669, and taking off from that twice 2 *sols par livre*, which was the usual *impot* on the woollen manufactures and other commodities and with it leave to bring in these goods at all the ports of France, which was permitted before only at Calais and St. Valery.

A. Cameron to Robert Gordon for his Nephew, Mr. McDougal, at Bordeaux.

1717, January 13. Avignon.—Acknowledging his letter which he wou'd have answered sooner had he not insinuated he was coming to Avignon that week.—I believe it is not advisable for you to undertake a journey here, not knowing how soon you must leave it, if you came. Therefore pray let me have a particular account how you left all your friends and nearest concerns and mine, and where and in what condition they were in when you came away, where you embarked, and whether you heard anything of my nephew, young Ba[l]haldy, about whom I am in great pain, my wife's last letter giving me account that she expected he was here by the time she wrote. Let me know how and where you left Sir Donald and McKenine (McKinnon), and anent the health of the first, and how he is to dispose of his eldest son. Orders are already sent to provide you all there with money to subsist you. My brother gives you his hearty service.

Alexander Gordon to the Same.

1717, January 13. Avignon.—On the receipt of his first letter he had spoken to the Duke of Mar concerning them all, and referring him to what the Duke had written concerning his coming there and also concerning his subsistence.

Jo. Barry (the Duke of Mar) to T. Southcott.

1717, January 13.—I had yours of the 5th. I did not answer your former, because Mr. Du Bray was to write all that was then needful. I fancy you have been mistaken in the hints you mention having had from England, for I do not remember I ever wrote anything there of being dissatisfied with you, and I cannot answer for what you might hear from elsewhere. Some people may take their own strong imaginations for real truths.

I own I was afraid that some things, which I was persuaded your zeal moved you to, might have had bad effects with some of Mr. La Tour's (James') friends with Mr. Delcour (England), who had the coffee trade (collection of money) entrusted to them, and had desired that nobody else might be employed in it. The good of the trade was the only thing I had in view which, I believe, was your case too. If it be done, I am very indifferent by whom, and now that the good disposition of Mr. Delcour has got the better of all little mistakes, and the thing has in great measure succeeded, I am very well pleased with you in particular. I heard that a great peer, whom you had formerly got to do something in the coffee trade, when asked about something of the same kind again now on the other side, said that what he would do in it would be ordered on this side, and, if anything be done, I suppose it will be by you. I hope the coffee trade will still go on and shall be glad to hear further from you of it. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson).

1717, January 13.—Acknowledging his letters of 25 and 29 December and C. Erskine's of 24 December which he had answered on the 10th.—This may be with you sooner going by express who carries dispatches to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham), to whom I have written so fully I need say little to you. The more private the bearer is during his stay with you the better. You will find out Mr. Hooker to him or direct him where to find him, and so that it may be very privately and without observation. *Copy.*

J. Anderson (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Bonner (T. Bruce.)

1717, January 13.—I wrote to Mr. Hooker the 8th who would communicate most of it to you, and answered in it most of what you wrote in yours of 27 December and former letters.

I suppose he's now gone back to his former station, but, to be sure, and it being not far out of the way, I have ordered the express with this and some dispatches for him to go your way. If you think it safer or more private to send on his packet by another than by the bearer, you will do it, and let him wait with you for the returns, and, if you think he will do as well as another, let him go on with all expedition as you will advise him in the most discreet manner, and he may return by you to bring anything you have to send. I wrote so fully to Mr. Hooker in my last and now, that, till I hear from him or you, I have nothing to add. He was ordered to leave his business in your parts in your hands and Mr. Fuller's (Falconbridge) who, I am sure will take care of it. I did not think it needful to write again to Mr. Nash, (Lord Nithsdale), after what you had done in it, and I have never had an answer to my last. Mr. Armor (James) is very well and knows nothing yet of his leaving his present quarters, though he expects every day to hear of it. *Copy.*

Account.

[1717, January 13.]—Of sums due for postage of various letters from 25 November, 1716 to 11 January, 1717 with a note of payment of part thereof, 13 January, 1717.

Monsieur Bruny to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 13. Marseilles.—Enclosing a packet sent him by a ship just arrived from Cadiz to be forwarded to the Duke, adding that, as a ship is about to sail for Cadiz, an answer can be sent by her, if the Duke wishes. *French.*

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, January 14. Bordeaux.—I shall follow your orders as to the list sent except for young Keppoch, McDougal of Lorne and his brother to whom I had advanced 100 *livres* ere they parted hence. I have paid since my last 45 *livres* to the poor

people that came with Charteris, and shall pay what remains of them here, but must expect a fund for the advances I have made, not being in a condition to lay out of my own money.

(Concerning his claims on the ship against Capt. George, as in divers others of his letters.)

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1717, Thursday, January 3[-14].—I have yours of your 1st and 8th with the enclosures, and shall write fully to Mr. Morris (Mar) very soon.

Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford) designs positively to be ready next Saturday to dispatch his friend.

Our chief factor, Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), as I told you in my last, is gone out of town for a little recess and being not very well in his health. But one reason was, as I hinted, some mutual complaints between him and Mr. Howe (Lord Oxford). The detail would be too long, but Le Brun (Ogilvy) shall tell it you. Mistress Oldfield (Oglethorpe) and I are to labour to set all to rights again, as often we do in several such cases.

These *contretemps* have hindered making any distinct and solid answer to Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) proposals, and John's (James') queries on that subject.

I hope we shall soon cement matters again, and what I write to you of any misfortune of that nature is nothing but what I reckon my duty to tell you of things as they pass to-day or change to-morrow, all which is only into your own bosom, that is, the very necessary few, who are to see everything and weigh everything, and nobody else the wiser.

Mr. Rigg, before he went, desired the several partners for the goods desired to give in their shares, which lay still ready in their own hands and not in Mr. Rigg's, to Mr. William Brown (Menzies), that he might take the immediate care and trouble of transmitting them in parcels, since all together would not be convenient. Mr. Brown therefore desires you would speak to Mr. Thomas Bayard (Inese himself) to call on Mr. Arthur in Paris, who will pay him 1856*l.* 10*s.* sterling, for which he is only to give him his receipt and no other form necessary.

Mr. Rigg took this resolution, first, because some of the money furnished by some partners was gone to Paris already, and secondly because the chief factor for St. Katherine's (Sweden) is now himself at Paris, and may take immediate care of those commissions and goods wanted.

We are still in great uncertainty as to his Majesty's return, or what ministry we are to have, and as to the articles of the treaty. 2½ *pages.*

John Paterson to William Gordon.

1717, January 14. Avignon.—The bearer, Major McPherson, had orders to inquire for General Dillon on the road, but, lest the General be still at Paris or St. Germains, when the bearer

arrives, you must find him out and carry the Major to him, as privately as you can, so that nobody may know or suspect of anybody's being sent from hence at this time. He is to deliver you a packet of letters, but must not be detained till they are given out, so you'll deliver the letters enclosed to the persons they are addressed to, without saying which way they came. You are likewise to advance to the Major 300 *livres* to carry him on his journey, conform to the Duke of Mar's instructions.

In case Mr. Dillon be set out before McPherson arrives, and he miss him on the road, you are immediately to send the letters addressed to Mr. Dillon to Mr. Inese.

The Duc de Noailles to James III.

1717, January 15. Paris.—Availing himself of Mr. Dillon's journey to remind his Majesty of himself and to assure him of the zeal he will always have to give him proofs of his most respectful attachment, and begging him to believe that he will never omit anything that depends on him to deserve his favour, and that the sad circumstances of his removal will never lessen his zeal for his service. *French.*

Mr. Panton to Major Fraser.

1717, January 15. [Received at Avignon].—People seemed surprised at Lord Townshend's being turned out, and nobody doubts but Walpole, his brother-in-law, will soon follow, in whose room they talk of Lord Carnarvon's being made Lord Treasurer—this no doubt with an intention to open a door to such of the Tories as will best fit their purposes. Add to this an indemnity, and they reckon to have settled their matters on a pretty sure bottom. This change has been brought about by the Marlborough faction, that is, Sunderland, Stanhope and Cadogan. The handle used against the others is making too much court to the son in the father's absence, and their dealing too gently or conniving at Argyle's favour. Orders are already come to fill the place of Groom of the Stole to the Prince, which has been vacant ever since Argyle's demission, with a certification, that if he did not, they would do it for him. You've heard already that Stanhope is to be Earl of Sussex and first Secretary of State, Methuen second, and Roxburgh third, Montrose Registrar for Scotland. Of the Tories who have already declared themselves ready to come in I've heard mentioned Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Bromley. Lord Bolingbroke is very active with his Tory friends in England to persuade them that now is the time for them to recover all their losses by coming in, and he doubts not they may by accepting anything now be in a capacity to turn out the remaining Whigs in a short time. Lord Stair and he sup at least three times a week together, sometimes *tête-à-tête*, sometimes with a third, whom I can trust and had it from. All these news, I'm afraid, will alarm you, but I am not so much afraid, for I plainly see far more difficulties in the

execution of the project than they imagine, not but that there are rogues enough among the Tories to accept of those places they will offer, but the Whigs, that will be disobliged by it, will create more trouble to the Government than those Tories can serve it, who, I believe however, will carry over but few of the affections of the people with them. Besides, 'tis very plain that everything tends to an open rupture 'twixt the father and son.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 15.—Onlv yesterday Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) received Mr. Denison's (Mar's) of the 25th, in which the receipt of four of his is acknowledged, "and I hope he has got several more since, a note of all which was sent him by a sure hand who, I hope, has met with Brumfield (Mar) before this time. I had a good hand in getting that person to undertake the voyage, and now that I have seen that from Denison of the 25th I think still there was the more reason for it. I find that person was advised at Mr. Lally's (Brussels) to go by Rawly (Paris), having had some apprehension of Brumfield's being there, so I fear that would detain him a day or two longer than otherwise. However, I am very hopeful he will finish his voyage in good time, and I likewise doubt not but Brumfield will think the voyage worth while. That affair continuing much in the same state it was when the Skipper (Sir H. Stirling) left us, there needs no more be said about it, but must refer all to him. He is a very honest skipper and, I hope, will deliver his loading in good condition, and it will be very ill luck if it cannot be made to turn to some account, for, were it possible to get Whiteford (King of Sweden) to join his stock and to enter into partnership, the best traders here think it scarcely possible it could well fail of turning to a good account. We are told here from pretty good hands that Whiteford offers to submit all his concerns entirely to Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor). This I should not much dislike, though it would be no doubt better and I believe as much fully for his interest that he would apply directly to our friend here, and he has a very easy way of doing it and must be infatuate if he does not soon, for such an opportunity will scarce offer to him again.

"I am sorry to understand that Doyle's (C. Erskine's) of the 30th is not come to hand, and, since the other has been found at last, I am still hopeful that may also. I fear there can be no account got of it here, and, if it do not fall into wrong hands, I hope the loss otherwise is by this time supplied. I have not seen Doyle since we saw the skipper set out, he having been since that with Murphy (Dr. Erskine), but I expect to meet with him this night or to-morrow, when Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) will acquaint him with the contents of Brumfield's. Atkins wrote to Denison yesterday from Mr. Bourgate's (the Hague) where he was with Hooker (Jerningham), who returned last week from Mr. Lally, and tells me he has written you the whole contents of his business there. These people, it seems, act more upon the reserve than was expected, though at the same time they show a great deal

of friendship. They pretend they are not instructed in these matters and advise that application should be made at Mr. Corbet's (Vienna) to which they promise their best offices. The difficulties that Mr. Ingolsby is in at present on account of Mr. Blair (the Turks) will, I am afraid, hinder him from doing what he otherwise would incline to do, and what is his interest to do, though at the same time I am very hopeful he wi'l make no difficulty in complying with what Brumfield seems now to desire. Blunt's offer to supply him with what herissons (thousands of men) he will want against Blair upon very easy conditions shall be laid before Barry (the Emperor's minister in Holland) here very soon, at least so far as is proper, and we shall know what equivalent he will give, and Obrion (Walkingshaw) is likewise written to of this matter, both by Atkins and Hooker, but, though I heard from him lately, he does not mention the receipt of these letters, and they were directed to a friend there to be given him. However, I am persuaded he has now got them, for the person they were sent to happened to be out of the way, which, I find, is the reason he has been so long of receiving them.

"Now that Mr. Lanskin's (the treaty) affair is ended we did not doubt of Mr. Robertson's (James') getting a summons, but we were in hopes that some more time would have been allowed him than what you mention, and we would fain hope that it may yet be so. This is but a bad season for one to undertake such a voyage and it's very hard, could it be prevented, but it seems there is no help for it at present, since no doubt all methods have been tried for another port, which I hope may yet be got in good time, and I pray God grant Mr. Robertson a safe voyage and keep him safe from shipwreck. So great a crew as he has at present will no doubt be very chargeable and otherwise inconvenient for him to carry along with him, and I make not the least doubt but those of them that incline to it will find reception in these parts, and especially with Mr. Lally and in his neighbourhood, and likewise with Mr. Coal (Liége), but they must be cautioned to behave themselves prudently and to come to these different people where I am pretty sure they will be received, and Hooker tells me that Soho (de Prié) said to a friend of his who made application on that head, that, though perhaps it would not be convenient at present for Ingolsby to make any public intimation on that account, yet he could assure him all seafaring men would be made welcome, and these people that I have named above and their neighbours are perfectly well disposed of themselves to receive them, and, were they once fixed there, I believe it would be a hard pull for the superiors of these people to get them removed, even though they were inclined to it; so let them take different ruts (routes) and when they arrive they must apply their trade at different ports at those places. However, that I may not pretend to take this upon myself, I shall endeavour, if possible, to have a more satisfactory account sent to Brumfield of this matter by next post. I am afraid what Denison mentions to have written to Wilson (T. Bruce) on this head of the 6th is not come to hand, at least it was not on Friday last when Hooker left him; however,

he may perhaps [have] got it since. Trotter (the Jacobites in Holland) has yet met with no uneasiness and is in hopes he will not, though he is informed Cobler (Cadogan) designs to complain of him. He has seen Mr. Lanskin and does not think he is comprehended in it, though Atkins and those in his circumstances no doubt are, but those are so few that it is thought it will be scarce worth while to demand it, and, if they do, these people resolve to go into the service of those persons above, where they have not the least doubt of being well received.

"In Atkins's of the 13th he told Denison of some being come hither, a note of whom is here sent and a letter was sent from P[itsli]go. Innerey was the other person mentioned, whom I believe I forgot to name. I find he inclines much to go where Denison is, but I think that will be inconvenient for him or any other to do at present. Nothing has been yet remitted to those that were mentioned long ago, and, should they now be under the difficulties of changing their quarters, it will be hard enough upon them, nor is it much in the power of those here to help them much. I have sent J. Pa[terson] a note of any little thing that has been advanced them which there was a necessity for to keep some of them from mere want. They have been kept from being troublesome as much as was possible, and would be more so, was it in the power of those here.

"The impatience I was in this while past lest letters should not have been received made me advise in one I wrote lately that Denison should change my address, and it is fit it be so still, and direct all his letters on the back to Mr. Atkins, Marchand, to the care of the same person as before and let Mr. Cross (W. Gordon) be always ordered to put them under a cover to that person and direct it on the back to himself, which will be better than to any other person.

"Had I thought of Mr. Robertson's removal so soon where you mention, I would have undertaken the skipper's voyage myself, for I should have had a great inclination of paying my respects to my friends, but, since that by the present appearance cannot now well be, they have my best wishes wherever they go, and though Copinger (Italy) seems likely to be the first port they will stop at, yet I heartily wish and hope their stay may not be long there but as short as possible, that air being very unwholesome and many ways inconvenient. Could not your ship be got freighted to some port in Mr. Broughton's (Switzerland) country, which is a much better situation for trade, and some here of these parts think that would not be hard to obtain, as I wrote some while ago and the method they proposed to obtain it, but I hope that may be after the terms of Mr. Lanskin is performed.

"Now, as for news, I can give you very little from these parts. No doubt you have heard of the triple alliance being concluded, and tho' G[eor]ge has been expected in E[nglan]d this long while, where they say he is much wanted, yet his departure from H[anove]r is not yet fixed, and it is now said that Stanhope goes over to manage all till G[eor]ge comes. By the last accounts from thence their divisions are very great, and L[ord] T[ownshen]d

has retired to the country very much mortified. The divisions between those two factions of the father and son's is said to be as great as can be. Several other changes are expected, and G[eor]ge is highly provoked against D[uke] Ar[gyle] and his pupil, who, they say, must remove upon his arrival. When the Parliament sits, it is expected they will get work enough. The prisoners at Carlisle have most of them all pleaded guilty, but upon what motives we cannot yet tell. The Lords of S[ession] and Commissioners of Enquiry are like to differ about placing of factors, and both have placed them, so there will be a fine competition, and the L[or]ds threaten rather to lay down their gowns than yield to them on that point. The factors placed by the Commissioners get so little obedience by the tenants that they threaten to quarter dragoons upon them for their salaries, which they are not yet like to make. In short our country is at present in a fine state and everybody crying out, but none to help them. S[ir] D. Dal[rymple] is gone for S[cotlan]d and gives out he is not to return to the Pa[rliament] because he sees they are still going on in the same destructive measures to the country." 6 *pages.*

Sir H. Paterson to John Paterson.

1717, January 15.—I send a note of what has been advanced to those who have been in straits. It has been done without order, but, had they not got it, some of them would have been in want. Several are indebted in their quarters, and, if obliged now to remove, it will straiten them very much. There is one article for Douglas who will tell you of it himself. Let my friend know that Innerey will not be able to support himself here, for they have left him nothing at home. I have never had any account of my brother James. Pray let me know if you have and where he is and what he has got done there. *Enclosed,*

> *The said note showing that besides the* 260 *guilders remitted from Paris,* 251 *guilders* 19 *stivers had been advanced in different sums to Mr. Douglas, Mr. Melvil, Mr. Law, Mr. Dalmahoy, Mr. Lesly, and Mr. Moncrief.*

Jo. Martin (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1717, January 15.—To-day I have yours of the 1st and are mighty glad of the hopes you give us. Mr. Black's (Walkingshaw's) credentials being desired to be lodged has a very good appearance, but I'll say no more now, being to write fully to you to-morrow by an express, which was thought necessary to be sent with the new letter you mention to Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) and full powers to Mr. Black. I have a letter to-day from Mr. Dunbar (Dillon) of the 9th telling me that Tomlinson's (the treaty) affair was finished and that Dunbar was to set out on the 15th from Rattray (the Regent) to Knox (James). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Barry.

1717, January 15.—I had yours of the 2nd and your writing so sensibly makes good what Mr. Lawless said of you. I will long to hear from you again on your having spoke to the principal workmen you mention. It will be necessary you should have an exact pattern for the swords, and I have made Clanronald write to one of his countrymen at Bordeaux, who, I doubt not, has one of these swords with him, telling him he has promised a present of a right Highland sword to a friend of his at Bayonne, and therefore begs him to give one to Mr. R. Gordon to be kept till the gentleman at Bayonne calls for it, which you will easily find a way of doing, and the sooner the better.

As to the ship, 'tis pity so good an occasion should be lost, therefore the King would have you buy her as for yourself, and you might get a month or two's time to pay the money, which the King in that time can let you have. Should he have no occasion for her this year, I suppose she could be sold again at little loss.

I doubt not, if you had a pattern for targets such as the Highlandmen use, you could likewise have them made, and they are as necessary almost as the swords, but they will be more liable to suspicion, if the making of them be noticed, so more caution is required. If there be any among our people at Bordeaux, one will be given to Mr. Gordon with the sword. You are to consider whether it will be better to ship them from your port or somewhere in Spain, but, whichever is chosen, it must be equally without the knowledge of any of the Government of either kingdom, so the Duke you mention must know nothing of it.

Should there be occasion to send this ship with the swords, it would be good at the same time to send some arms, powder and flints, and I suppose you could get them without suspicion on a short warning, but the swords cannot be had too soon. *Copy.* 2 *pages.*

Clanranald to R. Gordon at Bordeaux for Mr. MacDougall of Dunolly.

1717, January 15. Avignon.—Since I wrote last, I happened to be in company with some gentlemen of this country, who have a curiosity for the garb and weapons of our country. My intimacy with a gentleman who is not here at present induced me to promise him a broad sword, but I forgot at the time I left mine at St. Germains. I am nevertheless bound to make my word good, and therefore earnestly beg of you, since you are nearer than my friend with whom I left my sword, to give the best you have with you to Mr. Gordon, who will take care of it till the said gentleman calls for it in my name, and, if you have any occasion for mine that's at St. Germains, you shall command it whenever you please. Give my service to Keppoch and your brother. It's hard if amongst you three you can't afford one

sword rather than see my honour at stake, especially since I'm in a condition to refund it. Now I think on it, give also a target with the sword, for the compliment will look the better, and the target wont signify much after the sword is given. I have a couple at St. Germains and one of them shall be at your service with the sword.

John Paterson to Robert Gordon.

1717, January 15. Avignon.—The Duke orders me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 7th, and to let you know he laid it before the King, who indeed pities your case extremely, but you'll perceive by what his Grace wrote to you, and what I told you since, that this affair does not depend here, so that all he could do was to represent your circumstances at St. Germains, and this he thought he could not do better than by transmitting your letter, which he has done. 'Tis not unlikely you may hear from St. Germains about it, and, if any return to it be sent here, you shall be immediately informed of it. I have drawn a bill on you payable to Major Smith for 132 *livres*, which please pay him, if not inconvenient, and I shall repay it as you please. I am most heartily sorry for your present situation. If you write to R. Arbuthnot, tell him I often remember him, and, if Invernyttie and Mr. McKenzie are still at Bordeaux, pray offer my compliments to them and the rest of our friends with you.

John Paterson to Mr. Brisbane.

1717, January [?15.]—Protesting that every testimony of his good friend Brisbane's friendship imparts new life to him, that his letters are like the kindly dew which refreshes the earth, or to use a more modern simile they are like a billet doux from some fair hand which is capable to impart life or death with one stroke. There is a secret charm in friendship, to which a heathen author came nearest when he said "Καὶ θεὸς ἀυτός 'εστι φιλάνοια" and a Roman says much to the same purpose "*Felix est qui habet amicum cui liceat confidere.*" The writer only wants an opportunity to reduce his friendship for Brisbane to practice, which he longs for as a young bridegroom expecteth his bride.

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 16. Nancy.—Though our courier arrived four days ago, I could not give you an account earlier, having waited for his Royal Highness' orders, and some intimation of what he was to do. He told me last night he would send the King's letter to the Emperor, and accompany it with all the instances he could reasonably make in so nice a matter. I knew already it was the Prince of Vaudemont's and M. de Craon's opinion to him, and had done all that lay in me to fix them both on this advice, which is the best method to follow. They as well as H. R. H. find the King's letter very full and very well writ for to be

sent, and I am much mistaken or the King's own application, coming thus by a side wind to the Emperor, will make a deeper impression on his mind, than would the same things offered by H. R. H. in another method. It is most certain he himself expects no present success in any of the King's demands. The reasons so often alleged and recapitulated by you in yours of the 3rd seem to leave no great hopes of the Emperor's doing anything that may stir up the new allies against him. Time must ripen the fruit we expect from his resentment, and a favourable conclusion to the northern affairs may lay a good bottom for ours.

I gave H. R. H. a translation of the chief articles of your letter, and dwelt as long as I could on the part concerning the safety of refuge for the King's persecuted subjects in the Low Countries. He says that the degree of friendship or good understanding 'twixt the Emperor and G[eorge] on this occasion will in all appearance be the rule and measure of that azile, and that it will be hard to reckon on anything in that matter, till all explications betwixt those princes are over. All the Duke can do in it will not go so far as the instances of those worthy inhabitants who interest themselves in it.

As we have it here for certain that the three contracting powers have signed the treaty, I do not doubt but that his Majesty has received the odious message he expected. I hope for his health's sake they will allow him some delay till the rigour of the winter is over. H. R. H. ordered me to tell you that he will write to the King in a few days.

Postscript.—The Duke appears well pleased with his Majesty's being convinced of the necessity of his marrying without any more loss of time, and judges, as he always did, that it is a personal greatness in him to prefer the public interest to his particular nicety, and indeed in England these niceties of a suitable alliance have often yielded to private fancy. The late King's first marriage, to go no further, had nothing in it that could come near the great motives which press his Majesty to make a personal choice for want of a better. The nation never found fault with their kings' wives or mothers as to their birth. I pray God direct him in that as in the rest of his undertakings. I have nothing from Innsbruck for a long time.

'Tis very credible Lord Bolingbroke has made his peace, or is in a way for it. Being one of the main instruments of the unexpected peace obtained by the French and for laying the foundation of the Regent's title to succeed, the least they can do to gratify him is to reconcile him with G[eorge], since suffering for truth is not his principle.

Lord Argyle may meet with very hard dealings from his prevailing enemies. He may assume several shapes and characters for to be even with them, but I question whether they ever can vex him into loyalty ; the name of Argyle and the principles of a King's man appear to me very incompatible. 4 *pages.*

James Paterson to John Paterson.

1717, January 16. Turin.—My not writing before was occasioned by my tedious journey from hence to Palermo, and your letter not coming to hand till about six weeks ago. A letter I sent you to the Duke will show what progress I have made as to my affairs. I am very impatient for the Marquis de Trivi's arrival, for, if he were here, my business would go on better, but I do not despair after what the King told me. I desire you to remind his Grace to write again to Mr. Oglethorpe to remind the King of his promise, and also to let my brother know the first opportunity how my affairs stand. Lord George Murray gives his service to you and all friends.

James III to John Walkingshaw.

1717, January 16. Avignon.—Giving him a full power to treat and conclude treaties and agreements with the ministers of the Emperor. *Latin. Entry Book* 5, *p.* 34.

Steuart of Appin to Hew Wallace of Inglistoune.

1717, January 17. Sens.—Thanking him for his letter and advice.—I have been so ill with rheumatism that I could not stir out of my chamber. As to what you write about malicious stories, I cannot think any man so base as to think ill of me; at least I know the Duke of Mar has more justice and honour than to believe any malicious stories of any man that has lost his all for the King, nor can it be thought that man has come to France with any other design than to follow the King. I hope you'll do me justice to represent my condition to the Duke.

The Duke of Mar to John Carnegie.

1717, January 17. Avignon.—Since I wrote to you, 28 December, I had yours of 25 December and 5 January. I would have answered the first sooner, had I not expected every day on what I last wrote you, to hear of your having left Switzerland, but it is possible you are expecting an answer to your last before you do, and I fear mine has not come to you, so I enclose a copy of it. The King is very well pleased with your conduct. By the enclosed you last sent me, the King's residence at Altdorf would be but very precarious, since it would depend either on the Regent or Emperor to send him from thence when they pleased, which certainly one or other of them would very soon. The Regent has obliged himself by the treaty now signed not only to send him from Avignon and out of France, but to make him pass the Alps, so that, had he a mind to go to Altdorf, he behoved to do it in a clandestine way, which might have some bad consequences, and would occasion the Regent's getting him immediately removed, and besides, as things stand and the way it seems he could only be there, it is not preferable to some place of Italy, where, though he be obliged to go, I hope

his stay shall not be long. It is good though for him to keep this of Altdorf still in his power, whatever may happen, therefore he directs you to take the most proper manner in getting his thanks returned to those people, without saying positively that he will not make use of their favour to him, but that he is not yet sure if he will have occasion for it, and, if he has, that he will advertise them in time, and that, whether he has or not, he will always have a grateful sense of their civility. You will likewise make his compliments to those from whom you have met with civilities on his account. I'll expect to hear from you on this, and how you think of disposing of yourself.

We expect one here from the Regent to the King this week on the treaty's being signed, and then we'll know more of the King's motions, of which we are as yet pretty ignorant. We have reason to hope for some success with our friend Barrow-[field], and things look not worse at least elsewhere.

My last letters from England told me that Carnegy of Bonnymoon was likely to be saved, only because it was not Carnegie of Boisack. *Copy.*

Dr. Patrick Abercromby to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 18. Paris.—I wrote to you as soon as I could after my arrival here, and now I have been at St. Germains, and had the opportunity of conversing with several of our people, it may not be amiss to acquaint you with some particulars, true or false I shall not positively determine. I have a letter from my wife, who positively asserts as a truth not to be doubted, as having it, while she was in the messenger's hands at London, from unquestionable vouchers, that all the letters, papers, designs, &c., that had been sent to and entrusted with Mr. Arbuthnot at Rouen concerning the late attempt, were sent, or at least the substance of them timeously communicated to the Earl of Stair. She is very unwilling to believe that Mr. Arbuthnot himself knew anything of this, but, as his wife is known to be a blackhearted Huguenot, so she and the prentice, James Burnet, son of the late Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, are supposed to have managed the affair, the rather, because it is certain, says my wife, that James Burnet was soliciting the Government for a reward, and Mrs. Arbuthnot petitioning for a pension, while she was at London. She had this and much more to the same purpose from those who had it from Burnet's mouth, who chiefly insisted on the service he did in causing the King's arms to be seized at Havre. I can say nothing of the matter, save that I was a little dissatisfied to find one Le Grand, a Huguenot at Dieppe, so much entrusted with our affairs. I complained of it at the time, but was told that, though he was no well-wisher to our cause, yet he would for his own sake be faithful, and that Mr. Arbuthnot knew him well, so I was silenced.

The avarice, roguery, insufficiency and cowardice of the commanders and others of our people at Preston are perpetually talked of, and asserted with great oaths by not a few here and

at St. Germains. The persons they chiefly exclaim against are the Brigadier, his two brothers and bastard son, Capt. Dal[z]iel, etc. The particulars related of them are so infamous that one cannot prevail with oneself to believe them. What seems more probable is, that Appin and Major Mackintosh, with one or two more, have had the impudence, ever since they came hither, to talk very disrespectfully both of the King and your Grace for what really saved us all, your going off at Montrose; nay, some are of opinion that the first still corresponds with the enemy. I saw Col. B[? ulke]ley, and find by him or one in company with him that the D[uke] of B[erwic]k and Lord B[olinbro]k are horribly nettled at the answer to B[olinbro]k's letters, that they believe Mr. Leslie, the elder son of the minister, to be the author of it, but that it has been licked over by authority, that there's a pamphlet published at London to prove that Cardinal de Noailles and the D[uke] of B[erwic]k are authors of the now finished Triple Alliance, that B[olingbro]k is endeavouring to get home, and, Who can blame him? say his friends, that he has still some, though I believe very few, fast friends here, and those he has are of opinion that the affronts put upon him, and injuries done him by the King and others about him are such, that he is no more obliged in duty to serve or do for the King, it being much if he be not provoked to disserve him.

The enclosed comes from two very good men, who, I believe, will perform, if employed, what they promise, and, when the King shall make another attempt, how useful and necessary it will be to make such men prisoners as they name, you cannot but know.

All the Scotsmen I have met, who are not a few, speak of the King as they ought with all imaginable respect, esteem, love and devotion to his interest and person, and of yourself as the fittest man to be entrusted by him; nay, they say, the Queen speaks in much the same terms of you, and, I am sure, the two Ineses do. I cannot say so much of some other courtiers. The Queen commiserated my distemper so obligingly as made me almost well pleased with being ill, Mr. Inese was very kind, and my other acquaintances too much so; only I thought the Drummonds a little dry, contrary to their custom, and Earl Middl[eto]n, according to his custom, something less than indifferent. I heard at St. Germains that the D[uches]s of G[ord]on is soliciting hard for a letter from the King in her son's vindication, and Thomas St. Clair told me he was desired by her Grace, a fortnight before the battle of Sheriffmuir, to acquaint the Marquis with the articles of capitulation offered to her in favour of his Lordship by the Justice Clerk. She read the very articles to Mr. St. Clair, who was, and is, too honest a man to serve anyone in such base disloyal measures after this. How far her Grace deserves to be favoured in her request is more than I ought to concern in.

I write plain to you, and always will, when I think it necessary for the King's interest and your information, but on such occasions could wish to have a cipher and not to be obliged to subscribe my name.

In my last letter I represented my necessity, and would no more touch on that point, if I was not convinced you believe you have given sufficient directions towards my supply, but that they have not been faithfully followed, for, as Mr. Gordon had no orders concerning me, so Mr. Dicconson told me that all the orders he had were in a note from Sir W. Ellis, signifying that I had written from Lyons that I was like to fall short of money, and that he was, therefore, desired to give me some small thing. He asked what I thought would serve my turn, but Sir W. Ellis' diminutive and indefinite way of writing struck me dumb, and I was loth to ask what I saw would not be granted. He then asked the amount of my monthly allowance. I told him 30 *sous* a day, but that the King had doubled it for December on account of my illness. He said he had no warrant for an augmentation, but would give me the ordinary allowance both for January and February, and, if he afterwards got orders for an augmentation, it should be transmitted me. So I am here, and like to be, till distinct orders come, in a most expensive place, oppressed with the visits of idle countrymen, and incapable to attempt anything towards my recovery. I blame nobody but Sir William. Both Mr. Inese and Mr. Dicconson thought my charges not at all great, considering my circumstances, and so, I hope, will your Grace. However, as I cannot now help what I may have done amiss, I beg of your goodness and the King's to pardon me, and to give distinct orders concerning me that I may not be detained here, and to consider that I owe, not to Mr. Gordon, for he would advance nothing to me, but to Mr. Freebairn, to whom he gave what he called for, on the faith of a Scots bill, a hundred and six or seven *livres*, and that I have yet a journey of 50 leagues to make. I am very loth to crave an augmentation of my allowance, and rather than straiten his Majesty shall resign myself to God and nature, without the further assistance of what may be costly. Some others very much complain of their case, though with a great deal of discretion. The custom here is not to pay anyone's monthly allowance till about the 20th. If any money be thereby saved to the King, I know not, but our people say it is extremely uneasy and in some measure ruinous to them, there being those, who, having no money at all in the beginning of the month, were obliged to live on their comrades' pockets, and to frequent such eating places as made them pay dear but gave them credit. Thus they have both lived more expensively and run themselves in a debt out of which they can never entirely extricate themselves, for, almost as soon as they have paid what was due for their subsistence in the beginning of one month, another commences as their money is done, and they must live on tick as before. If the King had stayed at Avignon, it would have been a pretence to many for going thither, as believing only those well used who were by his Majesty, and not a few pretend they cannot leave Paris, where certainly it is very unfit for them to be, because they never have as much money together as would enable them to go elsewhere.

Another complaint is, that several have not been paid their allowance for some months after being put even on the St. Germains list. Hence some have come to Paris to agent their business, and have indeed obtained their arrears, but, as they were very much put to it without necessity, so no money is thereby saved to the King.

As for my health, since I arrived at Lyons I have flattered myself with being better, and most of my symptoms at Avignon are somewhat abated, but a new one has succeeded. I never went to bed on the road, nor do I yet, without carrying a fever with me, and, since I came from St. Germains, it has considerably increased, so I am to let blood to-morrow by Dr. Macgie's advice, but both he and Sir Callaghan Garvan think my lungs are not yet ulcerated. I have myself great hopes of recovery, if I was once again settled and at Lille, where if I get safe I shall acquaint you with a proper direction.

Postscript.—I am since informed by Mr. Wood, who went with Mr. Freebairn to Mr. Gordon to ask money for myself and him, that Mr. Gordon did not refuse to give me money; nay, said I should not want, though he had no orders for it, but there being a bill of Mr. Freebairn's on Gordon, the former received of it what sufficed to pay our coachman, so, it seems I have either mistaken Mr. Freebairn's way of telling the story, or he, Mr. Gordon. 6½ *pages. Enclosed,*

James Hamilton of Pumpherstoun and Thomas St. Clair, uncle to the Laird of Roslin, to Dr. Patrick Abercromby.

We entreat that, when you write to the Duke of Mar, you will assure him of our unalterable resolution to serve the king. It may not be amiss to let him know that we, being perfectly well acquainted with all the inhabitants and heritors of any note in the three Lothians, their circumstances, inclinations, interests, situation of their houses, etc., make no doubt but that we may be capable at any time to secure for his Majesty's service in one night at least 500 *good horses, to procure able and willing men to mount them, and to seize the persons of not a few of the most powerful rebels in the nation, such as the President, the Justice Clerk, Sir James Stuart, Sir John Clerk, Lauderdale, Sir James Cunningham, Sir George Wishart, Belhaven, Haddington, Home, Dr. Sinclair, Charters, etc. To effect this, we think it absolutely necessary that we two be sent privately to Scotland a month or six weeks before any open attempt be made in either of the kingdoms, that five or six officers be sent with us, with orders to follow our directions in all matters but those that require their military skill, that a precise time be fixed when we shall put the project into execution, and that a competent sum be given us for providing arms, ammunition, boots and horse furniture, which we make no doubt of providing with abundance of facility and secrecy. This is a very expensive place, so we should be glad to receive the Duke's directions towards our removal to any other.* 1717, *January* 15. *St. Germains.*

J. O'Brion (Walkingshaw) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 18. Vienna.—I wrote some time ago that I would delay the delivery of my letters till a fit time should present and a proper person. Last post bringing the certain account that Mr. Thomlinson's (the treaty) affairs were finally ended, I thought myself obliged to use that opportunity, and immediately went to Mr. Edgertoun's (Prince Eugene's) lodgings and desired access, which was granted. I found him alone, and told him I had a letter from my m a s t e r &, q, f, c, r, e to him, and put it into his hands. He received me with great civility and read it twice over in my presence, and told me, it being an affair of great importance, he could make no answer till he spoke with Mr. Edwards (the Emperor). I told him I had a letter for Mr. Edwards, when he should think fit to receive it, and desired him to let him know so much. On the whole, I am very hopeful of success, but do not incline to push too far, till B i s h o p L e s l y P, t, f, u, d, b V, r, f, v, i comes, who is expected in two days, and I am sure is capable, and, I believe, willing to serve me. I shall likewise have a memorial ready, conceived in the best terms I can. The only thing I am concerned in is to know how far, if my business should not go according to my desires, I can attack Mr. Fuller (France) in it. If I have not instructions in due time, I am resolved to be very modest on that head. I have sent you the double of Mr. Carmichael's (the Czar's) letter to Mr. Edwards. It was written in German, which I do not understand, but the translation is just. I have not received a letter from you these great many posts, and beg, when your business cannot allow, you would send me your commands frequently by Paterson, for it is absolutely fit I should know what is passing.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, January 19.—I have yours of the 10th and 11th, both coming at 10 p.m. on the 17th. I sent my son post to St. Germains with the three letters for Gen. Dillon, but he was gone thence on Saturday, so they were given as he had ordered to Mr. Inese. The letter for Cambray and that for Mr. Callendar (Sir H. Paterson) were forwarded yesterday by post.

Pray advise me if Robert Leslie and his father are on the list of subsistence. It's hard they should have so long lived on me and travelled expensively all out of my pocket.

Hooker (G. Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 19. Burgate (the Hague).—No letters being yet come from Mr. Corbet (Vienna) we all remain here in the same state of ignorance. I was some time with Mr. Barry (the Emperor's minister in Holland) yesterday on a report that Mr. Gould (the States General) had made a proposal of

Mr. Landskip (a treaty) to Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor), and that Mr. Holmes (England) would join with them, and to this Mr. Barry had orders to hear what it was, but to give no answer. He assures me it was so insolent that Mr. Ingolsby will be rather offended than pleased. It is likewise said that Mr. Poordom (Spain) is making Mr. Landskip with Mr. Gould, and I wish this were true. 'Tis so apprehended by Ingolsby. With more assurance it is said that Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) and Mr. Ingolsby are upon Mr. Landskip, and this is likely to prove successful, which occasioned partly my visit to Mr. Barry to discourse him on a prejudice which Mr. Sexton (the Imperial Ministry) has received against Mr. Blunt (the Czar) by the interest Mr. Saxby has at present with Mr. Ingolsby. I told him such influences were extremely injurious to the present situation of Mr. Ingolsby's affairs, whose interest it was to be disposed to hearken to those who could most effectually assist him under this time of distress, and that, although Mr. Saxby might wish well, only Mr. Blunt was truly able to lend the relief now required. He said this was true, but it was not to be compassed. I told him this was a wrong supposition, and that, if he would go in person to Mr. Blunt, he might find it worth his while to be so undeceived. He has yielded to this, and I have writ to Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine) to prepare this meeting as shall be thought convenient by Mr. Blunt, after which I doubt not Mr. Barry will be better provided with politics than the rest of his neighbours, and rendered capable of giving a finishing stroke to our wishes. Mr. Barry writes again to-day, on some points I furnished him with last night, to Mr. Corbett. As soon as he receives any account to these matters you shall be punctually informed.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 19.—This is only to make good my promise in my last of giving what further satisfaction I could concerning the right disposal of Mr. Robertson's (James') crew, which we are still of opinion may be very easily disposed of with Mr. Lally (Brussels) and his neighbours, and likewise with Mr. Coal (Liége), and we see no difficulty in their coming there. It's what Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) would do himself, and, if Trotter (the Jacobites in Holland) meets with any trouble here he will take that course, but he is not in any apprehension he will be troubled at present, for they are like to have other fish to fry. Though no public declaration can be well expected from Ingolsby (the Emperor) about this at present, yet all the private assurances have been given that can be desired. Coal is a very cheap place, and many ways thought convenient for seafaring men to settle in and in that neighbourhood. It's thought none can be included in Mr. Landskin's (the treaty) affair, but those in Mr. Atkins' circumstances, and you know there are not many of them here. I am afraid Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) has not received what Mr. Denison (Lord Mar)

mentions he wrote to him of the 6th. I have written to him to-day, and I suppose you will hear from him soon, though I am persuaded he will be of the same opinion as to these people's coming to Lally, and it will be wrong if they think of going to Copinger (Italy), and make Mr. Robertson in the least uneasy, since by coming to Lally they will be at least no worse than their neighbours, and it will be much more convenient for themselves. Haly (King George) is expected here this week, and will make but a very short stay. Cobler (Cadogan) goes to Holmes (England) with him, where it's thought they will have work enough, and that Mr. Hurly (the Parliament) will not concur so readily in their proposals. They will want the usual pretext by Robertson's going to Copinger's, and it's hoped that will at least oblige Haly to part with Simple (the army). I long to know what further there is of Robertson's voyage, and hope we shall soon see Hindon (Sir H. Stirling). *On the same paper as the last.*

Sir Hugh Paterson to John Paterson.

1717, January 19.—I saw a letter yesterday from W. Drummond with you to John Drummond here, telling him he has spoken to Lord Mar and presented a memorial to the King about him, who had ordered him captain's subsistence, and that Lord Mar had desired him to apply to me for it, and that I was to give it him. I was indeed surprised, since Lord Mar knows I have never had any directions about these matters, though I have wrote pretty often about it, and I can scarce believe Drummond ever spoke to him of this, but I have seen some other letters to this effect, which sets all these people on me and makes them believe remittances have been made for them, which are not given them. This is very hard on me, since any small thing I got advanced them has been altogether without order, so I desire you'll let Lord Mar know of this, that I may be relieved of this daily plague from these folks, and I shall be glad any directions about it be given to any other person. Innerey waits here till he hear from my Lord. I believe his circumstances are but very indifferent.

The Duke of Mar to Duras (Sir P. Lawless).

1717, January 19.—I am glad to find by yours of the 4th that mine of the 3rd did not miscarry. I wrote you the 11th. We since have news of Chauvalin's (the treaty) affair being finished, and expect every day here Mr. Despeches (Dillon) from Mr. Brisson (the Regent) on that account, so I suppose Le Vasseur's (James') stay at Poussole (Avignon) will be now very short, but he can go nowhere, as matters are at present, where he will be less master of himself, which makes me regret it very little, and I have reason to believe that soon the affair, which was chiefly designed against him, will turn to his account.

I am glad you have altered your thoughts of Le Maire (money), and wish it may prove so, but we have as yet heard

nothing further of it. You shall hear from me again before I leave this, when I may be able to tell you something more of what is to become of us, and which way you may address your letters. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Liria.

1717, January 19. Avignon.—I had yours of the 4th, and delivered the enclosed to his Majesty, who orders me to make his compliments to you and to the Duchess, to whom I wish all joy, and that you may be happy in one another.

(Further congratulations and good wishes on his marriage, and news about the treaty, and the King's removal from Avignon, as in the last). *Copy.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 20. Br[ussels].—I had a letter from Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) of the 15th from Bourgate (the Hague), telling me you had written lately for advise touching f r e i n d s (o, c, p, v, x, q, b) going to Mr. Russel (Brussels). I was somewhat uneasy at your wanting advice in a matter which, by yours to me of the 6th, you told me straitened you much in point of time, which is not a little increased by what Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) writes to me yesterday, that you let him know you wrote to me the 6th but had received no answer. I returned you an answer the night I received yours of the 16th, and, though I had not time to make any new trial in that matter, I believe you will find little or no difference betwixt my opinion in that, and the opinions you have had since on further experiment. I wrote the same night to Mr. Nash (Lord Nithsdale), as you ordered. I had not his answer till the other day, and then so lame it concludes nothing as to his resolution. I wrote to you also 24 and 27 December, and 11 January. I am still hopeful all my letters reached you, and therefore shall not insist on that matter, save only to renew my opinion that no man need make any ceremony with Russel, excepting for some such time as Batherston (the Emperor) clears accounts with Mr. Rutherford (the Turks), but in the meantime m o s t (y, f, b, a) p a r t (e, t, c, a) may go to Robertson (Liége) o p e n l y, (f, e, p, x, z, m) and o t h e r s (f, a, w, p, c, b) to Russel as q u i e t l y (d, g, v, p, a, z, m) as possible, and this not at all for f e a r, (o, p, t, c) but for the reasons mentioned.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 21. Paris.—I was obliged to come here for two or three days, and have nothing for Martel (Mar) but this letter from Mr. Kinnaird. There are letters from Abram

(Menzies), but they are gone, as usually, to St. Germains to Andrew (Queen Mary), who, I doubt not, will forward them. I hope before this Dutton (Dillon) will be with them, and then they will have business enough. Two of Martel's letters came for him after he parted, which Andrew opened and read, and now they are sent him. Earl Nithsdale is without the knowledge of any here come here with his lady, which is most unaccountable, for they of all people will never be suffered to live here, but that Lord's ways are indeed very odd, to speak modestly. Andrew is mightily mortified at their coming up for no other reason but to go back again and be a new charge.

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 21. Leyden.—Giving an address by which letters may be sent him.—I am informed you are like to go to Italy, but you have many friends that wish you were in Britain. When I saw your letter to my brother J. F[orbes] I concluded it was proper for me to stay here till I had advice from you, and I have no great impatience to leave this.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1717, Thursday, January 10[-21].—This print gives you another dish of our news of the Pretender and his followers, but as to the treaty we are kept in absolute darkness, as to what is to be done, either as to him (I mean the very particulars) or as to the Queen's jointure, the Irish troops, the English privileges of trade, etc., but we must soon know them all. We hear for certain that all now in Holland concerned in the Scotch or English rebellion are to be sent away from the Seven Provinces very soon, and to a limited day on their peril.

Our King has put off his coming again for some days. Our divisions grow hotter and hotter, but what will be the result, God knows.

As to our particular affairs, and the wines for the river and St. Katherine's (Sweden), I have already sent you some remittances. Such bills are very hard to be had at present without considerable loss, but for 1,000*l.* sterling by this post call on Mr. Arthur at Paris, and M. Bayard's receipt is sufficient. I have just now yours of the 15th.

Mr. Howe's (Lord Oxford's) friend is still here. Kenneth's (the King of Sweden's) factor here has the same account from his brother, who has been at Falmouth (France), as Samuel (Inese) writes. He is to meet him soon at George Fisher's (Holland), and our care must be to inform him right before he goes.

You may write oftener by the direction to the coffee house in Cornhill. As to the other, change perpetually name and surname. It will breed no mistake.

JAMES III.

1717, January 21. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating Lachlane McIntosh of McIntosh a peer of Scotland by the title of Lord McIntosh, with remainder to his lawful heirs male, in consideration of his services in the late attempt by passing the Forth under the command of his cousin, Brigadier McIntosh, by the Duke of Mar's orders to encourage the rising in England, where at Preston his family suffered considerably. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 47.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Friday, January 22.—At my return to St. Germains I find the two enclosed from Abram (Menzies). 'Tis surprising Le Brun (Ogilvie) should be detained there so long. A letter is come from Robison (O'Rourke) to Dutton (Dillon) and in his one to Martel (Mar), but the whole so plain that Andrew (Queen Mary) thought fit to have it sent by Lord Edward rather than by post. He parts next Monday, and will probably arrive before to-morrow's post.

MAJOR NATHANIEL FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, January 22. Paris.—As the triple alliance is now concluded, and they are told all the King's subjects will be banished out of this kingdom, if not worse used, begging his advice where to retire, as his countrymen there have relations or others to assist and advise them, but he has none.

Postscript.—No doubt your Grace has heard of black John's death at Carlisle. Both my brothers are skulking in the hills, and the country is miserably harassed.

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, January 22. Br[ussels]. I wrote to Mr. Cars (C. Kinnaird) touching the affair I wrote of to you the 20th, and he tells me that Mr. Robertson (Liége) is the properest person that can be, and for that reason and some considerations I formerly wrote of, I wish $\overset{\text{q u a l i t y}}{\text{d,g,t,z,v,a,m}}$ were with him. Mr. Ailmer (Lord Ailesbury) told me to-day that Mr. Pell (de Prié) told him that Ainsley (the Regent) would certainly cheat Butter (King George), and I know the same report is come over from $\overset{\text{S a i n t G e r m a i n s,}}{\text{B,t,v,x,a U, p,c, y, t, v,x,b,}}$ but I am afraid there is a snake in the grass, and that this is partly contrived to lull Armer (James) asleep, and partly to make Batherston (the Emperor) reject his friendship, for, since Ainsley has bought that cargo, and laid out all his stock upon it, he has left himself no other trade to live by. I desired Ailmer to say so to Mr. Pell. I see a letter to-day from Mr. Gray to a friend with whom he corresponds here (not Ailmer). He says Mr. Nagle is of late grown very sickly, and his affairs in utmost

disorder, and that in a short time something will appear, which three weeks ago no man would have expected. I suppose he has sustained great losses at sea in the late storms. I wish Mr. Martin (? the treaty) may have no share in his matters, as some people say he has.

Father Thomas Lawson to James III.

1717, January 23.—For the more easy understanding these papers, which by the Queen's order I send to your Majesty, it seems necessary to declare on what occasion they came to be writ. Last summer, when the news came that an oath of submission, very prejudicial to your interest, had been allowed of in a conference at Bishop Gifford's lodgings, some gave out that Father Blake, then Vice-Provincial or Chief Superior of ours in England, had been particularly zealous in carrying on this affair in the conference, and, moreover, insinuated that the Jesuits in general were abettors, if not composers, of the oath. No one could be more surprised at this than I was, because, when I left England about two years ago, I knew our Fathers were unanimously against the tender of such oaths, and that by their means chiefly such a project then set on foot had been defeated.

I had nothing more to do than to wonder in silence at the change, till I could inform myself of the fact, and accordingly I wrote to Father Richard Plowden, our Provincial, who then was on this side. His answer was: That Father Blake had, indeed, in submission to Bishop Gifford and some others, approved of an oath of submission to the present Government. (Your Majesty will find by his letter with what limitations and corrections he allowed of it). Secondly, that all our Fathers but one or two disapproved of what Father Blake had done. Thirdly, that to prevent evil consequences, he had sent express orders to our Fathers in England not to meddle in these affairs, but to wait the determination of Superiors, to whom it belongs to decide in such weighty matters. Having read the Father Provincial's letter to the Queen on her return from Chaillot, I perceived she had been informed that we were the chief, if not the only, sticklers for the oath, that Bishop Gifford was against it, and consequently that Father Blake in the conference could not have acted in submission to him. Bishop Gifford, having heard that Father Blake had given out that he had been for the oath in submission to him, wrote hither to Dr. Ingleton, and, to prove that Father Blake had not, sent over a formulary of an oath, which Father Bk. (? Blake) brought to the conference, these papers were then sent hither to set all this in a true light, and I hope your Majesty will be satisfied by them, first, that all the assembly, except the Friar, allowed of an oath of living peaceably and quietly, and that none allowed of more. Secondly, that Father Blake was not warmer than the rest, but more moderate and more scrupulous in the manner of expressing his submission to the Government than Bishop Gifford was

Thirdly, that Father Blake was sufficiently informed of the Bishop's sentiments before the conference, and consequently may have acted by them.

I am credibly informed that our enemies are still busy in misrepresenting us to your Majesty, and that it has been written to Avignon, that we are deeply concerned with Abbot Strickland in his negotiations at Rome. I hope in a little time your Majesty will find that this is also a calumny, and that none of your subjects are more zealous for your interest than the Society. *Enclosed was Father Blake's letter calendared* ante, p. 348.

W. Fisher (Father Græme) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 23. Calais.—About 8 days ago arrived here from England in a private boat a young man of about 20, who called himself Mr. Piercy, but whom I take to be the young Lord Teneim (Teynham). At his landing he bespoke posthorses to be ready in two days, during which time he went to St. Omer. On his return I waited on him and was very much surprised to find that, instead of going post to Avignon, as he said he intended, he was going back to England in all haste. When I asked why he altered his resolution so suddenly, he told me he was going back on a good design, and would infallibly be here again in three weeks at furthest, but I cannot believe that such a rattle as he seems can be entrusted with any serious affairs, for he makes a secret of nothing except of his right name. Amongst other things, he told me that, before he left England, he had been with 13 English peers, who would all venture both their lives and fortunes, as he himself would do, to restore the King, and that he was certain that before next August he would be on his throne, with a great many other such stories, which can do but little good by being vented, and very much harm. Mr. Dicconson, on the contrary, makes a great many honest men despair by telling them there is no money to subsist them, and every one must think of shifting for himself very soon. We have actually here two or three very pretty English gentlemen, who, having been refused all subsistence at St. Germains, are forced to return to England at the peril of their lives; nay, one could not obtain 100 *livres* from Mr. Dicconson to bring him down here without leaving a suit of scarlet clothes he had in pawn for that small sum, which, I am afraid, will discourage others very much from venturing their lives and fortunes in the King's service as these poor gentlemen have done. One of them, Capt. Hawkins, brought over in his ship most of the prisoners that escaped, and for that reason a warrant was issued to apprehend him; another, Mr. Archibald, who was an officer in the Duke of Lorraine's service, was forced to fly England after Preston, because he was known to have been very active amongst the officers and soldiers of the English army for bringing them to join the King. The third is Mr. Coe, a London

merchant, who spent a very pretty fortune, I am told, in maintaining the King's poor friends. The first has only 10 *pence* a day allowed him, and others nothing at all. My letters from London to-day of the 7th O.S. carry what follows:—Our public affairs are in a very strange situation, and our divisions and jealousies so very high that nothing but the army could keep us from going by the ears with one another, but what we fear most of all is, that the army will be soon as much divided into factions as the rest of the nation, and then, Lord have mercy on us. Argyle and Stanhope aim both at the command Marlborough had of the army, but it's thought the last will carry it.

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 23, 12 p.m. Lyons.—Mr. Drummond having been too late last night could not get into the gates of the town till this morning and had not found me till 12. I observed him according to your directions and found he had no notion of the journey he was to take, except that he imagined he was to go to Sweden. He talks of nothing as to Avignon, but the kindest unanimity and good correspondence among the King's subjects of all ranks. I the rather believe him sincere, because I put him in good humour, and because he told me the history of some old discontents, which I knew. I suppose he gives you in the enclosed an account of the money I gave him. We consulted the map together. He would have it to be near 300 French leagues to Vienna. He has been in Germany and sets a pretty high value as to the rate of travelling there, which I could not contradict. In short, reckoning the posts, the postillions' fees and the loss by French money, he was firm that less than 500 French *livres*, with the money he had, would not do. I though it necessary to yield in great measure to him, because of the importance of his commission and his repeated assurances that whatever he could spare would be to the good, and he frightened me with the possibility of his being short on the road. However, he was content with 450 *livres*, and is gone off to-night with a promise to sleep very little till he gets to his journey's end. I offered all the best turns I could to give him an opinion of the importance of the secret. I got him a map, and he is to inquire from town to town, as if he were to proceed no further, till he joins Barrow[field], with whom he proposes to be in five days: Nobody can go out of this town by post without the Prevôt des Marchands' order, which I easily obtained by telling him the gentleman travelled to Geneva for curiosity.

According to my news from England the ministry there is breaking in pieces. Lord Townshend is removed by an express order from Hanover, and Walpole expects the same fate. They say Lord Harcourt and the sedate politicians are to be soon in play. What pity 'tis that honest and meriting men should fall out among themselves.

William Drummond to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 23.—Giving an account of his journey to Lyons from Avignon and his proceedings there as narrated in the last letter, adding that he knows the German language well. *On the outside,* "There's no horses the grand route. I am obliged to go 10 leagues out of my way to get horses to the road of Geneva by way of Chambéry."

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 23. Newtown (? Nancy).—Having received the enclosed this very day by a private direction, I would not lose time in sending it, "that his Majesty may see how little there is at present to be expected as to a match with Pimentel (Princess Palatine), her aversion to Simon (Prince of Sulzbach), to which we chiefly owed her resistance hitherto, will in all appearance cease, and yield to the necessity of being established according to her family's desire. We shall soon know by the same hand how that affair goes, etc. The great desire my master here has to disabuse the King of any hopes that way, joined to an ancient aversion this family has to that of Purves (? the Elector Palatine) will induce him to take up as many of my letters that way as he can lay hands on, but still I shall find the secret to learn what is doing, and, as the King is no ways engaged by my correspondence, and may follow such inclinations as his interest and prudence will suggest to him in the necessary affair of his marriage, I shall still continue writing to Mrs. Keating (? Madame de Kinigle), *valeat quantum valere potest.*

"I do not find Mr. Lorimer (Duke of Lorraine) has sent away as yet Mr. Knolles' (James') letter. I find him slack in that business, and he speaks but little to those he used to talk to of it hitherto. I suppose he waits to be further informed of affairs, and flatters himself still that Mr. Ellis' (the Emperor's) case with Gil (? King George) is not so bad as it is believed, though all others see it clearly, or else he wrote before hand to Verner (Vienna) to know whether such an application may be agreeable there, and expects an answer before he hazards Mr. Knolles' letter and his own to that purpose. I know he stands extremely in awe of Ellis. I see some appearance at present that your news as to Cargil's (? the Czar's) and Sandcroft's (? King of Sweden's) affairs are likely to prove truer than Lorimer's; God send it, for from thence may spring some happiness to our affairs."

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, January 23. Bordeaux.—I could not omit writing to you by my good friend, Stewart of Invernytie, who has not called for any money from me on the order you sent me, but Sir John Mackenzie has received 60 *livres*, and old Grange and Capt. Hutcheson are to receive what is appointed them. I cannot tell yet if George Mackenzie, advocate, will ask any. I hope you

will send orders how I shall be reimbursed, and let me also know if I am to pay the first list sent me by the Duke of Mar, and this last sent by you for February. I hope in a little time to get all the common men that came with Char[teris] home.

George Mackenzie to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 23. Bordeaux.—Thanking him for mentioning him in his letter to Mr. Stewart of Invernytie, by whom he has sent the letter to the King, not doubting but the writer shall find his Grace a friend, ready to confirm the King in the truth of what it contains.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 24.—We are at last arrived at Paris. I reckon you have now left Avignon. God send that the changing of places may have the same effect on your situation. M. de M[ezieres] charges me to tell you, that now he's here he thinks as usual, and, if you have any commands for him, he'll always execute them to the best of his power. If you send us a direction for the place you are going to, he'll write to you, if anything comes to his knowledge worth your knowing. He bids me tell you that the affairs with the neighbour (Sparre) are in as fair a way as can be wished, and that nothing can be wished to our neighbour's affection to our master except a little more money.

Le Brun (Ogilvie) is expected every day here. The wise here are still bloated with the happy treaty they have made, which they pretend is the luckiest thing that ever happened, and even the most glorious. The princes are going on violently in their quarrel. The town talk is that there is a treaty between the Emperor and Spain, and that the first begins to wish you well, and that there is one also made between you. You know the neighbour leaves us in March.

Elizabeth Penn, a Quaker, to James III.

1717, January 24.—I beseech thee forgive thine enemies, that a day of glory may be ushered in with thee. May I thus advise thee, as it pleased the Lord in a sick bed to open in me that, if thou wrotest letters with thy own hand to the whole Parliament of England concerning thy just right and forgiveness to them, if they complied to do justice to serve the Lord themselves and thee, it being wrote by thyself, it would be to them, as though thou spoke; a person's own writing has something of a voice with it. Those put into penny and other posts so come to them every man, and let it work, and, as they showed it about, in the noise it would seem to speak to the others, and, when that were a little quiet, then send to the Mayor of London and the Sheriffs and men in authority and about the land, and do thy business thyself, with the Lord's help, and be a noble King.

The loves and services of multitudes of people in England have been sent thee by me, as also I entreat thee accept of my own sons'. Some of Sir W. W[yndham]'s party bade me tell thee they were still safe and still the same.

William Blair (Drummond) to Monsr. Russell (the Duke of Mar).

1717, January 24. Chambéry.—It is impossible for me to get posthorses, and I cannot run one foot faster than ordinary travelling, till I have passed all Switzerland, there being no posthorses to be had in all this country, after I have left Savoy, till I come to Sulum (Zurich). Besides, the snows are fallen so deep in these countries that are all full of great mountains, that I never saw anything like it before. Yesterday and the day before, passing the hills of Savoy, I never had the snow less than three foot, which retarded me wonderfully. In a great many places the boors of the country were making passages for themselves. I had almost broke my neck many times. The postmaster here, who is a Swiss, tells me the journey will take me or any man in this season 20 days, it being now the very worst season. However, I'll make all the dispatch possible. The frost is so severe that people tell me they expect in eight days the snows will bear above.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, January 25.—The enclosed is the only one I have received for Martel (Mar) since my last, and I have had none from him of late, which I do not wonder at, he having now his hands full, especially on Dutton's (Dillon's) arrival, he being so fully instructed by Edward (the Regent). I have now again writ to Patrick (James) about the marriage, that, in case Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) project (which is subject to so many accidents and depends so much on the secret's being kept, which is already in so many hands in Evans' (England's) family, that it seems next to impossible there should not be some false brother) miscarry or be delayed, the marriage project should at least be gone about without more loss of time.

Another thing I have mentioned to him is, that, he being now going to a country where there are so many bandits, who for a little money will undertake anything never so desperate, there should be some number of Peter's (James') own people, resolute trusty men, appointed to accompany his person well armed, wherever he goes. Martel and Onslow (Ormonde) will, I hope, think seriously of this, for Patrick himself, I know, will not be inclined to it.

(Particularly recommending to Mar Lord Edward Drummond, who is superior every way to, and of a very different temper, from both his brothers).

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 25.—In answer to Mr. Paterson's of the 15th with the enclosed from Robert Gordon, the Queen ordered me to acquaint you that she, finding that Gordon has so turned the matter as to make it capital for him to part with the ship, she thinks it best to let it go as ordered by the King at first, especially if the donation was absolute to Gordon, for hers to Captain George was only the use of her till the King had occasion, and accordingly you saw that, when it was thought fit to send her to Scotland, she went accordingly, but, if his grant to Gordon was only the use also, and he intended to keep a propriety in her, then she thinks the best way were to have her sold, and Gordon reimbursed the 8,000 *livres* he advanced, and the remainder, if any, accounted for to be something towards paying Captain George's pension, which he insists on, if he has not the ship, and, since Gordon says he would rather have his money back, he cannot disapprove of this, and, on the other side, it would be hard for the King to part with a ship that cost above 28,000 *livres* to reimburse 8,000, and to be obliged to give a pension besides to the captain that commanded her, and therefore it is necessary I give you an account of the Queen's motives and of some mistakes in Gordon's account.

First, whereas he complains of partiality and favourites, she did not so much as know there was such a man as Mr. Gordon till the other day that this dispute was raised and consequently cannot have preferred Captain George to him. Secondly, she gave him the use of the ship, as soon as she heard his Majesty was returned from Scotland, not out of kindness to him, for she knew him almost as little as the other, but foreseeing he and his crew, which were Scotch, would be coming on her for pensions, she thought that the best way to save that expense. Her insisting on her first loan of the ship being made good was out of a motive of justice, for, when a grant is legally made, it is certainly not just to deprive the person of it, but Captain George acquiescing to be without her, if he has a pension, takes off the former obligation, but then it is hard on the King that out of a ship that cost him so much, he should not be able to provide for the captain.

As to Gordon's pretending the ship was bought with his money, he may as well say the King's clothes were bought with his money; several contributed to the expense of the late expedition, and he amongst them. So soon as Mr. Arbuthnot gave me an account of the bargain's being made, I ordered the money;—indeed Sir Richard Cantillon began then to be in ill circumstances, so he paid not so readily, which occasioned Mr. Arbuthnot's writing as he did; but, whereas Gordon insinuates as if he had given 10,000 *livres* and Arbuthnot 20,000, each gave but 8,000, by all which appears a certain insincerity, which he has no reason to accuse me of, though he does it pretty plainly in his letter, for the last week Captain George having sent me his accounts, and 1,928 *livres* remaining due in his hands, I wrote immediately to him to pay the said balance to Gordon as a fund for paying pensions in those parts, and desired him to accommodate the

matter about the ship and let Gordon go halves with him in the profit, which was what Mr. Arbuthnot desired at first, so I have done all I can to persuade them to agree, but they are both pretty stiff, so it would seem the best way were to sell the ship and that Captain George and Mr. Gordon be present when it is done, that there be no complaint of foul play.

You gave me some intimation that it was necessary to call Captain George to a speedy account, which I did, and accordingly he has sent them. As far as I am able to judge they are very fair, but I will get them examined by one more skilled in those matters. I have ordered him to pay the balance to Mr. Gordon and to sell off some remaining things as brandy, bread, etc., as fast as he can, and put the produce into Mr. Gordon's hands.

If the King must give Captain George a pension, it is necessary that be regulated. He insists on the value of 10*l.* a month, (I suppose a usual allowance to the captain of a merchant ship), but that is thought a great deal; 100 *livres* a month would seem very fair. His Majesty will therefore determine what must be allowed, that there may be no disputes about that also.

As we are speaking of ships, I directed Mr. Arbuthnot to sell a small one, the *St. Pierre*, which he wrote me he would do, but in the *interim* caused her to make some small voyages. This was last summer, and I have heard nothing of her, so I presume he continues to use her, and, since Mr. Gordon is to be reimbursed his 8,000 *livres*, it may seem not unreasonable to let Mr. Arbuthnot have the use of her towards his reimbursement, and that he be not pressed to sell her, in which I should be glad of his Majesty's orders likewise. I send a copy of Mr. Arbuthnot's accounts, that you may see what a vast sum has been expended, principally about the ships, viz., the *St. Pierre*, which Mr. Arbuthnot now has the use of, the *Notre Dame* or packet, the ship now in question, and the *Vendosme*, which was lost on the coast of Scotland. I wish you would read them over, they are not long, whereby it appears the King's money has not been spared. I doubt not Mr. Arbuthnot thought it necessary, though some articles run very high. If the King approves of the proposed method of disposing of the ship, you will either order it accordingly, or I shall obey the directions you give. 5 *pages*.

Lord Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 25. Paris.—Being assured by several who pretend to know, that he will be very soon ordered to leave this place, desiring the King's orders where to go.—I hear several here have been offered their pardons, and Mr. J[ames] K[eith] tells me his was in a manner offered to him, and that he had sent to Avignon a letter to his brother with the same offers. I don't believe I ever shall have any such made me, but, if I had, I should reject them with contempt, for the restoration is the only condition I shall ever desire or accept of. The gentleman I writ you concerning is now on his return for England, and has left me a private address in case there be any commands for him. Lord E.

Drummond, who goes for St. Germains to-day, brings you the razors as you desired.

Hugh O'Cahan to John Paterson.

1717, January 25. Paris.—The first time I was acquainted with you was at Perth where the Duke of Mar gave me an order for subsistence, where I was paid as captain during the campaign. I was left sick in the Highlands when the lords came over, so arriving at St. Germains they allowed me a little subsistence, which they would not continue without the Duke of Mar's particular order. Being as great a sufferer as any, and my eldest son, who was taken at Preston as a captain in the Duke of Athole's son's regiment, being under sentence of death in Newgate, I ought to be subsisted on the same footing as the rest of my co sufferers in the same station, which I beg may be represented to his Grace.

C. Farquharson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 25. St. Germains.—I troubled you with a line from St. Malo last May. I am glad my nephews joined you as they ought to do. Next to the King I depend on your Grace, for, as I was born subject to the one, I was born vassal to the other. Having no news from Scotland, I know not if my nephews and relations be dead, alive, or prisoners, but you, that may have better intelligence, will infinitely oblige me by letting me know what may have become of them.

James III. to Mr. Jerningham.

1717, January 25. Avignon.—Appointing him minister plenipotentiary with full power to treat and conclude everything which may appear to be for the King's advantage. *Latin. Entry Book* 5, *p.* 35.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, January 26. Paris.—Acknowledging two letters and stating he had delivered the enclosures.

Lady Anne Carington to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 26. Paris.—I would not trouble you now, but last post I had a letter from my nephew, Seaforth, desiring to be informed, in case it was known here, whither the King's subjects must go, since he is told it is stipulated they shall have no shelter in France or any of its territories. He adds that Lord Nithsdale had left Lille, before he could inquire of him whether they might be protected in Imperial Flanders, and none he converses with pretend to say they shall be secure there. Not being able to

answer his question I thought my best way was to apply to you. I shall be glad to have your thoughts on it. I don't doubt but that you know of Lord Nithsdale's being here.

JAMES III. to MR. RIGG (the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.)

1717, January 26.—I am extremely glad your care and diligence has succeeded so well in this linen trade (collection of money), for I daily perceive more and more of what importance it is. "You were lately informed of Mr. Kemp's (King of Sweden's) kind disposition towards us. I now assure you it increases daily, and, though that be a nice point to be imparted to many, yet I know I may safely make you the confidence, that he will both soon and fully answer our expectation, provided you do your part as to the quantity of linen (sum) he demands to set up with. What he insists on is in all 70 pieces (70,000*l.*), at least without that he cannot undertake the traffic nor enter into partnership with us, so you see all now depends upon you. I beg of you therefore not to lose a moment in complying with his demand, and let us not by our own faults deprive ourselves of so great a help and advantage. Every instant is precious and every moment's delay is so long deferring our own happiness and welfare, which I may and do say is now in our hands. What can we desire more and what shall we have to answer for to all concerned with us, if we lose all by our own faults or venture losing it by dilatory proceedings? I do not say all this for yourself, for I am sure, when you consider the matter, you'll want no spur, but 'tis chiefly to give you a handle to press others, leaving it to your prudence how far you think fit to trust them. Encouragement must be given enough to gain your present point, but great caution must be used not to expose Mr. Kemp, for, if Williamson (the Whigs) should suspect the least thing of him, you see all is lost.

"In fine 'tis your prudence and zeal must direct you, for they must go hand in hand in this matter, and never be separated. Cousin John (James) desires to be remembered to you in the kindest manner, and I can assure for him that he has all the value and kindness for you that can be imagined. Isabelle (James) is, I thank God, well recovered, and is soon going to change air by her doctor Mr. O'Brian's (the Regent's) prescription. Some people think it may do her hurt but I am not of that opinion and have reasons for it, which would satisfy you if I could tell them, but, however the matter may prove, the doctor's (and so able a one) commands and the threats he makes use of of a dangerous relapse, if disobeyed, are not to be resisted." *Copy with two words corrected by James.*

JAMES III. to G[ENERAL] W[EBB].

1717, January 26.—"It was a sensible satisfaction to me to hear of your good inclinations towards me. One of your experience and capacity may, and I hope will, one day be of great service to me. I know you to be too much a man of honour not

to stick to what you have once engaged, and, as I am persuaded, whenever the time comes, that nothing will be wanting on your side that can contribute to my service, so you may be assured of receiving from me such marks of my favour and distinction as I do not doubt you will deserve from me." *Copy. On the same paper as the last. Originally addressed to G. Webb but the "ebb" scratched out, though still legible.*

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1717, January 26.—Expressing his sense of her Majesty's goodness, his determination to serve the King well as far as his understanding and education enable him, his hope that the King will soon have choice of those who have both and will soon be happy in the choice of a good wife to bring him a numerous issue, and his hope that her Majesty's sufferings may be crowned with many happy days to come.—

The King and Mr. Dillon being to write by this express I need not repeat the resolutions taken. Mr. Dillon by your direction has done what could scarce have been expected n the present juncture, and the other things he gives us an account of are almost as well as we could wish. Both the King and I have written to the other side for hastening of that mantle (money) on which all depends, as Mr. Inese will inform you, and the Duke of Ormonde has written to some others. To-day we dispatch a gentleman who came here some days before Mr. Dillon from *Coalman*, and by him send what is necessary to Mr. Jerry (Jerningham) in order to make up matters betwixt Kemp (King of Sweden) and him, which I hope is already half done, and that it will turn to good account, as also the offer Coalman makes to Elmore (the Emperor) of assisting him against his present antagonist on his favouring of Patrick (James). I had a letter yesterday from the gentleman with Elmore giving very good hopes, though at that time Coalman's offer to him was not known there, but it is ere now, I having wrote of it, and sent an express since thither.

At bottom, 12. Dps Vyxff (*i.e.* The Czarr). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, January 26. Avignon.—Expressing the King's thanks at the continued good part he has acted towards him and particularly in sending Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), adding that the King hopes he will continue his good offices, and that, as Hindon is to be the bearer, he need add nothing to what he wrote the 10th instant. *Copy.*

Jo. Denison (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham).

1717, January 26.—Agreeing substantially and in many parts *verbatim* with the letter of the following day, calendared

post, p. 479. *Endorsed*, "not sent and another wrote and sent the next day." Enclosed is a key to the words in figure ciphers.

James III. to Cardinal Cusani.

1717, January 26. Avignon.—I am sending a gentleman express to Rome to inform his Holiness through Cardinal Gualterio of my resolution to cross into Italy and of my choice of Bologna for my sojourn, his Holiness having kindly left that to my choice. This gentleman is ordered to go from Rome to Bologna to deliver you this letter. Mr. Bagnal, the bearer, will explain to you verbally all the measures that should be taken for my lodging and the other things necessary for my accommodation there. Added in the King's own hand "*Je serai entierement incognito.*" *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 195.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, January 27. Paris.—Requesting that, if he received back the 20 *livres* he paid Colonel Innes, to make it good to the colonel, Gordon having debited it him with it in his accounts.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday, January 27.—The enclosed from Abram is all I had from England by last night's post. I have writ twice to him to send no more muslin (money) here, but to give it in to Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor at London, who is now fully empowered to receive it and remit it to his partner, factor in Holland. I cannot imagine what keeps Le Brun (Ogilvie) so long on the other side.

Our people here begin to be mighty uneasy how to dispose of themselves, now they think they shall not be permitted to stay in this country, and are very desirous to receive orders to what place Patrick (James) desires they should now go. It will therefore, I think, be fit that Martel (Mar) write a line to be shown them which may be directed to Mr. Gordon, the banker, to be communicated to them, and the sooner the better, that they may take their measures accordingly. Poor Mr. Abercromby is gone to Lille in very bad health. It was a great charity sending him the 200 *livres*, without which he could not have made the journey. Martel knows his zeal and services better than any; his sickness must be expensive and he has a wife and family to maintain. I therefore wish that before Martel parts he spoke to Patrick to order him 200 more, for when Martel is gone, others, who do not know his services, I fear, will not consider him.

William Fraser to Major Simon Fraser.

1717, January 27. Brussels.—Acknowledging his of the 23rd and expressing his satisfaction at the King's recovery.—I am told most of our friends come here. You'll find this both a cheap

and a fine country, but I can't say Brussels is the best place in it for us. We have no news save that G[eorge] is gone for England to meet his P[arliamen]t.

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1717, January 27.—I wrote you a long letter 22 December and a short one 8 January, and long for answers to both. Your last I have seen to Saunders (Queen Mary) is of 29 December, in which a good deal of the stories you say are spread of Sir John's (James') family wants to be explained, that should be done, or nothing said of them at all, but I have written so much on this in former letters, that I'll say no more now, but I can assure you there is nothing but good agreement in it on the place, and I am heartily sorry there should be any jealousies among his friends with you. Will Trevers (the Tories) never help that fault; should they not leave that now to Williamson (the Whigs), who indeed seem infected by them, and I wish they may have to themselves that quality entirely, which I hope Trever will not grudge him.

You desire a word on Kenneth's (the King of Sweden's) chief trustee's coming up to where O'Brian (the Regent) is and leaving George Fisher (Holland). You may be easy as to that, for it was on the desire of Jeremy's (James') trustee there to concert matters concerning the linen trade (the collection of money), which they have done, but unless 70 pieces (70,000*l.*) at least can be got him presently nothing can be done, and, if that be got, we may have everything almost we can wish. Jeremy has written to his friend, Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) of this, and you and he will speak of it earnestly to other fit friends, so I hope so fine a trade will not be lost for want of so small a beginning, and the more that, if it do not now, Kenneth can never do it after this, for he will be obliged to set about other business. I saw a letter to-day from Mr. Povey's (Lord Portmore's) friend, who speaks of a proposal of Povey's for this, which is mighty good, and shows his readiness as well as right thought; it is for a few of the ablest merchants to advance the whole 70 pieces, and that he himself would be one of them. A few more such would do the business. Jeremy desires you to make his compliments to Povey for this, and I hope he will not be the only one concerned there who will be for that method.

We long impatiently for Le Brun (Ogilvie) and cannot conceive what detains him. Honyton (Lord Oxford), I am persuaded, will be of Povey's opinion in the affair above, and so I fancy will Shrimpton (Shrewsbury), and I will and do hope they will take such methods that the hog will not be lost for a twopence worth of tar.

Kenneth's trustee is returned by this time to his old friend George Fisher's, and Jeremy has sent a factory (power) to one there to meet him and concert what is needful. It is Mr. *Jodritill* he has employed in this, who has been there some time, and executed any commissions given him mighty well. It is fit he

should have a trusty person in Edgbury's (England's) family to correspond with, so I have recommended my friend Morley (Menzies), and sent him a copy of his cipher and address, and he will send him his, so I reckon they will correspond frequently. Jodritill is to bring Kenneth's factor and a friend of the East Country merchant (the Czar) to whom Will the attorney (Menzies) wrote lately, as I see by your last to Saunders (Queen Mary), together, and there are such measures taken in that matter that I have very good hopes of success in it. That merchant has offered to Edgcomb (the Emperor) to join stocks with him, to run down the person now in competition with him, if Edgcombe will be favourable to his friend, Mrs. Jean (James), and she sent an express lately to Edgcomb about it, of which she has not yet had a return, but the last accounts she had from a friend there give hopes of success, though they then knew nothing of this merchant's offer, and it seems such a one as Edgcomb and his people cannot but like, so I have very good hopes from it also.

Kenneth's factor is mightily pleased with the ja[u]nt Mrs. Jeannie (James) is to make, so others may be easier at it. That will not hinder her meeting with her lover when it is time, and when the things for the wedding are in readiness, but as for Kenneth's trade I must repeat nothing can be done nor expected if the 70 pieces be not provided. Without that and soon too there will be no match, so Jeremy's trusty agreed for it, and I hope some regard will be had to his credit and those he engaged for.

Some days ago Mr. Dantry (Dillon) was sent to Joseph (James) by O'Brian (the Regent) with a great many compliments to sweeten what he sent, and what Joseph is obliged to take, but, to say the truth, O'Brian is as civil as the juncture and the circumstances will allow. Joseph leaves this the 10th or 12th of next month and goes by land to *Bloworth's*, so he will seldomer hear from Walter (Menzies) and his other friends, than he used, but I hope that shall be but for a short time. I will write again before he goes.

I beg you to deliver that for Mrs. Montagu (Lady Mar).

By what you say in yours to Saunders of Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) he has done notable service at this time in spoiling a bargain. The reason of Jeremy's not writing to him and Honyton is that he knows Rigg will communicate to them his letter. Mrs. Jean wrote once to Rigg or Honyton of a dance (? declaration) which is now fit should be answered, and, if they think anything should be altered in the last set they saw of it, they should now tell it, and I wish the whole figure were sent.

At bottom, 13. Osfloqxl dqs qimtelodpe wfidpsf (*i.e.*, Jermigam tg[h]e goldsmiths brother); 12. Uhzhpmne (*i.e.*, Bologkis*) 9754. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to George Jerningham.

1717, January 27.—"You will wonder at being so long of hearing from me, but 'tis none of my fault. I sent an express

* Mistake in copy, mn = ki being copied for iw = na.

from hence on the 14th with a very long letter to you, but he was ordered to go by Mr. Lambert (Dillon), who was to peruse your packet and write what was further needful, he knowing more of the principal affair than possibly we could do at that time. The express met him forty leagues on this side of Paris, and, he having met with Longford (Görtz), which we did not know of, he returned the express with your packet, seeing that new resolutions would be taken on what had passed between them.

"Most of my letter by the express was taken up with things in relation to Longford, being uneasy at his long silence, and at a difference we understood had happened between him and Milson (Sparre), but now we are pretty easy as to those matters upon what Lambert has told us. As I wrote to Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) some days ago under Hooker's (Jerningham's) address, Longford had left Shihy (Holland) upon Lambert's call, and the affair between him and Milson is pretty well made up.

"In that packet there were powers sent to your friend J[erningha]m to treat with Longford and some other particular people, if there were occasion, but these are now stopped, and others sent in the very self same words and terms that Longford's are from Saxby (King of Sweden). They put a very great trust in J[erningha]m's hands, but the person who gives them knows to whom it is committed, and that he will make the best use of them for his advantage.

"There was sent along with these powers proposals from Longford and Milson to Robertson (James) with his replies, which is still necessary that J[erningha]m should have, that he may see all the steps that has been in that matter, of which he must now be particularly informed, but he will easily see that the knowledge of that is to be committed to nobody but who knows it already, who are Robertson, Saxby, Lumley (Ormonde), Dennison (Mar), Lambert, Longford, Milson, and now Hooker, which must be observed secretly, and Longford must know that it is so—I mean the particular circumstances of the affair, as to the time and manner of putting it in execution. Most of Robertson's friends know of Saxby's good dispositions towards Robertson, and by that means it is that Moon's (money) effects is got from Holmes (England), but further than that none of them must know, not even any of the Trotters (the Jacobites in Holland), Murphy (Dr. Erskine), Doyle (C. Erskine), or Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), and I believe Mr. Morish (Gyllenborg) knows little more, and Hooker must take care to pass it upon them and other friends as I have done upon Hindon, as if it were impossible for Saxby to do anything unless Blunt (the Czar) and he can make up matters together, and for that reason that Hooker is to take all the pains imaginable to get Blunt and Longford in Saxby's name to agree. I need not tell you that the affair of Moon's effects from Holmes is to be trusted to as few hands as is possible, for the least discovery of any of these matters is enough to blow all up, and friends very often without any ill intention make discoveries, so that the fewer be let into secrets the better.

"It is lucky enough that any preparations that Saxby shall make will pass to be designed against Shiell (Denmark), and without this indeed it were impossible for it to be covered, and the least discovery will prevent its taking effect anywhere else but there in reality, so you see how cautiously it is to be gone about, and its failing at this time will put it out of Saxby's power for ever, and then it is hard to know where Robertson will find another friend able to serve him.

"Lambert and Longford have agreed thus, viz., Robertson to give Saxby or Longford a million French
41 24,21,23,21,26,25 36,29,37,25,39,34
and Saxby is to transport into
12,29,41,25,11,27,26,29,12 21,25,12,26
England by the twentieth
37,25,35,23,41,25,38 40,16 12,34,37 12,13,37,25,12,21,37,12,34
of April or sooner eight
26,36 41,27,29,21,23,37 26,29 11,26,26,25,37,29 37,21,35,34,12
thousand foot, five hun-
12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38 36,26,26,12 36,21,14,37 34,13,25,
dred horse mounted, and
38,29,37,38 34,26,29,11,37 24,26,13,25,12,37,38
three thousand five
12,34,29,37,37 12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38 36,21,14,37
hundred horsemen, with their
34,13,25,38,29,37,38 34,26,29,11,37,24,37,25
accutermentes redy to
41,39,39,13,12,37,29,24,37,25,12,11 29,37,38,16 12,26
mount, therty thousand
24,26,13,25,12 12,34,37,29,12,16 12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38
armes, a train oe(f) artilary,
41,29,24,37,11 41 12,29,41,21,25 26,37 41,29,12,21,23,41,29,16
&c., f(c)onforme.
36,26,25,36,26,29,24,37
They have not entered into anything in writing, which, I believe, will be delayed until Robertson and Saxby meet. Longford is positively of opinion that Saxby will be supercargo
11,13,27,37,29,39,41,29,35,26
himself, which I am very apt to believe, but, if Longford should propose to enter into an agreement in writing, Hooker must not decline it, but enter into it frankly upon what I have told you above, and what is contained in the answers to Longford and Milson's proposals, only care must be taken that Robertson be drawn into nothing unhandsome towards Blunt, whose good inclinations towards Robertson was not known at the writing of these answers.

"Lambert is to write to Longford that the whole affair is intrusted to Hooker, and to nobody else, so that he may speak freely to him of everything concerning it. Longford has only as yet got fif[t]y thousand
35,26,12 36,21,36,16 12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38
cry(o)uns, of the money, but the
39,29,16,13,25,11 12,34,37 24,26,25,37,16

r e s t
29,37,11,12 is getting f o r h i m
36,26 29 34,33,24 as fast as possible, and I hope will be had in a little time which we are doing all for, that's in our power. Longford is gone back, I believe, by this time to where you are, so the sooner Hooker meet with him the better. Hooker must see whereby to be sufficiently convinced that all Saxby's preparations are going on, and that they will be in readiness against the time prefixed, that he may give Robertson timeous advertisement at the place where he is now going, to set out and join Saxby by the time he is ready to begin, and this must be so ordered that Robertson neither come there too soon or too late, which is equally dangerous and nice enough. Robertson proposes to go from B o l o g n i a,
40,26,23,26,35,25,21,41 where he is now going (as soon as he is advertised by Hooker that it is the time) to D a n t z i c k
38, 41, 25, 12, 17, 21, 39, 22 by way of Nedson's (Germany), S e l e s i a, P o l a n d,
11,37,23,37,11,21,41 27,26,23,41,25,38 and P o m e r-
27,26,24,37,29, a n i a,
41,25,21,41 and so to Trapman's (Sweden) and G o t e n-
35,26,12,37,24, b u r g e,
40,13,29,35,37 which is computed will take near a month, but 'twould be too much trouble for nothing, so Hooker must be nice and discerning about the preparations to inform him aright, that he may come to the last place some days only before the i m b a r k c a t i o n,
21,24,40,41,29,22,39,41,12,21,26,25 for sooner would be perhaps worse than after it. Lumley is to go a separate way, and so, I believe, will Dennison, but both to arrive at the same place at or about the same time with the other. Hooker should know from Longford, in what way and manner Robertson will be received when he comes, and likewise Lumley, especially, if he should chance to get there in time to go with Saxby or his people, and not Robertson, in what quality he would be, and several other things of that nature which will occur to Hooker, which is impossible to put all in a letter.

"Longford proposes to go quickly to Trapman's to see everything forwarded, but in that case he will certainly leave one with Hooker to adjust and concert things with him from time to time. Hooker must not spare the expenses of couriers when there is occasion for them in this business, either to Robertson, where he is going, or to Lambert, who, will soon return to Rawly's (Paris), and will correspond with him frequently. If Hooker find it necessary, he must likewise send one himself to Trapman's to be sure of every thing, but it must be one in whom he has good reason to have entire confidence.

"In order to Hooker's knowing the better how to deal with Longford, it is fit he should be a little apprised of his character, which I shall give you as I have it from a good hand. He is of a high presuming temper, and of a pretty equivocal character,

cunning and penetrating, so that he expects great regards to be paid him, and the more that he is entirely in Saxby's confidence. Such people though are not always best managed by cringing too much to them, and in this affair Saxby is as bent upon it as Robertson can be, and thinks it as much for his interest, as Longford likewise is, and the falling out between him and Milson, who was the beginner of this affair, and who I take to be the more sincere and honest man of the two, was not at all upon this account, but upon some private things in their own affairs.

"It is necessary now, especially since Robertson is going from where he is, that Hooker should have a trusty friend with Holmes to correspond with, therefore I send inclosed two addresses for my correspondent, Mr. Adams (Menzies), with his cipher, and I have advertised him of it, so that Hooker would write to him and send him his address. He would observe though the caution that I have given above, that he is none of those let into the whole of this project, at least by us, and I doubt much if Mr. Morish himself can tell it him all, who is the most likely person there to give information of it. Longford is exceedingly cautious, and, indeed, 'tis fit he and everybody should be in this affair, and 'twill not be amiss that Hooker let him know that other people are so too on their side, which he will be pleased with.

"Adams knows the affair of Moon's effects, so that Hooker may write freely to him on that point. Hooker's brother with Mr. Preston (London) knows it likewise, and he has had no inconsiderable hand in what of them has been already procured, which Mr. Robertson is very sensible of, and desires Hooker would make him his compliments upon it.

"Longford is mighty desirous of an interview and acquaintance with Murphy, and Saxby is no less, to make up matters with Blunt. It must be Hooker's business to bring them together, and to get Blunt by the means of Murphy, Doyle and Hindon to agree to negotiate and treat with Longford upon that affair, since, as you will easily see, it can be with no others in so short a time as is necessary, and, since both parties have a mind to the thing, I cannot but think an agreement will be practicable, which God grant it may, but, should that miscarry, the next thing to be endeavoured is to get Blunt to give such assurances as will satisfy Longford that he will undertake nothing against Saxby during the time that Saxby is undertaking anything for Mr. Robertson, and, to compass that, it would, in my opinion, be well worth while for Hooker, in Robertson's name, to give Blunt security that Robertson shall be afterwards friendly at least to him, and even to supply him with some of Moon's effects, but it is principally Saxby's business to take care of Blunt's not disturbing him in that juncture, so Longford must be consulted in it. By what Hindon tells me, I should think it would be no difficult matter to bring Blunt into a measure of this kind, but the question in that case would be how to get Saxby to have faith in it, if they do not now entirely make up their matters.

"The offer that is made to Ingolsby (the Emperor) in Blunt's name seems so advantageous for the first that one can scarcely

think but it will be willingly embraced, and that may occasion some formal agreement between Blunt and Robertson, but Hooker will find more of this on the place, and will do as he finds advantageous for the last. Much of this will depend on the answer Ingolsby gives as to Blunt's proposal. Obrion (Walkingshaw) was advertised as soon as we knew it, but upon Hindon's coming here there was an express sent to him with a further account of it, and he will surely inform Hooker of what reception it meets with and what success it has.

"I must tell you of a piece of intelligence I had the other day, that the gentleman who was lately sent by Ingolsby to Haly (King George) to endeavour to put a stop to the affair of Landskin (the treaty) has written to a friend of his since that affair was finished, that, though that was done, there would be soon another of that kind to balance it. My informer was pleased with the thoughts of its being with Robertson, or for his behoof, but I fear it is another way, and rather with Haly, which Hooker may come to discover by his friends with Shihy.

"I had a letter from Obrion two days ago of the 11th and he has still good hopes of some success. He told me in his former letter of the 1st that he had been desired to lodge his credentials, and in the last he says he was to be admitted to the principal Sexton (the Imperial ministry) one of these days, but he then knew nothing of Blunt's offers. I expect to hear from him again before I leave this, which may occasion my writing to you, and, if I do not before I go, Lambert certainly will, as soon as he returns to Mr. Preston's (London, probably mistake for Rawly's=Paris). He has now written to Longford and Milson, and sent them a paper I made Hindon write of what was thought Saxby might expect from Blunt, which will at least be a good beginning for Longford and Murphy to discourse on, and it is not improbable that they may come to understand one another further upon their conversation.

"I hope the packet to Atkins of the 10th came safe to hand by the messenger who was designed to carry it, but in case of accident I had sent you by the express, which Lambert returned, duplicates of these letters, and, since I had them ready, though they be old, I send you them still inclosed; and by what I have now written you will see how necessary it is to press and endeavour as they do Blunt's agreeing to deal with Longford.

"Blunt's new agreement with Glasgo (King of Prussia) exclusive of Haly is lucky enough, but it would be much more so if Blunt could get him to be favourable to Mr. Robertson, and, considering the bad terms that he and Haly are upon, and the kind of man that Glasgo is, I do not think it seems impracticable; at least it may be made plainly appear to be for Glasgo's interest. Upon a strict friendship between Robertson, Blunt, and Glasgo, it appears to be no hard matter to put Glasgo in possession of most of what belongs to Haly, which would be no new thing, for the like has been done to people of the same relation, and with as little justice. It would be much the same thing as to Ingolsby and most of the neighbours, so to be presumed they would interest

themselves very little in that matter, and it would not be in Gold (the States General) or Shiel's power to prevent it, who are the only people whose interest seems to be against it. Besides this Mr. Gold will never do Glasgo justice in a claim he has in his parts, nor will Haly interest himself for him, now that he is so strictly in friendship with Gold, but Robertson, were he once in a condition, could easily force Gold to do him justice. It were not amiss that Hooker should discourse this matter with Murphy, and that he should try Blunt upon it, which if he find practicable, [he] will, I doubt not, be very ready to do all he can to bring Glasgo into it, and Robertson will be ready you may be sure to enter into such an agreement with him.

"Should Hooker come to have anything to do with Soho (de Prié) or Barry (the Emperor's minister in Holland), in relation to Robertson's abode with Lally (Brussels) or thereabouts, perhaps there may be some difficulty in any security or pass, that is necessary in that case, as to naming of him in it by his own name Robertson, which if there should, Hooker needs be in no pain about it, but agree to that

o f	C h e.	S t.	G e o r g e,	
26,36	39,34,37	11,12	35,37,26,29,35,37	though that would

not do well in any	f o r m a l	t r e a t y,
	36,26,29,24,41,23	12,29,37,41,12,16

which I thought was good to inform you of.

"I told you in my letter of the 14th that I had received Hooker's letter of the 3rd, with Doyle's inclosed, and that Robertson was mightily well pleased with Hooker's proceedings at Laly.

"I hope Mr. Atkins got a note of mine I wrote on the 20th upon Hindon's arrival, which was sent by your address as he desired.

"Lambert came here on the 23rd with Crafton's (the Regent's) message to Robertson and a great many fine compliments. Crafton, after all, is as civil as the present juncture and circumstances will allow him, and I do not despair of seeing him and Haly as great enemies as now friends, and I hope it will not be long to it.

"Robertson sets out about the 10th or 12th of next month, so that I cannot receive an answer to this here. Your best way to send it or any letters to me in time coming is by Mr. Digby's (Inese's) address, which I send you in this packet.

"When Hooker has occasion for money he may draw on Mr. Jennings' (Queen Mary's) man, D[icconso]n, and write at the same time to Mr. Digby for what uses it is. Mr. Hindon is to give Mr. Atkins 30 *lewis d' ors* to dispose of as he does the other money, which he gets from Mr. D[icconso]n, who is acquainted of it." *Copy enclosed.* "Sent by Sir H. Stirling."

James III.

1717, January 27. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating John Cameron, eldest son of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochyel, a peer of Scotland by the title of Lord Lochyel, with remainder to his lawful heirs male, in consideration not only of the former

services of that family, but also of their appearance in the last attempt in Scotland when the said John Cameron brought out the men and following of the family of Lochyel and with them joined the Royal standard, and continued in the King's service till all thoughts of doing anything further were laid aside. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 49.

Colonel James Innes to John Paterson.

1717, January 28. Paris.—Requesting him to order Mr. Gordon to pay him Paterson's note for 7 *louis d'ors* in return for money the writer had given Paterson on his parting from Avignon.

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, January 28. Bordeaux.—I delivered the encloseds in yours of the 15th and observe what you say about the ship. Mr. Dicconson has sent me a fund for my disbursements, so I shall soon send you a particular account. I shall honour your bill for 132 *livres* and shall advise Mr. Arbuthnot what you desire.

Cluney Ogilvie complains very much that no orders are come about his subsistence, as he has two letters from the Captain of Clanranald, telling him Sir W. Ellis had given or was very soon to give orders about him. Please give the enclosed to Mr. Freebairn. I have a packet for him as broad as your hat, which came by sea.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Southesk.

1717, January 28. Avignon.—I waited so long to acknowledge yours of the 2nd till I could tell you something certain of the King's resolutions. No doubt you have heard of the message to him, and he's in no condition to resist. I believe he will set out about the 10th or 12th and go all the way by land, and his first residence will be Bologna. Besides the Duke of Ormonde and myself scarce anybody goes with him but his own domestic servants. The rest who are to follow him are to take their own way, and I fancy most will go by sea from Marseilles.

I am afraid that now none of his subjects of distinction who are attainted will be allowed to stay in France, so I reckon your stay at Paris will not be long, and I imagine you'll choose to see Italy once more. The King directed me to remember him to you and to tell you he leaves it entirely to yourself what course to take and you will be always welcome where he is.

I am very glad to know Lady Southesk's namesake you mention is well. I gave our master an account of his good inclinations. "As to the person you say he had seen, the way he is in pretty plainly now appears, since he has an allowance to stay in France, where none other in his circumstances have. From his going out of England till Boyn came to us at Perth with my commission, I had no kind of message from him, so you see how true that assertion was, and the advice he says he gave the King of going

to Scotland (mistake for Stralsund) to be equally so, but, had he gone there, I am sure of one who would not have gone with him, more than he would to England or Scotland. I know that I sent him the same message by six people at different times after the alarm given by George to the Parliament and before I left London, to send the King over without delay, the face of affairs being then entirely changed from the time a little before when a memorial was sent to France, to England, if he had troops, and to Scotland, if he had none. 'Tis odd if none of the messengers delivered the message to him, when 'twas not only from me they had it, but from the rest of the King's friends he relied on there. I asked him about this in one of my letters from Scotland, to which I had no answer, and almost as little when I came to France, he only saying that they told their message in so odd a way that it could not be understood. I am sure I followed my instructions as to rising in arms, and he was with the King when they were sent. I sent indeed many a letter and message to him for arms and ammunition, but I might have spared myself the trouble. Had he been resolved to have sent any, sure he would not have sent ten or twelve ships, as he did with officers and others without a grain of powder, ball or musket. But this is a subject I like neither to speak or write of, so will say no more of it. He's in the right to keep his secret history from being published till after his death, for then his friends will take care to keep it only in manuscript for the use of the family. I am loth to say so of an old acquaintance, but, if his behaviour could bear the light, the history would have been published ere now, which would have been a better way of vindicating him than his private letters aspersing the King."

I'll let Mr. Gordon know which way to address and send my letters, and will be very glad to hear from you. I hope your family were well when you heard from them. 'Tis likely Lady Southesk may be now going for London about her jointure, as I hear several other ladies are going. I have not yet heard from our friend whose letter you sent me, since he went to the Bath. *Copy.*

H. Straton to the Duke of mar.

1717, January 17[-28].—About ten days ago I had yours of 20 and 27 December, but waited to speak with Mr. Willson, but that I have not been able to obtain since 18 or 20 October, yet he always made some apology till the last time. For some weeks Mr. Grim's (Macdonald of Glengarry) dying condition was his excuse, and after his death he pretended he could not see me till young Grim arrived, and after his arrival that he could not leave the house till all was rouped and sold. Yet at last he promised positively to be with me last Friday and that very day went to the north, and, his familiars say, will not return for a month. If he does, I shall use my utmost endeavours to persuade him to do what's just.

Mr. Morpeth's (James Murray's) letter was delivered him a few hours after it came to me, and that to Errington (Sir J.

Erskine) I committed to a very trusty hand, and told them, if they would send their returns to me, I would forward them with particular care.

In my last I told you that Mr. Montagu's (Mar's) letter to Mr. Grim was committed to the care of the young man's governor, and it was safely delivered, and, as Mr. Eaton (the Bishop of Edinburgh) assures me, was very acceptable, and Grim frankly professes he will always be ready to serve yours and his friend whenever occasion offers, and I am told he has already written to Montagu or will do it.

Your friend Mr. *Ord* was by Hally's (King George's) agents designed to be ruined, but by good providence escaped the snare, and so recovered his credit as to be capable to pursue his business again, and, I hope, by this time is or will be soon with Hodges (Holland). He was twice with me before he took journey, and I being informed he both needed and deserved assistance, offered what I could conveniently give, and told him it was his friend Kirkton's (James') money, yet he often refused it, always saying he had already got more of that friend's money than he had done service for, but at length he was prevailed with to accept 20 *guineas*, yet I suspect he may be scrimped before he can reach his friend Knox (James) and I wish he may meet with some supply at Peter's house (Paris).

I have account from Leicester (London) by last post that friends there are doing something to retrieve the credit of the company you are much concerned with, and are in good hopes it may yet flourish, which I am very glad of, for they know more of matters than we do here, both as to foreign and domestic trade.

It is on all hands acknowledged that Hally's company is very much divided, and two parties in it work against each other with no little heat, and some will have them more violent than Trotter (the Tories) and Wishart (the Whigs) are against one another. What new directors may be chosen time must tell, but I am told Trotter has refused to join unless Patrick (the Parliament) be changed.

This place affords little news, only the Lords of Session have maintained their own prerogative, and at the same time have determined in favour of the creditors against the Commissioners of Inquiry. The informations of both sides with a particular journal of all that was judicially done at Carlisle, and the judgment of the Court against the prisoners are all sent with *Ord* by Simson (H. Straton) to Meffen (Mar).

At bottom, C. D. Ymalzwpp Nu Niamxmpw (*i.e.* Campbell of Ormadale).

Mr. Ramsay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 29. Paris.—Enclosing a letter from Lord Pitsligo and sending his own address. *Enclosed*,

Lord Pitsligo to Mr. Ramsay.

I have hopes of seeing you at Paris. I only wait advice from the gentleman whose cousin german Mr. T. married.

You will not grudge forwarding the enclosed to him and to do the same by any that may be sent from him to me. I hope you find one under whose cover you can send the enclosed so that it may come safe to Mr. Russel (the Duke of Mar) himself. 1717, *January* 21. *Leyden.*

James Edgar to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 29.—My father having seven sons, whereof I am the fifth, forby daughters, and a very small fortune, all he has designed for me is 4,000 *merks* on the estate of Edzel, which Lord Panmure has lately purchased, and he putting this sum in my own hands, without any reserve to himself, makes it impossible for me to receive a farthing of it at present, and he having such a family is not able to supply me otherwise.

When I came here Mr. Paterson told me it would be agreeable to you that I should lodge in the same house with him. There I have a very indifferent room for which I have paid 10 *livres* a month, and, having the honour to wait on you every day I could not do it in dirty linen, and that costs me 5 *livres* a month more, so I have only 30 *livres* a month, and on 15 I could not possibly live, but that Mr. Paterson has hitherto advanced my chamber rent, etc. I implore your pardon for troubling you in this matter.

General George Carpenter to Lord Lovat.

1717, January 18[-29]. Edinburgh.—I cannot well answer your letter of the 8th received this minute relating to such as have been officers to the Pretender till I am at London, since you say they have passes and protections from Lord Cadogan and General Sabine, but will ask about it at London for which I set forward to-morrow morning. Brigadier Preston commands the troops in my absence.

Commission.

1717, January 29. Avignon.—To Colonel John Livingston to be a brigadier of foot. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 51.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, January 30. Paris.—I have yours of the 22nd with the enclosed which I immediately sent by my son to be delivered into the lady's own hand, so, if she be handsome, you may have a rival. I sent you some time ago a packet or two addressed as the enclosed for Monsieur Sheen and desired to be informed whom it was meant for that I might recover the postage, but you have never writ me one word about it. I beg you to return all such letters to me that have not found a master. I am sure I shall lose considerably by such business as this. The 300 *livres* are long ago paid to Mr. Robertson, and the 100 to Father Græme. Pray tell me what money you pay Mr. Fothringham.

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1717. January 30. Lyons.—Four merchants here have all received letters of the same date from the North with certain accounts, as 'tis pretended, that the Swedish fleet has gained a complete victory over the Danish, soon after the English squadron was recalled from the Baltic. They all believe the news. Their letters came but last night, so 'tis possible you may have other accounts to the same purpose by this post. Other private letters from Germany confirm the news of the league between the Emperor, Muscovy, Spain, and Sicily, and 'tis still affirmed by the same hands that the King is to be married to the Emperor's sister, who is thereupon to be made Governess of Flanders.

I have not yet heard from Mr. Drummond. 'Tis said here the King is to sojourn for some time at Bologna, till the Emperor has made peace with the Turk, at which time another scene is to be opened, in which the King is to play a great part. The Pope is said to have a great hand in all this out of his animosity against France. The Regent is now supposed to be aware of the consequences by his endeavouring to prevail on the Cardinal with threats to accept the constitution, whereby he is like to lose his interest with that party in the Church without being able to gain the other after his ill usage of them.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Seaforth.

1717, January 30. Avignon.—The King having now resolved to leave this very soon has ordered me to acquaint you that he refers it to yourself either to follow him to Italy or to reside in any other place you think most convenient. By my accounts from the King's people in Holland and Flanders they do not apprehend they will be disturbed and think that any who are obliged to leave France will get a safe residence there, provided they behave discreetly in going thither privately in small companies, not many to be in one place and the people of distinction passing under other names, but they are of opinion that Liége will be yet more secure.

It is likely that those of your quality and circumstances will now be ordered to quit France, in which case his Majesty thinks that, if you do not follow him to Italy, Liége is the most proper place for you to go to.

The people of quality here with the King and some of his gentlemen are to follow him to Italy, and the rest are to disperse as they find most convenient till he have occasion for their service. Most of the Highlandmen are going towards Toulouse, and, if they be not in numbers in one place, and behave quietly and discreetly, we hope they will not be disturbed, but, if they be and are ordered out of France, they will be forced to go to Flanders. I have written to your friend, Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, that I think 'tis his best course to be in that country too, and any other of his countrymen of your people, who come to Bordeaux, if you do not order them otherwise. I will be glad to hear how you resolve to dispose of yourself.

The King's first residence is to be at Bologna, and he sets out the end of next week or the beginning of the week after and goes all the way by land. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Nithsdale.

1717, January 30. Avignon.—Similar letter to the last, recommending Liége for his residence.—I told you in my last I would endeavour to have Michel provided for, which I hope is now done, his Majesty having sent him before him into Italy, and I believe he will employ him some way in his own family. *Copy.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 31. Lyons.—Expressing his regret that Mr. Drummond has met with difficulties that will retard him much longer than he expected, and giving an account of them as in Drummond's letter of the 24th, calendared *ante*, *p.* 471.—All here are positive the King is to go to Brussels, and there are accounts here from Germany, Paris, and even from Avignon to that purpose. Pray God it be true.

Capt. Alexander McDonnell to John Paterson.

1717, January 31. Lyons.—The enclosed for Earl Marischal is by request of our friend William at Paris concerning box and valise belonging to him. Last night I was at a ball, and in comes a Count full of news that just now he had received a letter from Avignon that his Majesty would part in a few days for Brussels. God send it be true.

Bernard O'Berne to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 31. [Received.]—Yesterday on guard I received your orders of the 10th and took the most convenable measures to come off; I would have run post, but that it would infallibly discover the route I took. I came in the stage coach from Cambray before day and arrived here by night, to avoid being seen by any of the Irish officers here. The greatest difficulty I had was the want of money, which I durst not ask of the Major or any other, and I am afraid I will want, Mr. Dillon not being at Paris.

George Mackenzie to John Paterson.

1717, January 31. Bordeaux.—There is nothing in my power I can serve you or the Captain of Clanranald in, but I'll heartily do, but I'm afraid it will be difficult to get a broadsword and impossible to have a targe. My own sword is not, I believe, good enough, and I must have some respect to it, as having it from my father. I shall be very glad to hear from you, only I beg your flights may not be such as you give your correspondents

here, otherwise my poor fancy will not be in a condition to make you a return, especially if you go the length of Parnassus for a Greek verse.

Mr. Brisbane to John Paterson.

1717, January 31. Bordeaux.—Thanking him heartily for his sincere protestations of friendship.—What you advise me in my worthy patron's name entirely pleases me, for following my studies, as affairs now stand, is what gives me most pleasure, nor had I asked the honour of waiting on the King, had I not thought that by the league all the King's dutiful subjects would have been obliged to leave France. Since you tell me otherwise, I go soon from this and will follow my studies as much as possible.

On a separate page.—I received Mr. Paterson's letter, admired his great wit, his sprightly genius and all the great qualities he's so happily possessed of. Your just notions of friendship, which your Greek (though Scapula nor Stephan afford no φιλάνοια) and Latin quotations so well vouch, charm me; your allegories of emotions, billet doux, bridegroom and effusion so confirm the justness of your metaphorical way of thinking that did Galen, Schottus, Rabutin, Murcius, or Aristotle live in this age they would be ready to acknowledge your consummate taste. That Mr. Paterson should in such an obliging manner assure me his friendship gives me more real pleasure than ever Alcmena did Jupiter, Venus Mars, or the drunken revels of the gods did Bacchus. I go to join the convent, Κότυλον φιλοτήσιον εἰς τὴν τοῦ φίλου τοῦ ὁκιμοτάτου σωτηρίαν πίνειν.

David Rutherford to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January.—Petition stating that when he first came he was put on 20 *livres* a month, and 60 as three months' subsistence were ordered him to enable him to set about his employment, 57 of which he laid out in leather and other necessaries and would have got business enough, had he not been taken ill and kept a month bedfast, and praying his Grace to order him what he shall think fit.

Memorandum.

1717, January.—Of the postage of letters for Sir J. Erskine in October and November. *French.*

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, Monday, January 21[-February 1].—I am in great pain for not hearing from you since yours of the 15th N.S. Not only is this your 2 February (*sic*), but I have sent you several things in that interval, of which I am very anxious to hear, nor does it seem fit to send you any more till I do hear. Perhaps too it may be more proper now to give what small parcel of musseline (money) is yet in my hands to Mrs.

Katherine's (Sweden's) servant here, who is shortly going into the country to see the brother servant that is reckoned now to be returned to Mistress Holloway's (Holland).

It would take three sheets at least "to tell you the various turns and *demelées* between Mr. Rigg (the Bishop of Rochester) and Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford), since Mistress Jean's (James') desire brought them together. A thousand vicissitudes, but by the care of friends still cemented. But then again the least accident or impertinent tittle tattle of some busy body overturns all again. And those who labour to keep the peace and to keep all right, by defending and standing up for the absent person is still sure to be suspected as partial, and suffer on both sides, the most ordinary and most unfortunate return for the most faithful good office. Yet both give thanks after a new treaty, but then a new war arises, and all is in confusion again. *Enfin*, it is like the case of man and wife where jealousy has been once deeply rooted. It has been always reckoned to be incurable, *bellum apertum aut pax infida.* The only palliative is separation and no more commerce. And indeed now we wish they had never come together, though the bringing them together had not only the best meaning, but gave at first the best hope of advantage, they being both men of singular capacity.

"Their jealousies and skirmishes have together with other things contributed not a little to the disjointing of other friends, or at least to create such a caution and reserve as is inconsistent with vigorous and unanimous resolutions in concert together.

"And therefore, if I durst offer my humble opinion, it will be infinitely better to return to the former situation, and take every man separately in his own sphere and situation. Write to him, speak to him, deal with him on that foot only; let him do all the good he can in his own circle and amongst his own intimates. There he is safe, and there he is useful, but, when they are brought together, in our present case and without a great and *de facto* authority immediately over them, it will be nothing but Babel, I dare venture to assure you by the sad experience and sufferings I have had in the matter. Which is enough to make an angel a misanthrope, and to run *tête baissée* into a solitude.

"I was forced the other day to speak very free language to Mr. Rigg whom I found filled with a thousand jealousies, and had been plagued and poisoned by strange letters from Mr. Anderton's (Avignon), and put into terrible apprehensions of designs against Mr. Oneal (Ormonde), for whom his regard is most just, but his informations and imaginations I am sure are most groundless, and even in relation to Honyton himself having any meaning against Mr. Oneal.

"The Dr. (Duke of Shrewsbury) has entirely retired himself again to his former situation, but neglects nothing by which he can either unite our friends, or divide our enemies, with whom he will have nothing else to do. Mistress Watson (Lady Westmorland) showed the letter she had the other day from Patrick (Queen Mary), with which he was very well pleased,

and returns thanks for the kind remembrance. He continues to think that a delay may be of great use to retrench our cousin Arnot's (the Army) family and for several other purposes that may weaken Lewis (King George). He thinks that all pains ought to be taken incessantly, (1) to convince Kenneth (King of Sweden) of those advantages of delaying for some competent time, and to keep him in the meantime firm to the thing. (2) To engage Edgcomb (the Emperor) so far to favour the thing as, when it is at the point of execution, to draw out his effects he has at Mr. Flamstead's (Flanders), and only show them, without any declaring of one side or the other. The very showing them in that manner would be enough so to puzzle George Fisher (Holland) that he would not venture to do any harm.

"I have sometimes humbly represented to him that there are other things may be obtained to produce that effect to very good purpose. If Mistress Katherine's present brother-in-law and his family can be persuaded to make the same show with their effects on that side where they are pretty near, it would be of the same use. And I doubt not but Mistress Katherine will easily bring this about; nor would one neglect the neighbouring churchman, who has been jangling with George Fisher, to do the same. Everything helps.

"2ndly. I have represented to the Dr. and to Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore), who are of the same sentiment, that upon the former occasion, George Fisher could not be induced to send a rag of any of his effects till Lewis sent of his to replace them, which now he cannot be supposed to do, or dare to do whilst both Kenneth, who has recovered his credit, and Kenneth's chief antagonist, with whom he may very probably be friends, are so near at hand to pay Lewis a troublesome visit.

"The Dr.'s answer is, let us see any one of all these three points actually concerted and settled, and then we shall think it time to have the other essential point put in execution, which without some one or other means to curb George Fisher, may prove to be very dangerous, or rather fatal, because if ineffectual it ruins all for ever without resource.

"I fairly and plainly state the case to you as we reason here. I only forgot to mention that I urged a new approaching inability in George Fisher, who is certainly going to part with some more of his own effects, on the account of his debts.

"Some of the best friends here are hopeful that Kenneth's antagonist who offered so fairly, as Mr. Maynard (Sir J. Erskine) the cousin of Mr. Morris (Mar) told us, is not neglected by Jeremy (James) but that some able friend is sent to him, and to his dry nurse who is so useful. But we do not doubt that Jeremy is doing everything that is in his power in any respect whatsoever.

"Mr. Povey received the letters with all imaginable respect, as he did the message from Philip (Queen Mary). He bids me give all assurances of his thanks and his sincere affection, and that the only reason he does not yet write is, he is getting

clear of all his engagements as fast as he can, and, as soon as he nas got that punctilio over, he will not only write as a free man entirely, but Sir John (James) may reckon on him as gone fully and without reserve into his interest which he will promote to the utmost in every respect.

"The compliment I made to her from Philip, was, that he had not only buried all resentment, as a good Christian, but that, from the accounts he had heard of her generosity to the afflicted and of her good wishes and intentions, he thought himself obliged to assure her, both of his just sense of it, and of all the proper marks of friendship.

"I doubt not but Philip will bear me out in this compliment, *which gave her great satisfaction, and him also.*

"His Majesty arrived on Saturday, but all is yet in the dark.

"Honyton dispatches his friend on Wednesday." 5 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Paterson.

1717, February 1.—Since I wrote to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) by Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) of the 27th, I have yours and his of the 13th, 15th and 19th. I enclose a letter for Lord Pitsligo which you will take care of. I hope long before this you have mine by a gentleman sent by Mr. Robertson (James) as desired to Mr. Blunt (the Czar), I having heard from him he was on his road pretty near you, and, by what Mr. Hooker last wrote, I have good hopes of Blunt and Ingoldsby's (the Emperor's) agreement and so the more of this gentleman's success and of the agreement betwixt Blunt and Saxby (King of Sweden). I have this minute a letter of the 18th from Mr. O'brion (Walkingshaw) telling me he had been very favourably received by Mr. *Eagle* and, though he had got no answer then, he had very good hopes of success, and Mr. Blunt's offer to Ingoldsby coming to him since makes me hope that his success may be better than he looked for. He sent me the translation of the letter Blunt wrote to Ingoldsby concerning his people's being with Nedson (Germany), on which Ingoldsby had wrote expostulating with him. Blunt lays the whole on Mr. Gall (King George) which highly dissatisfies Ingoldsby at him and may be a very lucky incident for Mr. Robertson. (About the King's intended departure next Saturday and what his people at Avignon were to do as in other letters, and instructions how letters for the writer should be forwarded.) *At the bottom*, 27,37,13,35,21,25 (*i.e.* P. Eugin.)

The Duke of Mar to Lord Pitsligo.

1717, February 1.—Expressing the King's satisfaction and his own at the news of his getting safe over.—We are likewise informed that Lord Dundee, Inverey, Inverighty and his son, Mr. Thomas Forbes, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hamilton are lately come to Holland, and his Majesty has ordered me to let them know his satisfaction at their safety, and I beg you to make them my compliments. His Majesty is afraid you and they

may be in want, and therefore has ordered Mr. Gordon at Paris to answer you monthly what he is able to allow conform to what he allows to others in your circumstances. (About the King's intended departure and what his people at Avignon were to do as in other letters.)

It would be too long and expensive a journey for you to follow him now into Italy, so the best thing I think you can do, till a more likely occasion offer, is to continue in Holland or Flanders or thereabouts where it will be safest and most agreeable to you, and I am of the same opinion as to Lord Dundee and the other gentlemen I mentioned.

I hope my aunt and your lady were well when you heard last from them, and, when you write to them, make them my kind compliments in such a way that they may understand it, and it may not do them a prejudice, if the letter fall into wrong hands. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to John Carnegy.

1717, February 1. Avignon.—I hope you've got mine of the 17th or 18th and some days after I had yours of the 12th. I wrote to you so fully I have little to say, only the King very willingly agrees to your going to Italy. He designs to go hence next Saturday and to travel all the way by land to Bologna, and I suppose you may get there before him. I delivered yours to Col. Clephan, who will take care of your things. He and others of your acquaintance go by Marseilles so they will be easily carried.

I cannot say much as to the two points you asked me about. The Duke is making his applications, but seems to have no great hopes of success. Barrowfield is making his and does not despair of succeeding in some degree, but you have heard how slow that Court is in coming to resolutions. Our opposites, whom they are angry with, are doing what they can to satisfy them, and we are doing what we can to make it appear their own interest to agree to what we propose, and which they will choose we may be yet some time of knowing. On what I wrote you before you would take care to have the King's compliments made to all those from whom you have received civilities on his account in the country where you are. Mr. Wogan will have left Lyons before any letter of yours can come there, after your receiving this. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Wogan.

1717, February 1. Avignon.—I had your account of Mr. Drummond, and the bill you drew on his account is answered. The King is resolved to leave this next Saturday and go all the way by land to Bologna, which is to be his first residence. He has agreed to your following him to Italy, but finds it necessary you should stay some time at Avignon, after he leaves, to take care of some affairs he is to give you orders about. You will not have time to come to Avignon, before he

leaves it, therefore he directs you to meet him at Valence on Monday the 8th, and there he will have more time to give you the necessary directions. There is at Lyons a postchaise left by Mr. Butler, and another by Mr. Lawly who came with Mr. Dillon. You are to come in the best one to Valence, there being occasion for it there. You would leave directions how any letters that come for you after you are gone should be forwarded to you and put the enclosed for Mr. Carnegy in the post. My compliments to Mr. McDonald, who, I suppose, is still at Lyons, and tell him the King leaves it to his own choice either to follow him to Italy or to continue in France, but that he cannot go along with him. *Copy.*

PLEIN-POUVOIR.

1717, February 1. Avignon.—To Mr. Dillon in the same terms as that to Mr. Jerningham, calendared *ante*, *p.* 474, Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 51.

JAMES III.

1717, February 1. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating Lieut.-Gen. Dillon Baron of ——, and Viscount of —— in the kingdom of Ireland with remainder to the heirs male of his body in consideration of his remarkable services to himself and his father as appeared by his preparing to follow the King to Scotland and being actually on the way thither to join him, when he was prevented by the King's leaving the country, and also by a careful application both since and before that time in several weighty affairs in which the King had employed him and in which he has been particularly useful. *Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1717, February 1. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating William, Marquis of Tullibardine, a Duke of Scotland by the titles of Duke of ——, Marquis of ——, Earl of ——, Viscount of ——, and Lord —— with remainder to his heirs male in consideration of the many good services performed by the ancient family of Athole, and more especially of the singular good services of the said Marquis in the late generous attempt in Scotland by repairing from London to Scotland and afterwards to Braemar to concert with the Earl of Mar such measures as should be most proper for the King's interest which he afterwards followed in bringing together the men and following of the family of Athole, and with them and his two brothers, Lords Charles and George, he joined the royal standard and continued to do all the service in his power, till all thoughts of attempting anything further were laid aside, and then followed the King into France. *Ibid. p.* 53.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, February 2. Paris.—About various money matters. —I am very uneasy to be dunned by strangers some of whom

have made use of me as a slave and drudge to scribble forth and home in forwarding their letters and have had their remittances by other hands. I had yours of the 25th, and carried your two enclosed to be delivered to Lady Carington and Mademoiselle Tildsley. I shall very soon consider the postages, which will be considerable, on his Grace's account, for I am hurried to death with letters of all kinds and from all quarters.

James Murray to Col. John Hay.

1717, January 22[-February 2]. Edinburgh.—Yesterday I received my dear Johnny's letter of the 3rd (N.S.) and by the same post one of the 9th for his friend which I sent her immediately. I am unable to express my sense of the concern Mr. Keith (James) and Mr. Morrison (Mar) showed for me on a late occasion. I received the letter from Mr. Morrison you mention and answered him by the next post, directed as I used to do from London, which I hope will come safe.

As to Mr. Bates' (Bolingbroke's) story with relation to myself I can say but little now since mine to Mr. Morrison. You may believe I trust very little to his honour, but I could wish to act a part that would neither show an insensibility nor too great an apprehension of what he can do in that. On receipt of Mr. Morrison's letter I wrote to some friends at London to know the present situation of that story and what their opinion of it was. The import of the answer the doctor (Menzies) gave me by their direction was first confirming Bates' treachery from several letters he has written and messages he has sent to many of his old friends, persuading them to engage themselves in Gray's (George's) service, which, as he informed me to my concern, had not been without effect on many. They bid him tell me further they did not apprehend any near dangers to Mr. Morpeth (James Murray) from that, but that their chief concern with relation to him of late was to bring him up there, because they thought from his intimacy with the persons to whom these letters and messages were directed, he was the only person who could prevent or remove the influence of them. Further they wished he would undertake a journey to Holland, in order to concert with a factor there something of the last importance to the co-partners. In this situation I am, and I intend to give an answer to this letter to-night, to this purpose:—That, where Mr. Keith's service is concerned, I am sure Mr. Morpeth is so attached to it, that he will have very little consideration of himself; that I think the gentlemen by whose direction the letter was writ, do him great honour in thinking him capable of serving Mr. Killigrew (James) effectually in any particular, and that, if they persist in that opinion, he will endeavour to obey their commands and break through the present difficulties of his private affairs and all other notions, that might interrupt him in a matter he has so much at heart.

Your brother is expected in a few days in this country, and I hope, when he comes, we may be able to get a settlement of

some matters concerning yourself and your friend, before which you would think it unreasonable in her to leave this country. Ships are seldom to be found going from here to Calais or Dunkirk, for which reason I believe these trunks must be directed to Rotterdam. I beg you to present my duty to Mr. Keith and my service to Mr. Morrison, to whom you will no doubt communicate so much of this letter as is worth their while.

Jo. Cowly (Sir J. Erskine) to Mr. Montagu (the Duke of Mar).

1717, January 22[-February 2].—I had yours three posts ago, which I would have immediately acknowledged particularly since it was the only one I have received either from you or any friend with you since I left Mr. Nealan's (Holland), but I have had such an intolerable plague about the salt (mine) affair from Crafton's (the Prince of Wales') agents, that, since I came here, I have not had a moment's rest. The salt is found much better than I expected, but it's not impossible matters may turn now on another hinge, all the learned here being of opinion that Mr. Mumples (laws relating to mines) will declare most positively against Crafton's or his father having any management or any concern about it other than a small share agreed upon by an old contract, which was not known till lately, though about 100 years standing, by which all concerned in Mr. Woods' (Scotland) family find themselves as much interested as Meinard (Sir J. Erskine), and very many of them will, I hope, espouse his interest as that of the whole family, nor has he any ways lately hurt his right as was believed, so unless Mr. Trotter (the House of Commons) and the whole society of which Crafton's a member (the House of Lords) join with Mr. Haly (King George), people think there may be a fair pull for it, and it's thought not very probable at this time of day, when they have other affairs of more consequence, they will meddle with any of that kind which must be very disobliging to all Woods' family and perhaps to Crowly's (England's) too, who have any interest in salt affairs, which are not a few. But, after making this excuse, which has led me to tell you all the salt affair, of which Crafton's agents are to send me in a few days a written account, which was what employed me, I must tell you, I was as uneasy, before receiving yours, as mortal could well be, fearing my actions had been misconstructed and I reproached, which I find has been true, but was much pleased that what I also feared was not true, that the stories had been told with such force, as to be credited by those I had the greatest concern about. You blame Meinard for not giving accounts whereby he could have been justified and his slanderers silenced, but first he never before knew he had been accused, and besides Mr. Truman (James) and Bromfield (Mar) knew so well the design and spring of all he did, that he did not believe anybody could have had the forwardness to have blamed him of falsehood to either of

them, as he from his innocence reckoned himself very secure with them. The only thing that he was doubtful might displease or create distrust of him was his so often writing for advice about, and saying he never would conclude, his contract without more positive determination, and yet at last his ending it, though he received no returns. I own that so far stuck in his stomach that it was with the utmost reluctancy he went into it, but he had their opinion before that the thing was right, he had orders to meddle no more with Mr. Whitford's (King of Sweden's) affair; and says he, if I did no more than I should, I at least neglected nothing which I believed was expected of me, and, since he had procured Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) to do with Davys (the Czar) and Murphy (Dr. Erskine), as he hoped, as much as he could have done himself, and put the management of the whole into Mr. Doyle's (C. Erskine's) hands, which, he was sure, would be approved by Mr. Carny (Mar) trusted by Brown (James), he thought he could never be misconstructed by them, especially when both he and Doyle thought it was Truman's interest he should end it, for the reasons he told from Nealan's, and that the delay might have been of evil consequence even to Mr. Brown, which he at that very time told you and acted according to his opinion, but to this hour neither of them has been so kind as to let him know directly or otherwise that they were or were not of his mind as to that. If he did amiss, he is exceeding sorry, for it was with a plain upright intention. Since then he's entirely unblamable, he has neither undertaken the burden of the old debts, as was said, nor has he done good, bad or indifferent, save opening the salt pans to all parts of which there were several master keys.

I believe there was a design to have made him do more, though the contrary was in express words stipulated, before he saw Longhorn (London), for Mr. Slingsby's (Lord Townshend's) first servant in matters relating to Mr. Woods told Meinard when he came first to Mr. Crafton's country house, that he believed Mr. Slingsby would expect that nothing relative to Haly or Crafton's [? service], which he knew, should be concealed, on which Meinard told him to let Slingsby know, if he pretended to engage him in another trade save that of the salt, or expect he would resolve them one single doubt, he was to have no more ado with Slingsby, Woods, or Crowly, but would finish his bargain with Mr. Nealan, which they neither in honour nor justice could refuse, and in short offered to leave the house immediately. Whether that was out of his own head or by his master's order I cannot tell, but he never heard more of any such proposal, though I believe that might occasion it was four weeks before he got the contract perfected, during which he stayed with Mr. Longhorn, but found several lies trumped up against him by Crafton's friends and some too by young Mansfield's (James'), though I was told by the best of them they were all undeceived about it. When I came to Mr. Woods', some people were sent by a gentleman, whose wife is a cousin german of Mr. Plunket's the gentleman

himself being master of all the broadstones (men-of-war) within Woods' lands, to pump Meinard as to his knowledge of what had become of the thing sent by him to Truman from Mr. Hurly (Bolingbroke), which he had got from Mr. Hammer's (King of Spain's), its nature, value, and his assistance to discover and catch it, on which that person had employed Mr. Toole (money) very frankly, or, if it was all a story, to say so, but those coming got so little satisfaction that all the society of which Plunkett is now the head have been and are in the utmost wrath against him, and indeed he is the butt of their and other people's malice, but he goes on without noticing them, but, if after this he is so too of Mr. Simson's (Avignon) friends, he is damnably unlucky.

I got yesterday a desire from J. M[enzies], one of Bromfield's correspondents who stays with Longhorn, telling me that Davys' (the Czar's) and Whitfoord's affair was not despaired of, but, to help it the better forward, he desired Meinard to write to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) which should be delivered to him by Whitfoord's chief agent, whom I take to be Mr. Gardiner (Görtz), entreating that a mutual confidence and openness might be entertained 'twixt Gardiner and Murphy, and to use arguments to forward Mr. Banks' (peace) interest in that matter, but, though I knew there was no need to say anything to that gentleman on that head, he being heartily inclined to do what may serve the common interest, yet I have by this very post procured him to obey most punctually, and he tells me he could not think of anything that might be useful that way, which he has not to the utmost of his power used, and I dare say you know better than I that there are good grounds to believe Murphy will not fail to comply. I earnestly entreat no short return as soon as you conveniently can, but that you will be plain in every point I have mentioned as I have been with you, for, had not there been one article of young Mansfield's opinion in yours, which gave me great satisfaction, Meinard and I both had been inconsolable, but for the extraordinary pleasure which Mr. Trotter's friends strict union gave us, and the delightful agreement which at present reigns there, as it gives us a sure prospect of trade, so, if by our friends rightly improven, it will not fail to be of advantage. I wish the copartnery were therefore agreed, not to lose so good an opportunity.

I write this with Mr. Linsdon (?Edinburgh) where I heard of a soldier's getting a remission for a most barbarous murder of a countryman, who had stopped that soldier two days before from plundering a very near friend's house, at which the soldier was so enraged, that, when he saw him, he came out of his ranks and with his fusee shot him dead. This remission has almost as much enraged people of all kinds here, as the soldier was when he murdered the poor fellow. 3 *pages*.

T. Rodger to Mr. Armstrong (the Duke of Mar).

1717, January 22[-February 2]. Edinburgh.—I wrote you twice from York by way of Hull, giving you account of the

disposal of our goods that were on hand in these parts, to which I refer you, and I am persuaded, had you come and seen your friends and stated accounts with them, as was expected, you would have approven my management. I was obliged for a shortness of breath and a little blood spitting to take the benefit of Knaresborough bath and wells, otherwise I had seen you before this.

I am heartily sorry for our great loss last voyage, however every one must own you acted your part in all respects and no one can blame your conduct. Therefore let us not be discouraged, since it may well alter our circumstances in the world, but can never divert so brave and generous a mind as yours from projecting anew, laying and following out the fairest and best designs, and, though our stocks are a little weakened, yet there is a far greater demand for the goods than ever. Let us do as the merchant Horace alludes to,

"*Mox reficit rates*
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati,"

and place our hopes in another safe voyage that will make up our former losses.

I came here only about two months ago, and trade is so dead that I cannot think of doing anything to purpose. As I am to stay here some months, let me know if you have any commission or wherein I am capable to serve you, or what you can advise me to do. You blame me for sending goods to you without a mark, so I hereto affix my seal which shall be their mark.

John Gray, merchant in Edinburgh desires to know if you have pronounced that decreet arbitral on the stated accounts betwixt him and Robert Gerard, Quaker and merchant in Rotterdam, and begs you to write to him under cover of David Hope, writer in Edinburgh, and, if you send it by Rotterdam, direct it to Robert Gerard, and it will come safe, and, if you want to write to your friend Capt. Ogilvie or Capt. Hamilton, direct them under cover to Robert Hope, surgeon in Edinburgh. I have seen none of your copartners since I came to town.

The Duke of Mar to William Gordon.

1717, February 2. Avignon.—The King being now to go into Italy I doubt not but most of his people about Paris are anxious to know how he would have them dispose of themselves. 'Tis impossible I can write to them all; therefore I desire you to acquaint them as you have occasion that the King leaves it to themselves where to reside. Not many of them by the treaty can be required to leave France, and, if even those live retiredly, quietly and not many in one place, 'tis likely the English government may not think it worth their while to demand their being sent away, and those the treaty does not reach will in all probability not be disturbed, if they live as above, but the fewer of them be about Paris or St. Germains, the better, and they will be the less minded. If

those included in the treaty be ordered out of France, they must go to Flanders or some place thereabouts where they can be safe, and the King will give them what he is able for defraying their journey, conform to his present circumstances. You will know where they all are, and, if the King should have occasion for their service, you shall be advertised to let them know it.

His Majesty has ordered all the noblemen and several of the gentlemen who are now with him to follow him into Italy, carrying none along with him but the Duke of Ormonde and me.

I had a letter from Major Forbes, to whom I do not write, since you will communicate this to him. Tell Maurice Murray I shall write to him soon. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to William Dicconson.

1717, February 2. Avignon.—I had yours of the 25th and am sorry I have any more occasion to mention that ship, which has given me so much trouble, and would not have done it again, did not yours oblige me. I showed yours to the King, who leaves the determination entirely to the Queen, as also of the ship Mr. Arbuthnot has the use of, and now that the King is going so far off, there will be an absolute necessity of her determining not only in those affairs but likewise in a great many others, which will occasion her no small trouble, but of this, I believe, the King has wrote to her himself.

I return you Mr. Gordon's letter and send also the copy of the King's order to him about the ship, by which her Majesty will be better able to judge. If Capt. George is to have a monthly allowance, I think what he proposes very extravagant, many who have as good pretensions as he can have being on the list at the rate of captains, which is 35 *livres*, so, if he have that of Major, which is 45, he will have no reason to complain, but this is as the Queen shall determine. I enclose a letter of mine to Mr. Gordon at Bordeaux and a copy of one to James Malcolm of Grange, both concerning the King's people there, and one to Mr. Gordon at Paris concerning those thereabouts, which letters for the Gordons you'll have forwarded. Pray get those for Sir W. Keith and Mr. Farquharson delivered, if they be not at St. Germains.

I thought it necessary to send you a list of those the King has advised to go towards Toulouse and to disperse themselves thereabout, because Bordeaux Gordon will naturally have the paying of them as well as the people already at Bordeaux, who I wish may leave that soon and go from the coast and disperse themselves up and down that country, by which they will be less liable to observation. Most of those in the list are attainted, so the longer its being known where they are, and past as if they were going into Italy, the better, for fear the English minister should demand their being sent out of France on the treaty. If they observe the orders now given them of living quietly and in small companies, I hope they

will not be minded nor molested by the government. They are the people of all who have followed the King to France most capable of doing him service at home, when he shall have occasion, and the station they are sent to is the most convenient for transporting them to their own country, when the time comes, so I should be sorry they should be obliged to remove, but, if they be, the next proper station is Flanders, where we have reason to believe they would be received and permitted to continue. The King has ordered them two months extraordinary for their present journey, and, should they be obliged to go for Flanders, Bordeaux Gordon shall have orders to give them two more for that journey. These will not be all who will be to have money, if those whom the treaty strikes against be ordered out of France. 'Tis hard the King should be put to so much charge, but 'twere cruel to let them be in want, if obliged to make that journey. 'Twere good that the rest of the Highlanders, who are about St. Germains or Paris, as Majors Forbes and McIntosh, Capt. McQueen and others, were in the same place with their countrymen, but this must be ordered discreetly and with caution, their going to them now would make too great a noise, and 'tis best to let a little time pass, that the King's leaving this may be out of head, and it be seen whether any demand be made about any of his subjects leaving France. They should be told for the present that their best course is to go immediately from Paris and St. Germains to some retired place not very far from thence, where they shall receive further orders in time without letting them know the reason in case of their blabbing it out, and, when the time comes, you will give them the necessary orders.

I return Mr. Arbuthnot's account. I am a very bad judge of such things, but some of the articles appear very high. I send a letter for him with one enclosed for Brigadier Campbell, a very pretty fellow and useful, who, we hear, has escaped from Carlisle, in case he should get over. Sir W. Ellis is to send you a list of those who go to Italy. Tell Mr. Inese I have been so hurried for some days past that I have not had time to write to him, but shall do it before Saturday next, when we leave this. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir William Keith.

1717, February 2. Avignon.—I laid yours of the 12th before the King. His being now very soon to go into Italy will make you, I doubt not, give over any thoughts of coming hither. I have written to Mr. Gordon what his Majesty thinks fittest for his people now to do, to which I refer you. His circumstances do not allow his augmenting the allowances he has already ordered, and I wish he may be long able to hold out paying the same. I was very sorry to hear of your illness, but am glad you are recovered. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Farquharson.

1717, February 2. Avignon.—I often inquired about you since you came to France, and, by what I have heard from

the Duke of Ormonde and others, it was not your fault you were not with us in Scotland. You have heard no doubt of your nephews being with me in Scotland and of the good they acted. Inverey is now come to Holland, but I have heard nothing of his brother James save what I saw in a newspaper concerning him and Lord Fraser, which I wish may not be true, and I doubt not you know of another brother, who, I believe, is at Bordeaux. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to R. Arbuthnot.

1717, February 2. Avignon.—I enclose a letter for Brigadier Campbell, who, since we hear he escaped from Carlisle, I hope, shall likewise get safe to this side, and, I suppose, will come straight to you.

I hope the affair of the ship there has been so much trouble about will now be determined to your friend Gordon's satisfaction, the King having left it entirely to the Queen's decision. I sent Gordon's last letter to be laid before her, who is so just that I am sure he will have no cause to complain. The King has likewise referred to her the disposal of the other ship, the *St. Pierre*, which I believe is all now remaining of his.

I have seen your accounts given Mr. Dicconson 24 May last. I am a bad judge of accounts, but that one comes to a vast deal of money.

(News of the King's intended departure for Italy.)

I shall be glad to hear from you where I am now going. My compliments to Boyn and any other of our friends with you. I hope your brother was well when you heard from him, to whom I have new obligations on account of my son and daughter. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Brigadier Campbell.

1717, February 2. Avignon. Expressing their pleasure at the news of his having escaped from Carlisle.—The King being to leave this in a very few days for Italy has left the necessary orders about you with Mr. Dicconson to whom you would write on your arrival. He thinks it will best for his service and most agreeable for yourself to be with your friends, the Highlanders, and Mr. Dicconson will let you know where they are and how you may join them, but the less you speak of going to them the better. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Robert Gordon.

1717, February 2. Avignon.—Concerning the ship, the determination of which had been left to the Queen, who, he is sure, will do what is just in it.—Now that the King is going hence Mr. Dicconson will let you know what orders there are concerning his people who are now or are to be about Bordeaux, and furnish you with what money is to be given them from time to time. 'Tis likely Campbell of Glenderule will be one

of those who will be near Bordeaux, and perhaps he will have occasion to make a journey from thence to Angers, which if he have, you would advance him as much as will carry him there and back, which will be allowed you, he going about an affair of the King's. Any letters you may have occasion to write to me, you may send to Mr. Gordon at Paris, and I desire you to let him know what I owe you for the price of wine you sent here, and he shall be ordered to pay it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Malcolm of Grange.

1717, February 2. Avignon.—I had yours of the 18th and would have written to you when I did so to Invernytie too, had I not known he would have showed it you. (Concerning the King's approaching departure, those who are to go with him, and what those remaining in France had better do as in other letters.) I take you to be included in those mentioned in the treaty and the Majors of our Scots College at Bordeaux to be in a manner the same, though they be not attainted, so I desire you to communicate this to them, and make my excuse to them for not answering their letters as likewise to Mr. Brisbane and Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, and tell the last I had sent the King's orders to Mr. Gordon about him before I had his letter, by which he may see he was wrong to think he was neglected. You would also communicate it to any other of the King's people about Bordeaux. 'Tis thought you would all best remove from Bordeaux, your being there being likely to give more occasion of suspicion, and disperse yourselves in small companies in the country betwixt that and Toulouse or on the borders of Spain which are cheap places. Mr. Gordon at Bordeaux, who has orders to give you all the King's circumstances allow him, shall be advertised to let you know if the King have afterwards an occasion for your services.

(Directions how letters should be sent him.)

Tell Invernytie, if with you, that I am to write to him before leaving this, and Mr. Gordon that I have writ to him to-day, but it goes by St. Germains so will be longer coming to him. *Copy.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 3. St. Germains.—"I am always glad, when I receive any letter from you, but I was mor so then ordnary in receiving yours of the 26 Jan. by the courier, for not having heard from you, since I writt to you, I was afraid you had taken somthing ill in my last letter, and therefor am now very well pleased to find I was mistaken, and that you like my plain free way of writting, in whicch I do assure you I do, as I would been don to by my friends, and as I shall certainly continue it with you, since you like it, so I earnestly desire you to do the same with me; I should have a great deel to say to you, if I had time, and if I could explain by letter all I would say in a conversation, but, as that is impossible, I must only mention what touches me most, whicch is the King's

health and person, I am in peine for the first, and should be for the last, if I had not a firme confidence in Almighty God, that He will protect him, and preserve wherever he gos, as He has don hitherto. However I beg of you to putt him often in mind of taking all reasonable care of his person, and not to go out without severall people with him, and as to his health, I hope the King will order Dr. Wood to inform me of it, befor he leaves Avignon, and at any other time when ther is any alteration in it, for I cannot doubt but Dr. Wood gos with him. After this I agree with you, that the main point is his marriage, and, if Kemp's (King of Sweden's) affair should not com on very quickly, the other cannot be don to soon, but I don't find the King thinks heartily of it. I have and shall press him to marry anyone, provided she be an honest woman, and a gentlewoman, rather than putt it off any longer, for I see very well the necessity, and the consequences of it, I do not doubt but you do your part in this affair as you do in all others with affection and prudence, and for your capacity nobody that knows you, I am sure, can doubt of it. For my part I declare it to you, that it is a comfort to me to have you with the King, for I know he loves you, and has an entire confidence in you, as I am persuaded you love him and are truly capable of serving him, and advise him, therefor I hope you will never part with him, nor lett yourself be discouraged or dejected by foolish reports or impertinent people's talk, that perhaps would desire no better then to have you from him, but I hope you will never quitt him, not even for a day in all his travels, if it be possible, for the King, I dare say, will never part with you, and, if he were at home to-morow, he would want you full as mucch, for a faithful friend is a rare thing, as the world gos, and, when one has found one, one ought to keep it as a treasur, whicch is all I shall say at present, only to wish you good health to compass this long troublesom journey and a longer one that I hope will follow it, and make the proverbe trew, that the longest way about is the nearest way home." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday, February 3.—I received yesterday by the express Martel's (Mar's) letter of the 27th with several others in his packet, all now disposed of according to his directions. That from Patrick (James) to Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) I sealed with a wafer, and sealed it up with Martel's to Abram (Menzies) and Onslow's (Ormonde's) packet in a cover directed to Mr. Morley (Menzies) and sent it by express to Mr. Gough at Dunkirk, directing him to send it immediately by the sloop, if it be on this side, and, if not, then to send some honest careful person he can answer for to carry it immediately to Mr. Morley by some boat he must hire on purpose. I have to-night sent also Mrs. Montague's (Lady Mar's) letter to Abram by post, and it will be much sooner and I believe go as safe as the packet by Dunkirk. I have advertised Abram of the packet sent to Mr. Morley and have sent

him in short the substance of Patrick's to Rigg and Martel's to Abram in cipher names. This I did with Andrew's (Queen Mary's) approbation in case of any accident to what is sent by Dunkirk. I am glad Patrick and Martel are so well satisfied with Dutton (Dillon) who was always known to be a valuable man in his own profession, but had never till now occasion to show his talent in this kind of manœuvre, in which he has had success beyond what, all things considered, could have been expected.

As Martel is now soon to cross the Alps, and our correspondence must be less frequent, I hope he will have thought of some way to make it safe. Letters from and to Patrick and his friends have been hitherto free, a great favour from the gentlemen of the Post Office, but it is a question whether that is to continue when you are in Italy. Whether or not, it were methinks very fit Patrick himself, before he parts, thanked Messrs. Pajot, the two brothers, for their care and kindness for many years. But I question not Martel will have settled that matter as well at least as it can be in such uncertainty, and I hope, before Martel parts, to have his directions about any letters that may come for him as well as relating to Patrick's affairs in general, for I suppose all packets must, as much as can be, be brought into a narrower compass.

In all the variety of misfortunes that happen to Patrick, next to God's providence, it is the greatest comfort Andrew and after him William (Inese) has that Patrick has still with him such a *fidus Achates* as Martel. I know he meets with many mortifications from unquiet restless people and must still count on meeting what would absolutely deject and sink a . . . . spirit, but his great soul must put itself above all that, and remember that he serves a good master and a just cause. If Martel saw or I durst repeat what I have seen in Patrick's letters to Andrew of his entire confidence in him, and of the great and under God the only support he is to him, it would, I am sure, make such an impression on so good a heart as his that, if possible, it would make him even outdo what he does to serve and please his master. He will also remember that not only Patrick but he has the eyes of all Europe on him. He has opened a great scene and made a greater figure in the world, and it would not be truly great if it were not attended with envy and jealousy.

Andrew sends me the enclosed just now for Martel. *Torn in one place.*

Jo. Oliver (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Duras (Sir P. Lawless).

1717, February 3.—I had yours of the 11th since I wrote the 19th, and am glad Janson (Alberoni) has now the air of being in better humour, but what you tell me of the rest of Le Maire (money) which he mentioned is all we yet know of it, or, I'm afraid, shall in some time. Mr. Despeches (Dillon) arrived here 23 January. I knew you would wonder at his

undertaking such an affair, but he was in the right of it, and it was at the desire of Mr. Le Vasseur (James) and Vallin (Queen Mary), though Mons. Brisson (the Regent) did not know so much who sent him and was the first proposer of it. Le Vasseur on what Despeches tells him finds it impracticable to continue any longer where he is, therefore is resolved to go to Mons. *Blauvar's*, which is in a manner the only choice he has Brisson being obliged to see him to Jovile's (Italy) and he having no answer yet from Mr. Bagnole (the Emperor). This, I know, Duras will be concerned at, but I hope to send him better news ere long, and I do not apprehend that even this will be prejudicial to Le Vasseur, though this be only to yourself. Several of Le Vasseur's people are to follow him to Jovile's, others are to be with Monsr. *Focon* and some with Flamburrow (Flanders), in neither of which, I hope, they will be molested, if they behave discreetly, and, if some few should be obliged to go to Mr. Allan's (King of Spain's) farm bordering on Focon's and live quietly and in very small companies there I think it would be very hard, if they were disturbed, but this, I know, would not be granted if proposed, so it's not to be spoke of to Janson, and, should any of them be obliged to it, I am persuaded they will do it so that they will never be heard of at Renaud's (? Madrid), they who will do so not being people of great name. (Directions about how letters should be sent him).

Our last news from the Hague since the concluding of the treaty is that there is a treaty on foot betwixt Holland and Spain, which if true no doubt you have heard of ere now, and also of the jumble in the English ministry at home, and of Lord Townshend's being out and more to follow, so that they are in great confusion, and by that 'tis expected the Parliament will be so too, when it meets. *At bottom*, 12,8,2,18,7,3,5,13 (*i.e.* Bolognia); 8,15,13,3,10,9 (*i.e.* France).

Jo. Martin (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. O'Brion (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield).

1717, February 3. Since I wrote by Mr. Drummond who went to you express the 20th, I have yours of the 11th and 18th, and am glad you have hopes of success, which I hope will not be lessened by what I wrote by Mr. Drummond. Two or three days after he parted, Mr. Dumbar (Dillon) arrived, who I told you was expected, and by what he brought it was found impracticable for Mr. Knox (James) to continue any longer where he is, so he is to part the 6th and go by Aleppo (the Alps) to *Bolsover*, which is to be his first residence, but I hope not for long, though this you'll know better than I. Most of his crew of distinction are to follow him and the rest to continue with Mr. Fuller (France), and, when they cannot continue longer with him, they design to go to Mr. Forbes (Flanders) where I hope they will be well entertained, and I much doubt of their being obliged even to leave Fuller, for,

after Mr. Knox is gone, I fancy Gall (King George) nor Edie (England) will not think it worth their while to molest them, and those with Henderson (Holland) write they are in no apprehension of being molested.

'Tis fit you should know, though perhaps not at all those you are with should, that Mr. Rattray (the Regent) has been as civil as the circumstances would allow, so I am very glad Mr. Black (Walkingshaw) was resolved to be so cautious and modest in anything he did with relation to Mr. Fuller, which was a very right thought, and 'tis always very good to be sure of new friendship before even the remains of old ones be thrown off.

By your mentioning in your last you received none of mine I'm afraid they are miscarried. You will address no more of your letters hither, but directly to Bolsover, where Drummond must likewise come.

'Tis fit you represent to Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) and Mr. Edgerton (Prince Eugene) that Mr. Knox was obliged to yield to force and leave his present residence immediately, that his regard for Mr. Edwards kept him from going to Mr. Elmore's (?the Empire) or any place having a dependence on him, not knowing as yet if his being there would be agreeable to him, and that he had chosen, however inconvenient to himself, going to Bolsover and continuing there till he should have an answer from him to his representation on that subject, which way of proceeding I cannot but think Mr. Edwards will take well.

Mr. Dumbar is soon to return to whence he came, and 'twill be very proper and indeed necessary Mr. Black should now correspond with him frequently, and let him know particularly what success he has and how affairs go with him, and he should do the same with Mr. Jolly (Jerningham).

Till I can give you an address, you had best get yours sent by your Rector to the Rector of the place we are going to. I doubt not Mr. Jolly has informed you of the news there that Hindshaw (Holland) is now about an affair of Tomlinson's (treaty) with Simpson (Spain) which, if true, sure Edwards cannot like. *At bottom*, p,d,v,d,w,x,y,q (*i.e.* Bolognia). *Copy.*

H. Mathon to John Paterson.

1717, February 3.—Account for medicines supplied to the Duke of Mar from 23 May, 1716, to 15 January, 1717, amounting to 8 *livres*, 12 *sols*, 6 *deniers*, with receipt of that date at foot.

Commission.

1717, February 3. Avignon.—To Col. Colin Campbell of Glenderule, to be a Brigadier of foot. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 55.

James Ogilvie to the Captain of Clanranald.

1717, February 4. Rouen.—I had yours by your servant Donald, and Mr. Arbuthnot and I procured him a very good passage to Dublin, where he chose to go.

I will never forget my many obligations to you. We shall be very glad if you will write to us when you have nothing to do. My services to Lochiel and Glenderule.

Edward Murray to his brother.

1717, February 4. Paris.—All friends were well at my departure 17 October, O.S. Expecting fresh accounts from them I delayed writing till their arrival, which was yesterday, when I had three, one from my mother letting me know she is in very good health as also my sister Landrick, who lies in next month after the date of this letter, which is 17 December, O.S. Her honest man and all those in hiding with him are well. One from my sister Ard—— who kept my mother's till 10 January, O.S., expecting to give me a perfect account of her husband, who is under sentence of death but has promise of life with others in his circumstances, and one from my comrade in the shop, Mr. Smith, who tells me my honest master could not live many days. When I came off, your wife was in very good health but had a pretty sharp fever 8 or 10 days, but was entirely well and continues so as my sister writes, as also that Archibald was coming to town to enter with Mr. Lumsden. James is at Landrick with my mother. I wish you would come this way, having things to say I cannot write, and you should have an account how all went since my brother's death. Mark Wood gives his humble service to you and the other gentlemen of your club, as does your French Master. Mr. Drummond at Edinburgh desired me to tell you that, suppose another was made clerk in your place to the Archers, it was only till your return.

Postscript by Alexander Falconer.—I got safe here about three weeks ago, after a very pleasant journey, and am to begin the Flanders journey next week. Show Col. Livingston that Mr. Ogilvie says he knows nothing about the jointure.

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, Thursday, January 24[-February 4].—I had yours of the 26th in Cornhill. I am very glad the remittances came punctually for the wines. My last two letters would explain what further I could say on that head which happens luckily to coincide with the directions in your last.

"The chief factor with you (Sparre) in his last letters to his partner here complains sadly of the slowness and small quantities of what was expected. But, alas how to help it? I have given you a full account of that matter, and the backwardness and the fear and the stop. You know the doubts I had from the beginning, from my knowledge and experience of Mr. Edgbury (England) and his family, nor could I wonder enough at the strange hopes that others gave, who find now that promises and performances are quite different things. Yet after all, I may positively say, the thing will do, with time and patience. But then that will not serve the present

exigency, which is extreme pressing, and is in all danger imaginable to be lost. In my last I mentioned some expedients that may be much quicker, and which, you may reckon on it, will be abundantly reimbursed, when there is a clear stage. But I need not repeat what I have said before on that subject.

"Whatever is or can be had, shall be given to the Factor here, or as he shall order, if he goes over as he expects to be called. Mr. Stappleton's (Bolingbroke's) letters, of which he has not been sparing, has done an extreme disservice to cool at least the minds of friends in this very affair I have been speaking of.

"But nothing has done so much as the reports from Mr. Anderton's (Avignon), of Renny (religion), and divisions, and the Lord knows what. I was alarmed at the beginning, I own, but I saw not the half of the consequences which now have followed. It is things and not men that I have at any time complained of, and I have always found that friends do more prejudice than enemies. But I have been too free already, though with a very just and faithful intention, not imagining my letters were to go astray.

"As to news and the public. The Parliament is this day prorogued again, and to 20 February, which is a month to come.

"This would seem to show a great doubt and *embarras* in the Court, and that they could not venture it sooner. And yet we have great news last night and to-day, that the Whigs are reunited and all dissensions over. Townshend is now surely Lieutenant of Ireland, but goes not until he pleases. Walpole and others, who were disgusted, are continued. *Enfin*, all methods used to make fair weather in the ensuing Parliament which, it is now hoped, will be complaisant to a great degree and come in to the three points, which are said to be designed. Take off the limitations and then we shall have foreign peers in abundance; a war with Sweden; and keep up the army, or rather augment it.

"These 3 articles are the test of the able and faithful servants. Argyle is dropped as a sacrifice, but not as yet by the Prince.

"All the fine visions of the Tories are consequently blown away in a moment. Now we have letter upon letter, speaking of those in the country that were ready to come in. But the Whigs laugh at them.

"21 men-of-war are ordered to be in readiness for the Baltic, and we speak plainly that either we shall force the King of Sweden to a peace and give King George Bremen and Staden and Verden, or we shall ruin him."

Mr. Robertson of Strowan.

1717, February 4. Memorial concerning his services.—In January, 1689, when a boy of 17 at the University of St. Andrews, he hindered the Prince of Orange's declaration being read, beating out with his fellow students a troop of horse sent by Lord Crawford, whereby he was the first that appeared in

the King's service. He has Lord Dundee's letter complimenting him on that head. In May, 1689, he had a letter from the Duke of Hamilton, inviting him as a child too young to engage in any quarrel to accept his protection, and another from Lord Ross by order of the pretended Committee of Estates, both which could not disengage him from pursuing his duty to his rightful sovereign.

Four days after Killiecrankie 42 of his men were killed on the Inch of Perth and 36 taken under the command of Col. William Græme, a loss near half as much as all the clans sustained at Killiecrankie.

He was afterwards made prisoner and sent to Edinburgh Tolbooth, where he remained 5 months, till exchanged for the Laird of Pollock, then prisoner in Mull.

After Gen. Buchan's misfortune at Cromdal, in May, 1690, he was the only clan that took the field, having crossed the Forth at Cardross with Gen. Cannon, and made several prisoners, killing some of the enemy, and pursued two troops of dragoons within three miles of Stirling.

After the indemnity of the clans, on condition they should qualify, he was the only one that chose to take banishment and abandon his estate. He continued 13 years at St. Germains, till he got his present Majesty's leave to return, and was put into possession by a signatour from the Princess of Denmark, which never passed the seals, because of a law that no such gift and pardon should pass without qualifying to the government, so that he could not call those to account who had possessed his fortune during his absence, whereby he is the only gentleman that stands forfeited since the Revolution. During the time he possessed his fortune he never directly or indirectly engaged himself to serve the government.

He was the first who joined the Duke of Mar with a battalion in tolerable good order, and was sent immediately to Perth to prevent a mutiny, on a report that Argyle was marching towards it. He surprised Weems Castle, which was holding out against the King, where near 200 good arms were taken with 6 cwt. of powder and ball in proportion. He brought also Mr. Niel Campbell prisoner to Perth. This castle is a great pass between the Highlands and Lowlands, and of great consequence for the late attempt.

His house and lands were burnt, a severity not used to any of the clans but himself. This is the second time he has lost his fortune for endeavouring to serve his rightful Sovereign. *Noted*, as given to Lord Mar, 4 February.

Sir Donald MacDonald to James III.

1717, February 4. [Received at Avignon].—Though the views I had of happiness under your reign were blasted by the necessity of your departure, yet the account of your safe arrival in France gave me the greatest joy. The misfortune of a continued sickness since the beginning of that glorious effort for delivering our country forced me to remain at home, exposed

to the will and pleasure of a power which has not hitherto shown the least inclination to mercy. But I assure your Majesty that I and my family shall be ready on all occasions to serve you to the utmost of our power, and I can promise the same duty and allegiance from my son which has always been practised by his predecessors.

JAMES III.

1177, February 4. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating Don Joseph de Bozas, Count de Castleblanco, Chevalier of the Order of Alcantara, a peer of Scotland by the titles of Duke Castleblanco and Duke of St. Andrews, Marquis of Borland, Earl of Fordan, Viscount of Bass, and Lord Divron with remainder to his lawful heirs male. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 55.

WILLIAM GORDON to JAMES FOTHRINGHAM.

1717, February 5. Paris.—Concerning the accounts of and payments to various people at Avignon.—I hope Mr. Leslie will not be so barbarous as to delay payment. If he should, I am resolved he shall be very uneasy, go where he will.

WILLIAM GORDON to ALEXANDER MAITLAND.

1717, February 5. Paris.—Enclosing his account showing a balance of 932 *livres* 15 *sols* to his credit, of which Mr. Fothringham is to advance him whatever he shall call for, as far as his cash can spare. *Enclosed*,

The said Account.

RICHARD CANTILLON, junior, to ROBERT CREAGH at Avignon.

1717, February 5. Paris.—Stating he has noted his account in conformity to his favours of the 22nd and 24th, except the article of Lord Galmoy which stands out, and that Mr. Forestal promises to complete that payment this month, but he can't depend on it, and concerning his correspondent's charges for commission.

ROBERT ERSKINE to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, February 5. Avalon.—Thanking him for his letter of 15 September, ever since which he has received the King's allowance accordingly, and requesting him to ask the Duke of Mar's advice how he is to dispose of himself in case the King leaves Avignon, and enclosing a letter to Col. Clephan which he requests him to read and use, if the colonel is not at Avignon, or, if he is, he is to let him read it, it being about several gentlemen's having got preferments above the station the writer was in formerly, that were of inferior rank before, about which he entreats him to speak to his Grace. Messrs. Crichton and Robertson are the only two of the King's subjects here.

[Mr. Panton] to Major Simon Fraser at Avignon.

1717, February 6. Paris.—Sickness, not negligence, has been the occasion of my being so long answering yours of 23 December, and what regarded me in the two letters since to your two friends. Just as I was beginning to sit up I had a relapse so that I can scarce walk the length of my room. This has been also the reason of my being so long answering his Grace's of 9 January, which I have done by this post.

Your character of the King is so agreeable to what everybody that has had the honour to be near him gives, that it was nothing new to me, but was and must always be so agreeable for me to hear that you cannot oblige me more than in giving me any account of his least actions in which, I am told by everybody, there appears something that shows him to be one of the finest gentlemen in the world, though he were not a prince. As for news, I don't expect you to write me any. I'm infinitely more pleased to see the King's affairs managed with that secrecy than I should be to know all the news in the world. That does not hinder idle people at St. Germains and here entertaining themselves with thousands of impertinent stories about the King's designs and affairs. I have corrected such as I am acquainted with by telling them that none but fools or knaves can pretend to tell me news of the King's designs, for, if they tell what they do not know, they must be in the first class, and so must they who hearken to them, and, if they tell what they or their authors have been entrusted with, they cannot refuse being traitors and enemies to the King.

We every day expect Lord Stair to give in a memorial "to have those concerned in the late rebellion, as he calls it, removed not only from Paris, but sent out of France, upon which nobody doubts but his desire will be immediately granted either in that or any thing else he will ask in his master's name.

"The Regent is busy in recruiting his army, and here are nothing to heard and seen in the streets but drums and *affiches*, which promise great encouragement to those that will engage to serve in the Army.

"I am no prophet, but I am much mistaken, if he does not fall first upon a way to reconcile himself to the people and even to the army too, but that he may be providing weapons to break his own head with. It is incredible how openly people show their dislike here, and that people of all ranks and qualities.

"Lord Bolingbroke is not yet gone, but is preparing, he says, to go into Champagne and for carrying with him some half a dozen of English horses, a few servants, dogs and any thing else his Lordship may have occasion for, and there he proposes to live and laugh at all Courts. How true this last may be, or whether Champagne be the place, are two of the articles I will not warrant the truth of; if it is, then it is probably in order to his return to the Island. Stair and he pretend to make a mystery of their being frequently together, sometimes *teste a teste* and sometimes with some French man or woman for a third, but they know that I have been told of their being

together by one who was more than once the third where the expressions in conversation were 'Dear Stair' 'Dear Bolingbroke.'

"He is still at much pains as formerly to court and entertain with a supper every Tory as he comes to town, but, as I know most of them, his Secretary or he seldom fail to meet me with them next morning. I have not met with one yet but one, who seemed any way in danger of being deluded by him, and I am sure he is so far from it now that no body esteems or believes him less. I met him, some days before I fell ill, at Mr. Mansel's, that is, I had lain there and he came in pretty early in the morning and surprised us in our night-gowns. I went out soon after to my own room to dress, and Mr. Mansel having said something obliging of me, after I was gone, he said he could not deny but I was a very honest man, and added further that which I did not deserve, a man of extraordinary good sense, but so bigoted a Jacobite that, though he advised Mr. Mansel to take my advice in everything else yet to take care not to do it in that particular, otherwise he would ruin himself. Mr. Mansel told him that he resolved to be directed by my advice as to his particular affairs, and as to that he had chosen his party long ago in which the conversation he had had with his Lordship about a year ago or some more had perfectly confirmed him, and that he could not think he, Lord Bolingbroke, could have discovered since that time any thing in the affairs of Britain that could have made him change his sentiments so entirely, upon which his Lordship rose and going out, told him he was sorry to see him so far gone. I have given you this tedious detail that you may better judge of that Lord's principles and how much he is a man of honour.

"I do not know if I told you in that small abstract of English news, which I sent you by Mr. Sellar's means, that, a little before the order came from Hanover for displacing Townshend, my Lord Sunderland had written a very long letter to my Lord Orford endeavouring to bring him in to the measures that were then concerting, and very near agreed upon, at Hanover, for that and some other changes to be made in the Ministry, but Orford, instead of answering the letter, carried it immediately to Townshend and so a meeting was immediately held, where besides those two the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Walpole, and several others of note, were present, and a long letter drawn up and sent addressed to George himself by an express. This, I suppose, he would receive just before he left Hanover, so that you may judge what a peck of troubles the man will be in at his arrival in England, especially when he comes to be pelted on all sides, not only with those gentlemen's complaints against one another, but likewise with addresses and petitions out of all the counties of England, some complaining of the irregularity of the army, others asking it may be disbanded, and what bawling we shall have in the two Houses by the Tories and malcontent Whigs. It's thought the Churchill faction design, if they can, to bring the

son into the same lurch with their enemies, and, as it is certain they hate him because of his constant attachment to my Lord Argyle, so they have not been wanting to insinuate that Townshend and those folks had made too much court to the son in the father's absence, and that they certainly were in a good understanding at bottom with Lord Argyle whom the old man does not love, as being fully persuaded he designed to set up the son in opposition to him, as he has no great affection for his son (whither he doubts him to be so or not) or whatever else may be in it, it is certain he is very ready to believe or do any thing to his disadvantage. Then, if it be true that Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and that set whom they reckoned upon to fill up the vacancies in the Ministry, and who by the name they assume to themselves of Tories, they reckoned with the help of an indemnity to quiet the minds of the people by; if it be true, I say, that they have refused to come in, then you may believe that George by this time (for he must be arrived in England or gone to pot some days ago) wishes himself at Hernhausen again at a game at hombre with Mesdames Kilmansec and Frislerump. Next post, or at furthest in a post or two, we shall know more."

If I knew where to address you or thought my information solid enough, I would send you what is writ me from England, but you are the second person I ever was acquainted with that I would write such news to, and I would not even to you, did you not insinuate it would be acceptable to those I am obliged to obey. I know your sense and discretion too well to doubt your secrecy, but the surest is always to burn immediately after reading.

Nobody in Europe, I believe, doubts of a misunderstanding betwixt the Czar and his two allies, the King of Denmark and the Elector of Hanover. That brings him naturally nearer to a peace with Sweden. It's true that Prince is very obstinate in having back all his own, and some things the other will be loth to part with, but, where there is resentment and personal piques among princes, the most difficult treaties may be brought to bear at last. What advantage our King might find in such a reconciliation is hard for us to judge that see but through peeping holes what is transacting among princes, but in all probability the animosity both those princes bear against our King's competitor may inspire them with warmer thoughts towards him, and both, or perhaps one of them, might be capable of doing our business, but, if there is anything in this I'm persuaded my lord duke and the King himself have certainly seen it and taken measures accordingly.

Mr. Mansel is very urgent with me to go to England with him. My own little affairs seem to persuade me to the same, because my little fund is near exhausted, and I must be in England myself to raise more. These reasons, and that I may be of use to Mr. Mansel, whom his father designs to marry and settle immediately, and who will want very much to be advised in several bargains he will have to end with the most covetous father in England, have almost determined me, but I am not

altogether without apprehension of being taken up; yet, though all the world should believe me a Jacobite, I hope few or none can prove me so. In that case I should come out by virtue of the *Habeas corpus*, but then Mr. Mansel asking to have me put in his pass will be one way of trying whether Lord Stair will give me one or no. I shall be fully determined as to that in a few days, but in the meantime let me hear from you immediately what is to become of you at the transmigration.

I have heard from our friends in England that Lord Wharton behaves well hitherto. They often caution him and put him in mind of his duty, and you know I'm in possession of that privilege with him to tell him all the truth and his faults without disobliging him. *Over 9 pages.*

Col. H. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 6. Paris.—Excusing himself for not having sooner returned thanks for the concern his Grace has shown him since he came this side of the water, having been seized by an indisposition soon after he arrived at Paris, and begging his commands whether he shall follow the King or return to Brussels or any other station his Grace shall appoint.

H. Straton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, January 26[-February 6].—I had yours of the 7th in due time, and very soon after Mr. Morpeth's (James Murray's) letter was put in his own hand, and that to Mr. Burnet (Lord Balcarres) shall, I hope, be safely delivered, for an honest very near relation of his is carefully to do it, and to endeavour to procure an answer, if it requires one.

I can add little to what I said about Willson's affair, but, if he returns, I shall take all reasonable methods I can to oblige him to do what is right, and, if I can learn that young Grim (Macdonald of Glengarry) can and will influence him to it, I shall endeavour to make proper application that way.

I am told some talk with a little indiscreet freedom of Mr. Errington (Sir J. Erskine), but I hope you know him better than to believe idle stories that have no foundation but weak uncharitable conjectures. I am persuaded he is an honest, fair dealing merchant, and doubt not he will continue so to the end of the chapter. You will herewith receive a letter he sent me a few days ago.

Mr. Ord (Campbell of Ormadale) designs to see his old friend Cofield (the Czar) and, if he can that way contribute anything to the service of your cousin Kirton (James), he will certainly do his best, and be with you as soon as ever he can. It is most heartily wished that methods might be found to make Cofield and Mr. Knowles (James) perfect friends, which would most probably jumble Hally's (King George's) affairs everywhere.

Of the Scots prisoners at Carlisle 25 that pleaded guilty were sentenced and reprieved till further order. Seven or eight more that pleaded guilty were respited, and about 32 that were

not insisted against were set at liberty by proclamation of court, according to the English form, and only Tannochy Tulloch stood his trial to the last and came off safe. For two or three weeks past there have been many different reports concerning these condemned prisoners, sometimes that death warrants were signed against 4, 5 or 6 of them, and the persons commonly named, amongst which Col. Balfour was always one, sometimes all were to be pardoned as to life, which now seems the prevailing report, but, seeing King George is arrived and the Parliament sitting, it's thought a short time will determine the fate of these gentlemen.

Brigadier Colin Campbell of Glenderule to John Paterson.

1717, February 7. Avignon.—Requesting him to seal the enclosed, when he has read it, and to take the first opportunity to give it to the Duke of Mar, and to forward any letter for him to Mr. Gordon at Bordeaux.

Patrick Savage to John Paterson.

1717, February 7. Avignon.—Begging him to favour him with an account by post, directed to Mr. Joseph Ronchi, Castle of St. Germains, his relation by marriage, of what directions his Grace has procured for him and sent to Sir W. Ellis.

Postscript.—If his Grace would speak to Gen. Dillon, when he went to Paris, to give me a line or two to Maréchal Villars that it was his Majesty's desire at parting to recommend me to the Maréchal, that he would assist me to a lieutenancy in his regiment or any other, without doubt I would be provided for.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, February 8.—I write only to cover the enclosed, and to assure Patrick (James) of my most humble duty. I pray God to preserve him and that he and his company may have a prosperous journey. I wrote at length to Martel (Mar) by Dutton's (Dillon's) courier.

Mary Mahon to Robert Creak (Creagh), secretary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 8. St. Germains.—I enclosed a petition to Sir William Ellis to be presented to the Duke of Ormonde in my behalf, but never had any account of it. I beg you to inquire if he has presented it or not, and if not, to present it yourself, for I am reduced to the greatest extremity. Next May I will take a voyage for Ireland.

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, February 8. Bordeaux.—In answer to yours of the 25th, Mr. Dicconson has ordered me a fund for what I paid last month and for what I am to pay next month, and I shall

send him an account for every thing, and, if you desire it, I shall send you a copy of it. I am fitting out the ship with all diligence for the West Indies. Please deliver the enclosed to Brigadier Hay and Mr. Macdougal.

ROBERT GORDON to BRIGADIER JOHN HAY.

1717, February 8. Bordeaux.—I shall send you another pound of tea, if I find occasion, and place the cost, as you desire, to William Gordon's account.

ROBERT GORDON to MR. MACDOUGAL.

1717, February 8. Bordeaux.—Sending an account of the postage of letters received for him, which he encloses, and hoping the 100 *livres* he advanced him will be allowed by Mr. Dicconson.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF GORDON.

1717, February 9.—"Your father's zeal and meritts were such that I share with you in a particular manner for the loss you have made of him. I doubt not but you will continue to follow his example and by that means deserve that favour and kindness from me, which you shall allwayes find me most willing to grant you. I desire you will remember me in a particular manner to your mother on this dismal occasion." *Holograph.*

LORD NITHSDALE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, February 9. Paris.—I would not have been so far out of my duty, had I received your first letter, as not to have answered it immediately, as I now do for yours of the 30th with the copy of the former, which I received this minute. I entreat you to return my most dutiful acknowledgements to his Majesty for giving me notice of his removal and choice to follow him or not. I have too much tie to his person not to prefer doing that to my residence at a distance from him. I return my most grateful thanks for your care of Michell. I hope to have the pleasure of attending the King very soon.

JAMES III. to the ELECTOR OF COLOGNE.

1717, February 10. Romans.—Requesting him to allow his subjects to find a retreat in his states, particularly in the principality of Liége, who will try to avoid causing him any trouble, by living quietly, begging him to listen to what the bearer, Mr. Kinnaird, has to say on that subject, and requesting him to excuse what ceremony may be wanting in this letter, as he has not the papers necessary for the purpose. *French. Copy.*

Sir William Ellis to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 10. Avignon.—I send what came by to-day's post for you or for any who are with the King. I addressed the packet to the Intendant of Grenoble, to whom I sent a copy of the King's route, and desired him to forward the packet, as he should judge it might best overtake his Majesty. I shall observe this method till Sunday next, and shall then address to the Postmaster of Turin, to whom I shall also send a copy of the route, and shall desire him to forward what I send so as to overtake his Majesty on the route or at Bologna.

Dr. Patrick Abercromby to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 10. Lille.—Your letter was indeed the greatest cordial, that only excepted which the King's and your safe arrival in France gave me, I ever received, for Sir W. Ellis' note ran perpetually in my head, and meeting with weak sickly brains, a vile proud Scots heart, an utter abhorrence for being troublesome, and some fear lest I should have been misrepresented, did me a world of mischief, heightened my fever, and gave rise to not a few dismal apprehensions, as that I should probably be cut off (indeed it was then not unlikely), before I should have the satisfaction of seeing my wife. I took coach for Lille between hope and despair, we had excellent weather, and the first thing I was presented with on my arrival was your letter, and I found in it full proofs of the King's liberality and your bounty. Ever since I have enjoyed all the inward peace of mind I could wish for. I return you a thousand thanks and beg you to believe the King has not a more affectionate, zealous subject, nor you a more sincerely devoted servant than myself.

All my bad symptoms before my journey are much abated, and I spit no blood at all, but I am in no danger, as you seem to fear, of thinking myself too soon well, for my forces are quite exhausted, my stomach worse than it was and my leanness excessive, all which I attribute to my daily or rather evening fever, which nevertheless is much lessened since I came hither, and began to use, as I do twice a day, the Jesuits' bark by way of tea. This is certainly the best sign, for, if the fever yield to the bark, it is probably the remains of my former ague, the first source of the disease, and I make no doubt of getting better at last, but, if it be hectic and arise from an ulcer in the lungs, God have mercy on my soul.

You have certainly heard ere now from Lord Pitsligo, who is still at Leyden with Thomas Forbes. No man, I believe, can give you more full and distinct accounts of the outward appearance of affairs in England, and he also knows many secret particulars, for he laid himself out, as much as he could that way, and you know his capacity. My nearest friend's stock of news is quite exhausted, but she never ceases telling me

stories about the loyalty of the English in general, their affection to the Duke of Ormonde, and their high esteem of your Grace. She also diverts me often and much with accounts of the little charming Lord Erskine, she almost adores him.

I hope my last letter be not miscarried, for I wrote with great freedom and plainness of certain persons and things. I have no reason to contradict, but new ones to confirm what I then wrote. I have since learned nothing material, nor will in haste, no English or Scots being here. I can only tell you that the D[uches]s of G[ord]on goes on with unwearied pains to vindicate her son and herself by letters to her underlings at London, her sister, an abbess at Brussels, and even to St. Germains, where I thought I discovered in some people too great an inclination to humour her, and was so free as to assure them, that, if her request was granted, it would create an universal discontent and murmuring among the very best of his Majesty's subjects.

Both the Ineses received me with abundance of kindness, and of themselves spoke to me of the work Mr. Thomas is about. What they chiefly insisted on was that they believed you did not know the difficulties he lay under by being continually otherwise busied, but, since the King and you seemed so earnest, he would do what he possibly could, though he could not hope to do much till he was removed from the College and all other concerns to retirement and leisure, which he could not yet have, as matters stood. Indeed I know it is as they say, for it is impossible for anyone, stated as I see Mr. Thomas is, to make great advances in such a work. I told him your Grace was so solicitous to have it go on, and had so good an opinion of Mr. Thomas' abilities, that I was sure you would contribute all in your power to facilitate the design. We had not one word about my own former concern in it. I am satisfied it is not in his view to write the History of the State, and I wish a thousand good hands besides his were busied on the different parts of it, for so the whole might be made more perfect. I flatter myself neither of the brothers is disobliged with me, and they speak most respectfully and justly of you. The Queen likewise does all the justice imaginable to you. I will not affirm that all those about her do the same. They say the E[arl] of M[idd]l[et]on is not so much in her good graces as formerly. She received me with such a compassionate air and such gracious expressions as I never forget. A certain great man who stood by me, and had been rather jesting than condoling with me but a moment before, grew, as I thought, a little out of countenance.

Charles Carnegy, the only Scotsman here, is a sturdy, stout, healthy young fellow, free from quarrelling and drinking, and fond of showing himself a dutiful, fearless subject to the King, and a zealous servant to you. I might say the same of Thomas Forbes, who is now arrived, but that he is a little more youthful, and has not the advantage of being bred a soldier. However they both beg you will put them to it with the first when occasion shall offer.

If you have any commands for me, they will come most conveniently under Mr. Gordon's cover. I hope to give you a better account of my health ere long, for the Jesuits' bark has done wonders in these three days. As I cannot doubt that all fit measures are taken for preventing such inconveniencies as may affect his Majesty's health or endanger his person during the journey, so I beg of you to take care of yourself; you write perpetually, and much writing may at length incommode the breast and lungs. Burnt bairns dread fire.

W. Drummond of Balhaldy to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 12. Marseilles.—I came to Avignon the day after the King left it. This made me determine to follow him post, to inform him of the condition of his people and the state of his affairs in Scotland, and more particularly in the Highlands, I being left for that end by Gen. Gordon and those who came over with him, but Gen. Gordon told me there was no order for any, on any account, to follow his Majesty, wherefore he advised me to give in writing what I had to say by my uncle, Col. Cameron, which he will show you as soon as he comes up.

I understand since I came to France that some people's malice has even reached me, to do me ill offices with you. Though I am sure your justice will never allow you to condemn me unheard, yet I must beg the freedom to tell you that those sycophants, who think to make their own court by misrepresenting others, when the truth comes to be known, can gain nothing but their own ruin and disgrace with you and every good man. One thing I know, that they have done your Grace no honour at home, which I could make you understand, were I with you, and as little abroad for what I can as yet learn from several hands.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 12. Burgate (The Hague).—My last from Mr. Denison (Mar) was of 8 January, since which many turns in affairs have happened. Mr. Langford's (Görtz) leaving this for Mr. Rawly (Paris) without having had a conference with Mr. Blunt (the Czar) appears very ill, and gives reason to believe and fear he went to Mr. Rawly to settle his accounts with Mr. Crafton (the Regent), and by consequence with Mr. Holmes (England), which if done to mutual satisfaction, there remains but little hopes that Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) will be brought to terms with Mr. Blunt. This Mr. Lambert (Dillon) (mistake for Langford) is gone from Rawly to Mr. Holmes, and Monsr. R a n k 29,41,25,22 their g e n e r a l, 35,37,25,37,29,41,23 is likewise from this place gone to meet Mr. Langford there. All this looks as if they were carrying on their views very wide from what I had a notion of, and what perplexes me more under this apprehension is that Mr. Ingoldsby (the Emperor), jointly

with the E m p i r e, 37,24,27,21,29,37 are resolved to d r i v e 38,29,21,14,37 Mr. Blunt's Mr. Biggs (men) immediately out of G e r- 35, 37, 29, m a n y, 24,41,25,16 for 'tis said he riots there inhumanly. I was with Mr. Barry (the Emperor's minister at the Hague) last night, who tells me Mr. Haly (King George) has engaged his word that he'll engage Mr. Hurly (the Parliament) strenuously to espouse this matter, and in case of need Mr. Crafton too. As yet Mr. Barry has had no answer from Mr. Blunt, but I told him I was sorry to see Mr. Ingoldsby so misled as that he preferred to see his country all in f l a m e s 36, 23, 41, 24, 37, 11 rather than to enter into such measures as were more for his honour and interest. Mr. B l u n t 40,23,13,25,12 is resolved to endure extremities for some months, but, when he comes to understand that Mr. Trapman (Sweden) will not compound, he will then be obliged to look about him the other way, and carry his effects in earnest against Mr. Saxby. Mr. Barry told me that Mr. Hastings (the Dutch minister in England) was not engaged in any agreement with Mr. Haly, and that it was the opinion there at present to stand n e u t e r, 25,37,13,12,37,29 to see first what would be the natural consequence of Mr. Landskip (the treaty), lest by disclosing or inclining to either hand too soon, that should draw on them further inconveniencies, and that at present their hands were but too full. As to the affair of B l u n t, 40,23,13,25,12 they say 'tis a common g r i e v a n c e 35, 29, 21, 37, 14, 41, 25, 39, 37 and must be redressed off hand. In my opinion they will have work enough to do, and, if Mr. Saxby happens to m a k e 24,41,22,37 u p 13,27 with the other, Mr. Ingoldsby will find the s e a t e 11,37,41,12,37 of the Mr. Higgins (war) this year will be brought into the E m p i r e, 37,24,27,21,29,37 and perchance to the total dissolution of it.

Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) is not yet returned. I hope he will give us a clearer view into these mysteries. In the meantime I will influence what I can Mr. Barry to oppose this torrent, for most certainly they are the most impolitic schemes that were ever set on foot.

I heard from O[Brio]n (Walkingshaw) on the 30th. He seems still in hopes, and perchance, when this fury is a little over, they will hearken to reason.

Postscript.—The gentleman Mr. Robertson (James) sent last keeps privately at Mr. Barksman (Amsterdam). What he presented from Mr. Lumley (Ormonde) was most agreeable to

him. He caused the same to be translated into his own language. Bishop L e s l y 23,37,11,23,16 is now at Mr. Corbet (Vienna), a man in much esteem, and Mr. O[Brio]n thinks, if he were writ to by any of his relations with you, he might be very serviceable to him.

Letters this evening from Mr. Holmes say that Mr. Pen (Francia) was acquitted; that Mr. Simson (Lord Townshend) is made L o r d 23, 26, 29, 38 Lieutenant of Mr. Kingston (Ireland).

Monsignor Salviati to David Nairn.

[1717, February 12?].—Your letter from Romans, though otherwise the most obliging in the world, has two defects. The first is that of truth. Nothing certainly could equal all your favours to me, and still less those you have favoured me with from the King, except my gratitude for them. The other is a sort of threat that I am to have no more news from you till your arrival in Italy, which I fear may be only too true, but, if one may interpret it that you will not write yourself, I shall very easily pardon you. What will it cost you to order one of your people to put on a scrap of paper: The King and all his suite are well at ——, the —— February, 1717. The wind is beginning again. I hope his Majesty will stop somewhere. It is impossible to travel in such bad weather without one's health suffering. Keep yourself warm and work as little as you can. *French. Date torn off.*

Plein-Pouvoir.

1717, February 14. Montmelian.—To the Duke of Ormonde, in the same terms with that to Mr. Jerningham, calendared *ante, p.* 474. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 57.

James III to Mr. Rigg (the Bishop of Rochester).

1717, February 15.—Since my last, "I have had a great deal of discourse with Mr. Dantry (Dillon) on all that relates to Katherine (Sweden), and I find she is so intent on what she is now about, in relation to Mr. Dailly (the descent), that she may chance to execute her design before it is possible for John (James himself) to be acquainted with it or to join her. She looks on the matter as her own interest as well as his, and therefore will not venture the losing of a favourable opportunity for to wait for John or Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde). In a thing of this importance it is the good of the trade and not any private view must determine resolutions, and therefore those that have been taken have been squared to that rule; the advantage of John's being supercargo is evident, but then without a positive assurance of all being ready, any motion of his would make such a noise as would inevitably ruin the affair. Mr. O'Neal's case is not entirely the same, he may have pretences to travel which the other cannot have, and, therefore, as his presence with

Mr. Dailly is of the last importance, he hath resolved to make the best of his way to Katherine's house (Sweden), in hopes of arriving time enough, and John is to remain at Mr. Bloworth's (Bologna), until such time as he hath notice from Katherine, that all is ready, and that his parting can no more endamage the secret, or that he hears Mr. Dailly is parted. He hopes the first may happen, but if not there may be advantages in the other supposition, which you may not foresee just now. In that case he intends to go straight to Mr. Foley (France), and when Mr. O'Brian (the Regent) sees Mr. Dailly in a prosperous way can we despair of obtaining any thing from him? here you have in short my views, my hopes, and resolutions. I hope you will approve the last, and it was but necessary that you should be apprized of them, but they are as yet only for yours and Mr. Allan's (Lord Arran's) information, and, when any thing happens, then you two must by these lights direct your measures, and communicate to others as much or as little as you shall think fit for Jenny's (James') service. Mr. Dailly may reach you very soon; it will be therefore requisite that you have that affair in your view that he may not find you unprovided, but at *liberty* to join him. If Mr. Dailly arrive without Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Allan, you know, hath a paper in his keeping (and of which Katherine will be apprized) which he should then produce and make use of, but I hope that O'Neal will arrive in time, and, on the whole, I think the prospect we have is very favourable, but we must on our side do our parts, for, if by our faults this matter should fail, who will ever look more upon us? *For God's sake take care the musseline trade (collection of money) goes on, for without that nothing can be done, and that alone can set all hands to work.* I am in hopes you may by this time have got the greatest part of what was demanded, and in that case Mr. Dailly may arrive every moment. Pray excuse what may be defective in this, and consider it comes from one that is travelling in frost and snow, but that is in all places and at all times sincerely yours. Cousin Jenny keeps her health very well, and would have written to Mr. Allan but, not to multiply letters unnecessarily, desires you will communicate this to him, with her kind and affectionate service. You will have heard that Mr. Morris (Mar) is profiting of the occasion of his friend's travelling to go and see Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar), his absence from John will be short, and, if Katherine's affair goes on, they will have a rendezvous nearer your house than they now are. William (Inese) will know where to write to Morris, so that by this means you may give him what informations you please.

"*You know how necessary Mr. Dryden (a declaration) will be on this occasion, I desire you will, without loss of time, let me know your thoughts of him, and what you would advise him to say on this occasion.* For the more security that I may be sure to hear from you on this head, I desire you will send me a duplicate of your letter, one by William's ordinary

address and the other by the new one Mr. Montague sent him last, by which it will come first to Morris's hands who will forward it to me." *Copy in James' own hand. The passages between asterisks are printed in the Stuart Papers pp. 5 and 7 notes.*

Lord Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 15.—I return many thanks for yours of 24 and 30 January. Having already writ in as plain Scots as I could speak, I am not able to explain myself any further, though, if I were, I find it would be to little purpose. Having done my duty to my Prince I thought I was next obliged to discharge a duty I owe to myself. I hope some time for better luck in both than I have hitherto had in either.

I cannot pretend to be so good a judge of the most proper measures in any affair, but that judicious advice might be of good use to me, but I must at present take up with my own, such as it is, while I am so unfortunate as to be out of the reach of receiving any other. A helping hand at a dead lift is such an undeniable part of friendship as no man can receive without gratitude, which I shall be sensible of from you, when you oblige me with it. Doing me justice in my absence will be none of the least of that kind, and what none deserves, who when present will not do it himself, as far as it can be in his power.

His Majesty leaving it to my inclination either to follow him or to take myself elsewhere, you may easily guess at my choice, but my circumstances now are such that I am not capable of moving anywhere without a further supply.

Postscript.—On 29 January, O.S., the Swedish Resident at London was put under confinement, and all his papers seized, and some others, both Swedes and English, are taken into custody, and above 20 men-of-war are ordered to be equipped with all expedition to prevent any surprise from abroad. This I have from sure hands.

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 16. Burgate (the Hague).—Since I wrote on the 12th, I have received from Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) the packets sent to Hooker. I am greatly sensible of the t r u s t
12,29,13,11,12 put in Hooker, which shall be discharged on my part with the strictest fidelity, yet on the other hand I am extremely troubled "how to transact these weighty points with that prudence their importance requires of me. Mr. Longford (Görtz) is not yet returned, and the true reason of that I take to be his waiting in some secret place to meet Mr. Lambert (Dillon) before he comes hither. His not being seen for some days at Rawly (Paris) has given occasion to the printed papers to assert that he was gone to Mr. Holmes (England), as I had the misfortune to mention in my last, and everybody here, even Mr. Barry (the Emperor's Minister at the

Hague), with some other good intelligencers, were of opinion it was true, thus I fell into that mistake, which upon reading the letter Mr. Hindon brought me, I immediately saw that the report was false. Comte Velings has since likewise assured me there is nothing in it. There is all the appearance in the world that Mr. Blunt (the Czar) will agree with Saxby (King of Sweden), and he will be now the more impatient for it, because Ingolsby (the Emperor) seems not inclined to come into any measures with Blunt. In truth his disorders are great, and the whole E m p i r e
37,24,27,21,29,37 fear to come into measures with him and dare not trust his Mr. Simple (army) there, although and without doubt otherwise he would be of infinite service to them in those parts. Finding this to be the most general opinion of Mr. Sexton (the Imperial Ministry), I have proposed to them that they enter into measures with Blunt upon other terms, which are to evacuate totally the Empire and to employ his Mr. Simple in another part against Blair (the Turks); this in appearance butts at nothing less than the open interest of Ingolsby, which proposal I thought would unite that opposition and division which proves ours as well as their misfortune. You may be sure at the same time that I do this I am sensible of what advantage this will prove to us, if they swallow the bait, for, whilst they are amusing upon this which Mr. Blunt will cause to be as dilatory managed for his own sake as we can wish, they not only keep off from treating with others, (which is much to be apprehended, did anything less than this tempt them), and upon the conclusion of such an agreement it will not be hard to add a clause for ourselves, when Ingolsby sees by such a Mr. Landskip (treaty) he may act with safety then, what he fears to do now. What the gentleman meant, who was sent from Corbet (Vienna) to Mr. Tunstal (Hanover) upon a balancing Mr. Landskip, was that which was then on foot between Mr. Kennedy (King of Spain), Mr. Martel (King of Sicily), and Mr. Ingolsby, which was nearly brought to a conclusion by the address of Mr. Fenwick (the Pope), but the Spanish cabal at Mr. Corbet have broken the neck of that affair, and perchance they will now, that is Mr. Ingolsby, fall the sooner into our measures, which that cabal begins to approve of.

"Since I wrote the other part, letters from Mr. Corbet assure Mr. Barry, that, if matters were made up with Mr. Blunt and Mr. Saxby, which Ingolsby heartily wishes for, we might soon hope to see what we wish for at Mr. Corbet. They are extremely sensible of the ill intentions of Haly (King George) against the E m p i r e
37,24,27,21,29,37 and are still offended at Mr. Landskip as much as ever, and would be glad to see Haly totally ruined. These things have been communicated to me with all the confidence and friendship in the world; and I believe we may count upon them. I know for certain my letter written to Barry has been sent above a week ago straight to

Mr. Ingolsby, the favour I asked was nothing that could in any kind bring a present prejudice to Mr. Ingolsby, for I took the liberty to say we did not insist to be called by our names, or to be taken notice of by any body, nor to be a charge to any body in any kind whatsoever, but that it might be permitted to a traveller to stop in one of his frank towns or in any of the Bishoprics, until his own returns would enable him to go off. I cannot but think this will be granted him.

"In regard to the nicest part of my orders, I apprehend it impracticable at this distance to judge how things will go in respect to time and preparation without having one in Trapman (Sweden), that will give me a just account of those preparations as they advance day after day, by which we may judge of the real intention and ability. Therefore by this day's post to Holms (England), I have written to Mr. Jeffreys, who is my b r o t h e r 40,29,26,12,34,37,29 and a physician, one that I am sure is capable of undertaking the business, to come straight to me here; and, as soon as Mr. Longford and I meet, I design to insinuate to him of what a necessity it is in regard to our distant situations to have one in Trapman, and, as soon as he approves this, I will get him to take Mr. Jeffreys along with him, and leave it totally with him to instruct him in what he judges proper; and, in case of any failure in that particular, he shall have from me sufficient instructions sealed up, only to open when he comes to Trapman, and not there, unless he finds an absolute necessity for it. I have taken care of other matters already which Mr. Denison (Mar) was pleased to recommend, and it appears very probable that Glasco (King of Prussia) will enter into the scheme, and it is likely to succeed because Mr. Ingolsby will approve of it as well as we."

J. Menzies to C[harles] K[innaird].

1717, Tuesday, February 5[-16]. London.—I wrote you not long ago a spurt of a letter with some of our occurrences, but delayed writing at length till you should have the list designed for you, which you do not yet mention having received, though J.H. (? Menzies himself) sent it some time ago, and has an account from his skipper's own mouth, that it arrived safe, and was carefully forwarded. But, though I reckon you have it, there is a good reason why I cannot make use of it at present. Therefore what I say now is only to gratify your curiosity a little as to the public, and also to try one of your addresses if this will come safe to you.

"We are got into a new tempest, new plots against the government, whilst we thought it in absolute security, established on a rock of the new alliance, and, after having got the Regent for a friend, with that door of France entirely shut by his means, we did not imagine there was any other power or prince on earth that had either the courage or the capacity to hurt us, far less that the stupid Tories would have the spirit or understanding to think of new attempts after

being so baffled in the former, which indeed were no more than a ridiculous Tory embryo as all their productions are.

"But after all this we are alarmed to the last degree. The chief point of the compass is from Sweden, but then we are afraid the Czar is in it, we are not quite sure of the King of Prussia, we are jealous even of the Regent, as well as of Spain and Sicily.

"Count Gyllenborg, the Swedish Minister, was seized by soldiers, and his papers also, last Tuesday, and continues so in his own house, where he is allowed to speak to nobody. All the foreign ministers roared. They have at length got a general answer, which does not satisfy, but they have sent it to their masters, and, till they have their orders, they go to Court again, which they did not for some days. Mr. Cæsar is also a prisoner and Sir Jacob Banks and a Major Smith, and yesterday a goldsmith in Covent Garden, Mr. Jerningham, who has a brother at the Hague, who dealt with Sir J. Erskine. Some say all this comes from a friend of Dr. Erskine's, who is with him and betrays him, and he knows nothing of it, nor the King of Sweden of all these doings, nor of our putting out our fleet as soon as possible to attack him."

Note at the foot by Mar.—We know that of Dr. Erskine's being betrayed by a friend of his is not so, and also the reason of the mistake.

James III to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 18. St. Jean de Maurienne.—"Writing to Dutton (Dillon) what relates to business, which is not much, this is only to tell you I am thus far, thank God, on my journey *sain et sauf*. You shall hear from me after the interview, which will be, I reckon, next week. Where this will find you I cannot tell, but, wherever you or I am, I am sure we shall allwayes be the same towards one another, for I can answer for you as for myself." *Holograph.*

Pope Clement XI to James III.

1717, February 20. Santa Maria Maggiore.—We heard with a proper feeling of fatherly affection by your letter of 26 January, and also from Mr. Bagnall, whom you sent to us with the said letter, the reasons of your deciding to leave our city of Avignon as soon as possible. We clearly recognize your object in this was to relieve us from any trouble, and commend, as it deserves, the filial affection to us shown thereby, although, as you know, we were determined to approve of whatever decision you might have taken therein. But, as formerly we gladly granted you the choice of whatever place in our temporal dominions you considered most suitable and safe for your residence, so we now willingly confirm your decision, being ready to give all the proofs of our special goodwill, which may be possible for us in these bad times, as you will understand more

fully from the letter of Card. Gualterio and from the said Mr. Bagnall on his return, to whom we have explained our intentions more at large. *Latin. On parchment.*

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, February 20. Bordeaux.—I had your letter of the 2nd under cover from Mr. Dicconson, who advises that the Queen confirms what the King had done in my favour about the the ship, so that affair is ended, and Capt. George is allowed 48 *livres* a month. I am much obliged to your Grace, and wish I may be able to do their Majesties any acceptable service. I have orders about all those here, but none yet about those coming, only, if Glenderule come, I shall observe your commands about him. I shall send W. Gordon an account of the wine I sent you last summer. I am to write to-day about Invernitie's affair to Inverness by sea by a sure hand, which you will please tell him. I sent to-day an account to W. Gordon of what I disbursed on the list of 33 you sent me 13 December, amounting to 480 *livres*, and have also written Mr. Dicconson thereanent, and desired him to send you a copy thereof, and shall send him an account of the last list for January and then for the current month, which I have also paid.

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, February [21?]. The Trade (Rotterdam).—I received to-night Mr. Denison's (Mar's) of the 1st, and hope, before he gets this, he will know of Hindon's (Sir H. Stirling's) arrival, and likewise of the other merchant he sent some while ago at Davies' (the Czar's) desire. I have had very little to trouble him with, which kept me from writing. Mr. Robertson (James) will, I doubt not, be acquainted before this comes, "of Hally's (George's) creditors (people) having fallen on Mr. Morish (Gyllenborg) and Longford (Görtz), and have used them very hardly, but it's believed they will make little of it, these two merchants having clandestinely put all their valuable goods out of the way. However Longford has been put in some disorder by it and has not been seen upon the Change this two days. The true state of that affair, as it happened here, has been written to Mr. Adams (Abram, *i.e.* Menzies) by Hooker (Jerningham) that no wrong impression may be taken there, nor that Robertson's friends may not credit the false accounts Longford's creditors are so industrious in spreading about him. I hope he will get to Mr. Hopp (Flanders) where he will be easy, and in the meantime all is doing here that can be to help him, which I know Hooker will inform you of. Murphy (Doctor Erskine) and Longford were just got together when he had notice of what was to happen, but he has employed another to take care of his business, who was with Murphy, and I hope he will do all he can with Davies, who is still very friendly and was in no small concern. I know you will be uneasy to know more particulars, but I must refer to

Hooker, who promises to write this night and he can give more satisfaction. I fear this affair may now give Mr. Trotter (the King's people in Holland) some disturbance, but he will do his best. Aitkins (Sir Hugh Paterson) came here this afternoon to assist Longford in sending a cargo to Saxby (King of Sweden) upon what has happened, and you may believe he will want no assistance can be given which I hope may be of use to him. This is all I have to trouble you with of private affairs, and for news, there is little here, except the affair of the Swedish Ministers, which makes a great deal of noise. Last week the Swedish Minister at London was taken up by a party of the Guards, and all his cabinets broken up, and what papers they could find seized, upon which an express was sent to Holland to acquaint the States of it, and to desire they would apprehend Baron Görtz, who was just then come to the Hague from Paris. So on Friday last about noon his house at the Hague was surrounded by a party of the Guards in order to have seized him, but he was gone that morning for Amsterdam, so they missed him but seized some papers. Amsterdam was narrowly searched for him on Saturday, but, I hear, they have not yet found him. Such proceedings are very surprising here, since we do not know the reason of it. These people's friends here complain of this treatment, and allege that nothing can be made appear against them that can justify such a proceeding, for they pretend that no papers of any consequence have been found about them. Several people have been seized at London, but I hear they are to be admitted to bail. I am told the States allege that Baron Görtz had no public character in Holland, else they would not have meddled with him. No doubt the King of Sweden will be highly incensed at this matter, and a little time will inform us of what measures will be taken on both sides." *Endorsed*, as received at Paris, 26 February.

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 22.—The Hague.—"Since the 16th our friends have had a certain account that, since the violence used to Comte Gyllenborg, there has not been a paper found that has made any discovery of that pretended conspiration, which renders the proceeding as odious as unjustifiable. Last Friday Baron Görtz's house at the Hague, about two o'clock in the afternoon, was beset with soldiers, and his papers seized. Comte Gyllenborg, brother to him in England, was taken into custody, and is kept close. The Baron, a hour or two before, had taken post with Polietosky (Poniatowski?), one in good esteem with the King of Sweden, for Amsterdam, there to dispatch some business with one Hooker, a merchant. Upon Hooker's meeting him there, he told him there was a design against his person, and that his papers were in danger of being taken, whereupon having first spoken with Murphy (Dr. Erskine) he decamped from his inn to a private lodging. The next morning about eight the inn where he proposed to have

laid, was surrounded with soldiers. Mr. Leathes, the English Resident, at the head of them, with other officers searched the house from top to bottom. The Baron was gone long before, and had made his escape out of the town that morning, and is by this undoubtedly safe. Politosky and Hooker were in the inn all the time the search was made, but having nothing against them they only visited their rooms to find the Baron. Since my return to the Hague I am well assured that they have not taken one paper of any moment, they being lodged out of the way, which the person burnt immediately upon the alarm. Reasonable men are of opinion that all this noise is only to have the pretence of keeping up the standing army, and to gain subsidies to support a fleet of 32 men-of-war for the Baltic.

"So much for news. As to other business, if Mr. Longford (Görtz) could have stayed at Mr. Barksman (Amsterdam), Mr. Blunt (the Czar) did personally design to have done all business to content with him. But, the uncertain temper of Longford leading him out of the way, Blunt is resolved, as soon as he hears of him, to send to him a man to buy the cargo of him. In the meantime Longford's friend is entrusted by Blunt, and has a letter (23, 37, 12. 12, 37, 29) of safety from him to go to Mr. Trapman (Sweden) with all things necessary, and to bring the business done to Barkman's. Mr. Hooker (34,26,26,22,37,29) has given all instructions needful to us (19, 11) by him. (34, 21, 24) In fifteen days (38,41,16,11) he proposes to be back, (40, 41, 39, 22) then I shall send an express, (37, 15, 27, 29, 37, 11, 11) to let Mr. Robertson (James) know what is to be done off hand. (34,41,25,38)

I wish upon receipt of this that you could draw rather nearer than whither you are going, it might be convenient, for by appearances we may be able to set (11,37,12) seal (11,37,41,23) first. Mr. Atkins had Mr. Denizon's (Mar's) of 1 February, under my address. Mr. Trotter (the Jacobites in Holland) must now remove from Mr. Gould (Holland), and likewise Hooker, (34,26,26,22,37,29) who, I hear, is in danger. His brother with Mr. Preston (London) is already taken up, but, I am well informed, they will find nothing at his house, nor against him. To-morrow I shall write again to Mr. Denizon, lest this should miscarry. I have not heard from Lambert (Dillon), which much surprises me."

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, February 24. Rotterdam.—"Having by this bearer a fair opportunity of writing with safety, these are to let you

know that Mr. Longford (Görtz) was apprehended after he had made his escape, and, as we had reason to believe, gone beyond the Dutch limits. What remains to be done under these disappointments is sending a person straight to Saxby (King of Sweden), one in great credit there, who, as I mentioned in my last of the 22nd, had the approbation of Blunt (the Czar) to do so, and had a letter with him by way of passport to go and come with safety. I doubt not but this person will bring back with him all necessaries to a speedy agreement between Blunt and Saxby, but, in case that should not succeed, Blunt has promised to be quiet whilst the other is upon our business. Amidst all these violent proceedings and strict search for some discovery, it is certain that nothing has fallen into their hands, either at Mr. Preston (London) or here, that answers to those apprehensions they were alarmed with. Their intelligence came from Mr. Nolan (France), and I believe the jealousy given there too was by Langford's coming to Rawly (Paris) without having a sufficient weight of business with Crafton (the Regent) to amuse the tapy (*tapis*), and he went from thence to other places where he was observed, and which gave umbrage of suspicion to others. That it was nothing but a suspicion I think is plain, from the violence which they have used to make the discovery. These proceedings must cause an open Mr. Higgins (war), and all things in Mr. Holmes (England) are preparing for it, yet there is reason to believe that Mr. Robertson (James) and Saxby may put in execution their designs before the others can prevent it, if Saxby is as forward as by agreement he ought to be, and I wish, upon receipt of this, that Mr. Robertson would begin his journey to be coming on nearer to the places, that as soon as this Swedish gentleman comes back from Saxby, who, according to my humble opinion, will bring orders with him for Mr. Robertson's immediate repair thither, he may be in a condition the sooner to finish his journey. I dare not shift from hence, although I am threatened to be taken, as are all the others whom they suspect to be in any capacity of doing mischief, for which reason Mr. Trotters (the Jacobites in Holland) must retire to Mr. Hopp (Flanders), and wait there for orders to know what to do. I desire Mr. Robertson would direct me likewise what to do after our friend comes back from Saxby, and whether he will not think it proper to keep one here to negotiate supplies, in case they should be wanted upon any emergency. I believe there are some here that would be very active under such a necessity. I refer you to the bearer as to other particulars, thinking nothing more of moment at present than dispatch. Pray take care that I know by the next courier."

(Directions as to how the writer may be found.)

Postscript.—As soon as I meet with Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) I believe we shall find means to send one by sea straight to Mr. Trapman (Sweden) to see how matters stand there. *Endorsed*, as brought by Brigadier Campbell.

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, February 24.—I give you this trouble only to tell you that your friends with me have all done very well since your good friend and mine, Martel (Mar) left them, which I am sure m13 (Mar) will be glad to know.

We 3 p a s t t h e A l p e s o, n, i, h h, t, x n, q, o, x, i the 21st, and are now 3 g o t a s f a r a s M o n t c a l l i e r u, p, h n, i w, n, k n, i B, p, a, h, z, n, q, q, s, x, k w i t h i n a l e a g w e o f T u r i n, f, s, h, t, s, a n q, x, n, u, f, x p, w H, g, k, s, a where our friend Knight (James) is lodged for this night at a country house belonging to 3 t h e K i n g o f S i c i l y, h, t, x R, s, a, v p, w I, s, z, s, q, d so I hope we have got over the worst of this bargain, of which I shall write you more particularly in a few posts, because at present I have no time to examine the particular articles of the several accounts.

The 18th I received a letter of 30 January, from Obrion (Walkingshaw). I showed it your friend Knight, who sent it to Dutton (Dillon), and directed him to write a return to it, so I am not now possessed of it, and therefore cannot give you a particular account of it, but that does not matter much, for there was nothing of moment in it, he having referred most of what he had to say to his next, which we will long for, because when he wrote, he had not seen our Mercury (W. Drummond), and it is likely he may see him by the time he writes again, and so be able to say something more. Yesterday Mr. Knight had Mr. Primrose's (Sir H. Paterson's) letter of the 5th, and is very well pleased with the accounts in it, but nothing in it seems to require a direct answer from this, our friends there waiting for Hindon's (Sir H. Stirling's) return before they could be particular with us, so it is left to Martel to let Primrose know it came safe, and also to give such advices to our partners there as he shall judge most for the advantage of the factory. By that letter I understand Obrion wrote to him the same time he wrote hither. I shall refer Martel to him, and pray tell him that his brother has been with us for some days, that Knight has been extremely kind to him, and that now his business is finished to his mind.

We have likewise a letter from Bonner (T. Bruce) of the 12th, in which there is nothing I need trouble you about, only he talks of a paper being ready to be printed. None of us quite understand what paper he means, unless it be that whereof he formerly sent a copy to Martel, but, whatever it is, it is not thought fit that anything of that kind should be done, till it be seen and approved of by Knight. It is by his advice I write the above.

The WIDOW OF JEAN MATHY AND SON to PRINCE JAMES [SOBIESKI] of Poland at Ohlau.

1717, February 24. Dantzic.—Requesting him to give orders for the redemption of the pledges deposited with her

house by the late Prince Alexander, suggesting that he should either redeem them or allow them to be sold, or should pay the interest and give a fresh note. Subjoined is a schedule of the articles pledged and of the sums advanced on them. *French.*

JAMES III to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, February 25. Villa nuova d' Asti.—I have nothing to add to what Paterson writes, but to send you the enclosed, which, being a private letter, I would not give out of my own hands, but knowing the address of Mr. Hacket, you may be sure those I shall send to you unopened. I have writ so long a letter to my mother that I have not time to say much here, besides I depend on William (Inese) and Dutton (Dillon) that they will inform you of all worth knowing. I shall only say here that Peter (James) could get no good out of Shaw (King of Sicily). Though not in your cipher you'll understand who I mean, he being a near relation of Petronilla's (James). I have advised Lord George Murray to follow me to Bologna, for he has not well grounded hopes enough to go to Vienna, and he can at Turin but lose time and money. Mr. Paterson has got the lieutenancy of the ship, and I thanked the King for it. Mr. Oglethorpe has tormented us all with his letters. He is very well known at this Court, where he is neither much loved nor believed. I keep my health well enough, and hope this will find you well at your journey's end in better humour than I have been since you left me. *Copy.*

POPE CLEMENT XI to JAMES III.

1717, February 25. Santa Maria Maggiore.—Sending him his apostolic benediction by the bearer, his nephew Carlo Albani, whom he has dispatched to meet him on the frontier of his dominions, and hoping his health has not suffered from the inclemency of the winter season, about which he has ordered his nephew to send him news as soon as possible by a courier. *Latin. On parchment.*

JOHN PATERSON to [L. INESE].

1717, February 27.—Hoping he has forwarded his letter of the 24th, sent under Mr. Nairne's cover, and again troubling him with the enclosed for his friend Martel (Mar).

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, February 27.—Since mine of the 24th, I have nothing worth your while, so should not trouble you was it not in obedience to k i (James), who orders me to tell you

| | | |

whence w e s e t t o u t t o - m o r r o w ' s
d, v g, v, f, f l, d, f f, l n, l, h, h, l, d, ' g
m o r n i n g.
n, l, h, m, q, m, s.

He bids me likewise send you the enclosed from Effingham (Sir W. Ellis). Your friends here are all in good health, and I am sure you would be pleased to see how well your cousin Knight (James) looks, of which I wrote a short note on the 25th to Abram (Menzies), lest his relations there should be anxious about him.

Since my last I have one from Obrion (Walkingshaw) of the 3rd, which is sent to Dutton (Dillon). I need say nothing of it, because you'll have accounts from better hands, only, when he wrote Mercury (W. Drummond) was not arrived, but by a letter from Mercury, which came to Parryfield's (Paterson's) hands to-day, he would be with Obrion by the 10th or 11th.

Parryfield bids me tell you that now 1 i t i s n o
q, f q, g m, l
g r e a t s e c r e t h e r e w h a t i s b e c o m e
s, h, v, z, f g, v, x, h, v, f r, v, h, v d, r, z, f q, g y, v, x, l, n, v

of Martel (Mar), and so very likely will not be long so anywhere else. Pray tell him so from me that he may order his affairs accordingly.

Onslow (Ormonde) bids me make you his kind compliments, and asks me frequently if I have heard from you. I beg you to deliver the enclosed to our friend Ellington (C. Erskine).

On second thoughts Effingham's letter could be of no use, so for that and other reasons I have kept it.

I have received nothing hitherto for your friend Hacket (Mar).

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday at 2. [February 28.]—"I just now receive yours of this morning, and am very mucch disapointed to find I shall not see you this evening, as I expected, however, since you think your coming to this place would discover your beeing in these parts, I will not press you to it, though I have somthing to propos to you, that I think material for the King's service, and that ought not to be delayd. Therefor, if you think fitt to delay your coming hether longer then Tuesday night, I desire Mr. Dillon may com betwixt this and that time, to whom I shall tell my thoughts, and he will impart them to you; you will see by a letter from Abram (Menzies), whicch Mr. Inese received last night, that things are not so desperat as wee had reason to apprehend som days ago, and that wee may still hope they may be retrieved, but no time must be lost. Since you are com so far as this, I should be sorry you mist the satisfaction of seeing the Duchess of Mar, and I will still hope you may have it, and suppos you will go towards Flanders at all adventurs, for I doubt you cannot be long privat in Paris; therefor, if I cannot see you befor Tuesday night, by whicch time wee expect mor English letters, I count to do it at furthest in two days after, and shall referr till then all I have

to say to you, and what I long to hear from you of all that relates to the King, and especially as to his health, upon whicch I have been very mucch alarumd, but now I beggin to be at ease. I cannot say as mucch in what concerns his affairs at present, however, I will still hope that all may do well. I shall say no mor till I have the satisfaction of seeing you, whicch I hope you will soon give me." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, February 28, 4 o'clock.—If Martel had not been expected here to-night, I had sent an express with the enclosed copy of Abram's (Menzies') letter. Andrew (Queen Mary) keeps the original to send to Patrick (James). As things stand, and after what they have done, nothing more favourable could reasonably be expected. If they find not wherewithal to support and make out this plot, it will certainly turn on themselves.

Andrew thinks it will be necessary to send an express to Patrick immediately after the next English post comes in, which may be Tuesday, and then the express may part on Wednesday, but Andrew would have willingly seen Martel before; if he cannot conveniently come, Dutton (Dillon) must. I suppose Andrew explains his own thoughts on that matter in the enclosed, for I had no directions to say anything of it, only from myself I should not wish Martel to delay long coming to see Andrew, because this last longs very much to see him. He will remember to give me notice of the time beforehand, that I may not be out of the way. I spoke about the chair for Martel who may have it when he pleases. I had no letter for Martel. I hope he had that I sent him by Dutton. *Enclosed,*

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

> *"Our plot is at present at a stand. Nothing material is found amongst Mr. Cæsar's papers, and he is out on bail. Sir Jacob Banks is entirely discharged. There is not anything either amongst the Swedish Minister's papers that affects, or so much as names any British man whatsoever, but it is said there's a great deal against our Court and Government in his correspondence with the Swedish Court and Ministers abroad. There is still a guard of officers and soldiers upon him.*
>
> *"Nothing is found among Jerningham's own papers, notwithstanding the first strong reports, but the papers of one More, who is got out of the way, are found at Jerningham's house, and are sealed up, and not yet examined. They wait to catch more letters from France to him and Jerningham, but the last has liberty to go about his business with a messenger. We had a thousand reports of vast numbers to be taken up, and particularly in Scotland, but hitherto we have no accounts that have*

any certainty, and so now the Tories pretend to ridicule the plot, but many think it will have strong effects, and indeed it must, one way or another.

"*We are fitting out 30 men-of-war as soon as possible, to make an end of the King of Sweden at once, and they will be ready in two months at farthest. It would be very bad if the King of Sweden, being thus provoked, and in danger of utter ruin, should prevent us, but we hope he neither can nor dare.*

"*Mr. Honyton's* (*Lord Oxford's*) *friend* [*Le Brun*] (*Ogilvie*), *went at last out of town last night with what he can say by word of mouth. After he has seen Patrick* (*James*) *for that end, Mr. Honyton desires him to come back to Dunstable* (*Dunkirk*).

"*Morley* [*Abram*] (*Menzies*) *stands still precarious, and I know not what will become of him, he is at the mercy of so many people, but hitherto he keeps the Exchange. He did one essential point the other day, as Honyton's messenger will explain. I had yours of the* 12*th N.S., which I thought a miracle. If you write, direct only to the coffee-house.*" *February* 11[-22].

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, February 28. 11 at night.—Andrew (Queen Mary) tells me just now that he forgot to write to Martel (Mar), how he was to write to Patrick (James). The enclosed I had to-night from Mr. Gough, by whom I find that the first packet to Abram (Menzies) is but just now parted with the last Martel sent.

Narrative by John Paterson of the journey of James III. over Mont Cenis.

[1717, February?]—On Wednesday (Tuesday) morning, 16 February, we parted from Montmelian and dined at a small village half way between that and Egbell (Aiguebelle). At Egbell we found a Monsieur Caviliack, one of the King of Sicily's generals. We were informed he was come with compliments to our Master. I cannot say particularly what accounts he brought, but, after he had delivered the King what he was charged with, his Majesty sent an express with letters to Mr. Dillon, whom he had left that morning at Montmelian, as we had done the D. of M[ar], who was to take a different route. We rested that night at Egbell, where we found pretty good accommodation. 'Tis a tolerable good village, closely surrounded with hills, as are most of the towns in the route, and a small river runs through it.

Next day we went two leagues to La Chambre, where we dined, and afterwards three leagues further to St. Jean Maurien, a bishop's seat, and the capital of the comptade of that name. We found there but very indifferent accommodation, the place being poor and somewhat ruinous. When

the King came within a mile or so of that town he was met by 7 or 8 people on horseback with compliments from the Bishop and the town, who afterwards conducted him to the Bishop's house, where he was received courteously by the Bishop, and lodged that night in his house, where he continued till Friday morning.

Thursday, the 18th, Mr. Nairne delivered me a letter from Barrowfield to the Duke of Mar, dated 30 January, and ordered me to decipher it, which I did and gave it to the King, who kept it and gave me no orders about it. It was open when Mr. Nairne gave it me.

Towards evening Mr. Sheldon called me into his apartment in the Bishop's house, where he told me what had passed between the Duke of Mar and him at parting, and particularly with regard to myself, made several kind promises of his friendship, both on the Duke's account and my own. I made the best return I could, and begged him to give me his advice from time to time, and I would be very observant of it, on which he advised me to endeavour to gain Mr. Nairne's friendship, which stunned me a little at first. I could not help thinking I had spent too much time and labour if after all I was to depend on Mr. Nairne's patronage, but I believed Mr. Sheldon meant it well, and remembered that the Duke of Mar had ordered me to follow his advice, and so I told him I should endeavour to be well with Mr. Nairne, and every other servant the King had.

Afterwards he told me he wished the Duke had not at this time undertaken that journey. He said it would indeed have been hard for the King to refuse leave to one who served him so faithfully and well, but he believed I knew this was a pretty critical juncture, and that the King alone was not match enough for all his business, and so his Grace's absence might be inconvenient. Besides, his going that way might give his enemies a handle to asperse him, as if he was endeavouring to make his peace with the English government. On this I told him that as to the time, I believed Lord Mar had a long while ago concerted this journey, so that he could not then easily foresee either that he was to begin his journey exactly at this time, or that the time would be quite so critical, but that things were now so far advanced that he could neither avoid nor delay his journey, and that things were now in such a method, that I believed the King's affairs would not suffer much by his absence, and as for what his enemies might take occasion to talk, I told him that I was perfectly easy that these stories, whatever they were, would be of no longer duration than my Lord's return, and that the after practice of his life would, I doubted not, sufficiently show how groundless these calumnies were, which would turn on the authors of them. Mr. Sheldon said nothing to the contrary, though I cannot say he appeared thoroughly satisfied with it.

Friday the 19th, we parted from St. Jean Maurien, and dined that day at St. Michel, about two leagues distance.

After dinner we went three leagues further to Modane, a small village, where we supped and lay that night. It was between St. Michel and Modane that the road first became so bad that the King was obliged to quit his post chaise and take himself to a chair carried by men, as did most of his retinue.

Saturday the 20th, early in the morning we set out for Bremont, about two leagues, where we arrived about 10, and after dining there travelled on to Lunebourg (Lans-le-Bourg), at the bottom of Mont Cenis, two leagues from Bremont. We travelled most of this day on the tops of the mountains, which were very high and mostly covered with fir trees that are straight and pretty tall. On our arrival we found Mr. Strickland returned from the Court of Sicily, but I know nothing particularly of what news he brought. I thought it not fit for me, in my situation, to appear desirous of knowing more than they thought fit to communicate to me, so all I learned was only in general that he had been very well received by the King and Queen of Sicily, who had expressed themselves very civilly, and with some concern for our King, and that he was to go to Turin and to lodge at Madame Royale's house, which was ordered to be fitted up for his reception.

Next morning early we began our journey over the mountains, and arrived at the top of Mont Cenis about half-past 9. This hill is very high, and so steep that we were obliged to quit our horses and ride up on mules, except the King, the Duke of Ormonde, and a few more who were carried up on chairs. The coach, chairs, etc., were all taken to pieces and carried on mules. We had a repast provided for us on the top, where we stopped about half-an-hour, and then continued our journey to Nouvallaise, whither we were all carried on chairs, the descent being so extremely steep that it was impracticable any other way.

On our arrival at Nouvallaise we found General Grondane, the General of the King of Sicily's household, who had been sent by the King, with several of his servants, to wait on and entertain our King, so that here everything was in very good order, and the King from that time was entirely served by the King of Sicily's servants. The general had likewise brought with him the King of Sicily's coach and several chaises, etc., to accommodate the King and his retinue. After dining at Nouvallaise, we went on a league and a half further to Susa, where we rested till Tuesday morning, the 23rd. On approaching this town we saw a place which the King of Sicily is now fortifying with a great deal of care and at a very great expense, which will, as appears by its situation, be a very strong fort, which is called La Brunnett.

When we came to Susa a stranger to me enquired of me, if I was to make any return to Mr. Oglethorpe's letter, which I knew nothing at all about, but I found he had written a letter to the Duke of Mar, which, they told me, had been given to the King, and that there was a return sent to it, but I heard nothing of the contents, nor what answer was sent, nor by whom.

I forgot to mention that in coming to Susa we found Lord George Murray and James Paterson, who had been some days there in order to wait on the King. Mr. Paterson was introduced by Lord George, and they had the honour to sup with the King. *In John Paterson's hand.* 8 *pages.*

Monsignor Salviati to [David Nairne].

[1717, February]. Avignon.—This time it is in earnest that I am bidding you farewell. You will have no more news from me on your journey, nor I from you. Never mind the first clause, but the second is very afflicting for me. I have ordered the bearer to bring back no other answer but what you shall give him by word of mouth. I hope it will be such as I desire, of the King's good health, at whose feet I beg you to lay me, not forgetting to make my compliments to all the lords and gentlemen with you. *French. Date torn off.*

APPENDIX.

James III.

1716, October 2. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating Philip Wharton a peer by the titles given on *p.* 259. (The true date of this creation was December, (see *ante*, *p.* 335) but it was antedated to 2 October.) *Sign Manual. Countersigned* "Mar."

James III.

1716, October 2. Answer to the Swedish proposals.—The King is very sensible of the good intentions of the proposers towards him, as also of their zeal and affection to the King of Sweden, and promises the secret shall be kept on his side both as to the thing itself and that the proposers shall not be named either at St. Germains or Avignon but to such as they have allowed, and, as was necessary, to a trusty *commis*, entrusted to translate into English the part necessary to be sent to England.

The King has nothing more at heart than the King of Sweden's prosperity and has long been endeavouring all he could to engage him to join with him and to espouse his cause, and, if at last he be persuaded to it, he can have no difficulty in acknowledging his Majesty's title to the Crown and entering into a treaty or treaties with him on the provisions and conditions in the proposal to which the answers are as follows:—

Answers to the Provisional Articles or Queries.

1. The King can undertake nothing on this article of furnishing ships of war, both because of the shortness of the time betwixt this and putting the project in execution and the season, the managements necessary with the officers of the English fleet to make them return to their duty requiring time, and the King, having before no certainty of any port where the ships coming over to him would be received, could not apply to them sooner. The season now comes on when most of the ships of war are laid up, so that the officers who may be found willing to bring the ships over to the King's service would not have an opportunity of doing it as in summer, when they are at sea. However, some progress having been made by the King's friends in England with some sea officers with respect to the restoration, his Majesty will not say positively but some ships may be had, and he has wrote to his friends in England about it, though it is to be feared that their declaring and coming over now would do more hurt at this time, before the attempt is made, than good, by the

alarm it would give and by putting the Usurper on his guard. The attempt from Gottenburg must be done with great secrecy and by way of surprise, and, to cover it, it might be pretty plausibly given out that the King of Sweden was making new preparations against Norway. In winter the English have only a few ships out, against which some number of the King of Sweden's frigates would be an over match, and, if the attempt be made with secrecy and surprise, the Usurper would not have time to fit out his fleet.

2. The King is hopeful that some transports may be furnished by his friends and has written to England upon it.

3. As to the intelligence the King has with England and Scotland, he cannot discover the persons, but he can assure the proposers it is with several of the most considerable of both kingdoms, and the generality of both grow daily more inclined to his interest, and by all the intelligence from thence they want nothing but a body of regular troops from abroad with arms and ammunition for a protection till the people get together, and, though a great many of the officers of the Usurper's army be creatures of his and his ministers, many of them are inclined for the King, and most of all the common soldiers as appears by the severe punishment of them every day for drinking his health, etc., and for speaking against the government, so in all appearance, had they a regular force to desert to, they would do it in great numbers, especially if that force be Swedes, for whom the English have a great love and regard. As to the project of debarking the troops, and in what place and the reception they would have, the King can say nothing positively till he hear from his friends in England, to whom he has wrote of it, for all that must be in concert with them and according to circumstances there, and where the Usurper's troops are disposed, but he may aver that the Swedish troops would be well received by the people in general.

4. Horses can be had in the country, but it will take some time to bring them in and a body of horse or dragoons will be necessary to be in the transportation for bringing them in.

5. The King cannot at present give any positive answer to this article of money, but some time since he sent into England about it, and his friends there are in great hopes of good success. He has now wrote to them again on that subject and has no doubt there will be a good sum got, especially when friends know it will be immediately applied to their relief. He expects soon a return from England as to this, which shall be communicated as soon as he receives it.

6. By accounts from friends in England it is thought 8,000 foot and 2,000 horse and dragoons are necessary for an effectual and sure attempt, half the horse and dragoons being mounted and the other half with all their accoutrements ready to mount. The greater body sent the better, and it is equally the King of Sweden's interest as it is the King's to have the attempt succeed, if he enters into the project, so the King thinks he would in that case have no difficulty of sending as many as transports can be got to carry them.

7. 30,000 fire-locks of an equal calibre are thought necessary, if possible, with 30,000 bayonets and 6,000 swords, whereof half for horse the other for foot.

8. 500 cwt. of powder for muskets and ball in like quantity, 20 field pieces, 10 four-pounders and 10 eight-pounders, with the necessary train, powder and bullets to shoot 100 shot each cannon, with artillery officers and cannoneers in proportion.

9. The King proposes that the treaty for the Swedish troops shall be as advantageous as can be reasonably desired. Their pay to be that of England and in case of success a gratification or reward to the officers and soldiers conform to their ranks and services, and these troops to be transported back to their own country at his charge.

10. As to the time for putting the project in execution, the King cannot be positive till he hear from his friends in England to whom he has now wrote, but the sooner things can be prepared there, the better, and 'tis thought some time in December is the soonest things on either side can be ready, and it were good it were not later.

Answers to the Conditional Articles.

1. The King supposes that all that is meant by this article is a treaty offensive and defensive for restoring each to his respective rights and defending one another against their common enemy, so is willing not only to renew all former treaties betwixt England and Sweden, but, in case of his being restored by means of Sweden, to enter into a treaty offensive and defensive with his Swedish Majesty, he owning in the said treaty his Majesty's just and lawful title to the throne of his ancestors.

2. This is in a manner the consequence of the former, and the King is contented that there be a particular article in the treaty or a separate treaty, wherein he will engage to furnish what number of ships, troops and subsidies, as shall be thought reasonable and agreed on in the said treaty, to reconquer what his Swedish Majesty has lost in the present war with the Muscovites and the King of Prussia.

3. The King is contented there be also a particular article or a treaty apart for the restoration of the Dukedoms of Bremen and Verden, and, as far as he can, to procure reparation for their loss during their usurpation to his Swedish Majesty's satisfaction.

4. The King heartily agrees to this article of a treaty of union and commerce betwixt the two nations.

5. There is nothing in the King's power but he will do to encourage the King of Sweden to enter into measures and a strict friendship with him, and on the other hand it seems no less that King's interest than his, for, so long as the Elector is in possession of the throne of Britain, his Swedish Majesty can never expect the friendship of England on cheaper terms than his renouncing his pretensions to his dominions in Germany which have been pulled from him by the Muscovites,

Danes and Prussians, which the King of Sweden can never agree to, if he can help it, and the force of England added to the other three potentates, will make him not very safe even in his possession of Sweden itself, whereas, if England be for him, which it would be were the King on his throne, and can never be any other way, Sweden might not only have a secure peace, but be restored to all that has been taken from them this war, and, as the affairs of Europe now stand, there is as little appearance of Sweden getting any assistance from any other of the princes as the King.

6. On the advice given formerly of what is said in this article, the King recalled one he had sent with full powers to offer a treaty with the King of Sweden, and the King is very willing to give full powers to treat and conclude the above matters in France with such as the King of Sweden shall empower in like manner, and, because the time of the proposed project draws near, the King thinks no time ought to be lost in this, but it should be set about forthwith, and in the time of that treaty the necessary returns will come from England.

7. As the King has been speedy in returning his answers, 'tis hoped the like diligence will be used to get those of the King of Sweden.

8. The King is as much convinced of the necessity of all this affair being kept an inviolable secret as those concerned on the other side can be, and, as is desired, he will communicate it to none but the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar and some of his principal friends in England. He is very sorry that the proposers of this affair think they have any reason to complain of the secret not being in the like case kept formerly, but, were there anything in that, as the King is sure he is innocent of it, so he will not so much as name the proposers of it now to his friends in England, save in the way they desire it; though it would be a great encouragement to them to go the more heartily to work to know that the proposal comes from so good hands, and the chief of the King's friends there, to whom only it were necessary to communicate it, are people of such discretion that it would be safe with them, but this as the proposers please.

9. The King is so sensible of the pressures on the King of Sweden at present, and that his ending this campaign well is that on which all depends as to their being assisting to one another that, if he had money at his command, he would frankly and heartily offer him such assistance of that kind as would in some measure enable him to make the resistance he earnestly wishes he may give his enemies. This he has not of himself, but he has done all that in him lies to recommend it so to his friends in England that he is very hopeful he shall soon have it in his power to make the King of Sweden an offer of this kind, and will be only sorry he was not able to do it sooner or to a greater degree.

10. The King is fully of the opinion that the speedy going about all this affair is as necessary as the secrecy of it. As

no time shall be lost by him, so he hopes none will be lost by the others concerned.

The gentleman from whom the proposals come 'tis hoped will forgive the answers being in English; he understanding English himself and time being precious, it was thought better to send it so than to wait its being translated into French. 11 *pages. Draft in Mar's hand. Enclosed in Mar's letter to Dillon of* 4 *October, calendared* ante, p. 17.

Brigadier McIntosh of Borlom to the Duke of Mar.

1716, October 8.—Giving his opinion with reasons for it that the most proper places for a small body of troops to land in Scotland are either Inverlochy or Inverness, and on the whole preferring the latter.—Had the person I delivered it to maintained Inverness, your Grace had not been so pressed on your breaking up at Perth. Not to mention the former mischiefs the loss of it occasioned, it would then have been good quarters to have retired to, and three or four days work of the country would have put it in a condition not to have been insulted that winter by an army that could not bring their carriages with them, but to have an enemy in possession of it and another in pursuit altered the case.

I gave a scheme of possessing this town two years ago to the King and the Duke of Berwick, when I proposed it as a proper place for them to land at, and showed, as it was a town where certainly they might expect a great many friends to receive them, so it was capable of being made in a very little time and with less charges a good retreat in case of any adverse accident. 2½ *pages.*

The Marquis of Wharton.

[1716, October 10].—Circular letter to the freeholders.—I am not without suspicion that my enemies will take the occasion of my absence to execute their designs, yet I am somewhat at ease considering that you who are my friends are too just to hearken to false and groundless stories.

In the first place I repeat that I will always stick to those principles of liberty and property on which my father acted to the end of his days. If this be a crime, I shall always be proud of owning myself guilty of it.

Those principles created in me an abhorrence of the Septennial Act which, I am told, is mentioned to prove I have changed my party. I am sorry for the sake of the gentlemen who voted for it to be forced to affirm that the continuance of the present Parliament is depriving the subjects of their birthright, and that for the four last years of their sitting the House of Commons is no longer the representatives of the people but represent themselves, since they will sit by their own election.

It is hard to determine whether this Act is most pernicious in itself or by its consequences, for a Parliament will have no greater weight than a Privy Council, since it may be continued or

dissolved as the Court pleases, and thus is the whole legislative power devolved in a manner on the Crown.

What makes the evil still greater is that it is done under the plausible pretence of saving the constitution. Things are come to a sad pass when destroying the third estate is found necessary to secure the Government. I appeal to you whether opposing this innovation is not consistent with the principles above-mentioned and my father's maxims, who was always for triennial parliaments. Though our ancestors lived happily under long parliaments, yet they never suffered a Parliament to continue itself, and the corruption which is now so very great was hardly known then. The more that evil grows, the more it is necessary to oppose it, and the Triennial Bill was justly looked on as a measure towards it.

Another thing I am blamed for is my appearing so concerned at the manner the English peerage is prostituted. It appears to me very strange that those who impeach a minister for advising the making of twelve peers, should justify his mistake by making above that number since. This is most sensible to me, who am to have the honour of sitting in that House, and am very sorry to see it should be filled with anybody whose father was no gentleman. I would not be thought to reflect by this on those lately made peers, but only on the ministers who advised the making of them.

I have also expressed much indignation at the power vested in the Crown to have criminals tried where the King pleases, which is manifestly making him master of our lives and fortunes, and English subjects may as well be carried and tried for treason in Scotland and by a Scotch jury as the Scotch brought to be tried at Carlisle.

Still worse is the condemning without judge or jury, or even the forms of trial, several persons to be transported, and the pretence for this illegal step is as bad as the thing itself. They say these unfortunate gentlemen owned themselves guilty, which is so far true that many of them have by cruel usage been forced to sign indentures of slavery, and others who have hitherto refused are still treated with the greatest barbarity. If they deny this, I believe I may procure Secretary Stanhope's letter to prove it. This unheard of act of arbitrary power amounts to no less than the torture in Germany.

I look on the sending a fleet to the Baltic against the Swedes as a notorious breach of public faith and an invasion of the liberties of the people. There is a strict and solemn alliance between England and Sweden, and the Limitation Act expressly forbids King George or his heirs to engage us in any war for his territories in Germany, and yet we see both these engagements openly broken without even the advice and consent of Parliament that the Duchies of Bremen and Verden might be added to the Electorate. It is pretended that the Swedes have committed several acts of hostility against those of our nation trading in the Baltic, but not one English ship has been touched by them but what was transporting provisions to their enemies, which is

lawful by the right of nations and is what was done by us to them during the late war with France, but this is a pretence for executing the treaty with Denmark, which gives King George the sovereignty over these countries, in which he unwarrantably engages to send a fleet to their assistance against our old and faithful ally.

Not content to increase our debts by the great number of forces he keeps on foot, they make us pay taxes even to serve his Electorate.

I need not mention the standing army, for arguments to prove the fatal consequences of this are needless. The part you acted in 1688 sufficiently shows your sentiments as to that.

My dislike of these proceedings is intended to be dressed up in such colours as might justly have alarmed my friends, had I not taken this method of setting my opinion in a clear light. I have shown you as plainly as words can make it, that I act on my father's principles and am as great an enemy to Popery and arbitrary power as he was. I desire, if anybody even of my nearest relations pretends to answer this, that you will open yourselves to me as freely as I do to you and let me know it, that I may confute their fallacies. 4 *pages. Original and copy. Enclosed in his letter calendared* ante, p. 61.

List sent by H. Straton of the Troops in Scotland. [1716, October 2-13?].

Foot.

	Serjeants.	Captains.	Drums.	Privates.
Brigadier Grant's regiment at Inverlochy	24	36	24	540
Scots Fusiliers at Inverness ...	24	36	24	540
Lord Irvine's at Inverness and Elgin	24	36	24	530
General Lord Shannon's at Aberdeen	24	36	24	520
Brigadier Morison's at Dundee	20	30	20	450
Col. Clayton's at Montrose ...	20	30	20	445
Col. Montague's at Stirling ...	24	36	24	540
Gen. Wightman's at Perth ...	20	30	20	450
Col. Egerton's at Edinburgh ...	20	30	20	445
Sir Charles Hotham's at Ayr ...	24	36	24	530
	224	336	224	4990

Dragoons.

Gen. Carpenter's	12	18	12	210
Lord Stair's	12	18	12	210
Stanhope's	12	18	12	210
	36	54	36	630

Total foot	5774
,, dragoons	750
	6520

This list is according to the muster rolls October, 1716, which please send carefully to Mr. Montague (Mar). (See *ante*, *pp.* 214, 314.) *Endorsed*, as received at Avignon, 29 November.

Dr. Arthur to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, before October 17].—Your Grace remembers we were forced to alter our first scheme according to the changes made in the Castle, till at last by confining the number of the visitors to only 3 at once we were obliged to think on the scalade. My brother and I waited on Dr. Smith for the purpose, but he was so peevish that his secret had been neglected that we could get him to do nothing. No time was then lost in letting Lord Drummond know where we stuck, who immediately sent one accounted an ingenious workman, to whom Barns and my brother gave the necessary instructions, allowing several fathoms in the length to come and go upon. But, he pretending he could do the wooden and iron work better at home, we gave him leave to go his ways, he promising to return with Mr. Forbes leaving his directions with us concerning the largeness and length of the ropes, which very soon after Mr. A. took care to provide as likewise to bespeak a very convenient place for him in Mr. Skeen's house, a mile from the town and as far from the destined place in the Castle. The design had been long afoot, and, we being then not certain how soon the execution might be necessary, it was thought proper my brother and I should make ourselves known to two or three noted Tories of general acquaintance with the youth in town, by which means we found that in 24 hours we might command as many as we needed for any such loyal undertaking, in which we acquiesced without coming to particulars. But Shannon's regiment arriving, it was thought better we should have some soldiers, on which by Mr. Straton's advice which we always obtained by Mr. Barns' means, and, if I am not mistaken, my brother consulted Lords Northesk, Leven and Haddo, we got leave to break our mind to James Arthur, our cousin, then a lieutenant in that regiment, who undertook to provide us with 40 grenadiers on demand with their arms and ammunition, by which we knew how to make up the complement with the assistance of 20 or 30 we expected with Balhaldy. The time drawing near, my brother got Ainsly, a sergeant of greatest interest in the Castle, cousin german to Blackhall, a laird at Kelso, appointed to meet him at a retired alehouse with the sign *Suum Cuique* where Barns, Dr. Montgomery and I were waiting for him, where he never parted with him, till he got him persuaded to undertake the matter cheerfully. He refused money, alleging himself a gentleman. He told my brother he needed only two sentinels and advised to whom he should apply. He said he could have the charge of the guard when he had a mind and assign these men their proper posts and that it would be easy for him to nail all the arms, but that they would be useful to ourselves. The two soldiers were soon engaged. One was son

to Holland who was designed to be the messenger of our success, who no doubt brought you the fatal news. Our affairs being brought to this happy posture, my brother pretending to his wife to go to see Lord Leven at Melvill went as hard as he could to inform Lord Drummond of his good fortune. But, missing Mr. Forbes, he was obliged to follow him 15 miles higher up into the country. His wife, concluding that he was gone to your Grace, and that I could not but be acquainted with it, did not spare me, but, as she never dreamed of the Castle, his return removed all her fears and a visit to the Caledonian coffee-house, where he treated with Lindsey about his commission, made all things well with the Whigs. Soon after orders came for the troops that lay in Park to march for Stirling the very day appointed us, 8 September. By good fortune we had two days advertisement. We met Mr. Wallace and three or four others and letting them know everything that was necessary some undertook for 10, others for 15, who with those we had put up for ourselves by degrees amounted to a sufficient number, considering the interest my brother had in the garrison and I by his means. Never were two persons more happy, having good reason to reckon the Castle in the King's possession, if we could be but once there ourselves with 10 or 12 or the least appearance to support us, none being there but Lindsey and Burnbank who we could suspect would draw their swords against us. Places were assigned to every one and those who wanted of their own were directed to the house at the back of Potterrow Street, where by Mr. Murray of Stenhope's care were laid for them 30 good pieces with screwed bayonets and a great many small arms and the chiefs of the different tribes were appointed to meet my brother and me at Arthur Reid's tavern at 8 that evening. The attempt was to be at 11 precisely, the round being always punctually at 12, headed by Lindsey for the most part by Lord Orm[istoun's] orders to keep them alert. About the time we were put to these shifts Mr. F[orbes] and Balh[aldy] came to town with 25 or 26 men, and, the former assuring my brother that all things were right on his side, the man was immediately set to the knitting of his engine. I paid them a visit with my brother betwixt 5 and 6 with whom I found Barns and Mr. A. Mr. F[orbes], after entertaining us with the first scroll of a very long description of all our proceedings not only for that evening but for several days to come which was to be sent the same night to Lord Drummond by old Holland, left about 6 disguised in a hackney coach to visit the machine. On his return he seemed thoroughly discontented with the work which he had ordered to be rectified. We complained very much that he returned at all in that case, but could not persuade him to go back, nor convince him of the absurdity of sending such a letter, giving as his reason that his occupations the rest of the night would not give him time to write. We parted near 8 and, that he might meet us precisely under the wall at 11, Barns gave him his watch set at the same time as my brother's. We all thought it necessary to have poor Wilson, the mathematician, but I only ordered him by a billet to meet me at the Exchange

coffee-house at 8. He exulted at the proposal and gave us some mirth by saying he had two books and, if he had other two, he would soon show the town greater wonders than ever Archimedes did at Syracuse. Giving him directions to the house mentioned without the port, he went off with a lusty fellow from Leith Dr. Montgomery had sent me. My other offices were to take up 6 men Aphosk promised to have waiting for me at a certain alehouse, and after arming myself I was to visit the several decads as we called them by the way and give them the word, and having united my men with the soldiers my brother's man said he had engaged to desert, who were to be at the head of the garden opposite almost to our part of the wall and other three fellows from Leith whom my brother said he would lodge in the Greyfriars churchyard, and having put them in a convenient station I had agreed on with my brother, I was to be at the foot of the wall, to go up first with him, hard upon 10. But, as I was leaving the tavern, I met with an interruption. A Mr. McKenzie was sent to my brother, who had fallen most untimeously into a demur about the authority we had, and he, not being satisfied with what my brother could allege, I durst not decline trying if I could still find Mr. Forbes, and therefore made him run with all his speed to the middle of the Canongate where he lodged. But, finding he was gone, begging McKenzie only to hold his peace for an hour, I broke off from him at the former rate. He did all he could to overtake me, but believing him resolved I stopped about the Tron church. He begged only I would give him leave to bring his sword, which he said he would do in a minute. He stayed a long while at which time they shut the Potterrow port. A thousand times I was like to break off, but the thoughts of the importance these men might be to us restrained me, though, not being acquainted with him, I did not know but I might be betrayed. When he returned, finding they were all gone from the tavern, I made him begin his race from the top of Bell's Wynd to the Potterrow port, which we finding shut returned by the Cowgate to the gate of Bristow which was locked likewise, but the old porter, knowing I had several patients without, let us through a little wicket, and returning by the wall at the old rate I gave my half dead companion leave to draw his breath, while I called for Aphosk's men, but neither he nor they had been there, though I was told since they went to the place.

I charged my piece with three bullets for the first time with the greatest pride, though with little skill, and went off with the first man that offered to go with me. I found the gentlemen cunningly placed amongst the stacks of pease to whom I gave the parole, and was glad to find that, as I had left the town in profound quiet, all things were so abroad. I traversed all the ground where the deserters were to be, but in vain and went into the churchyard and left not a monument nor a gate untried, likewise to no purpose, on which I set myself directly to my business. A good number of our people were on the grassy part of the ascent, so well concealed by the thistles that I was treading on their limbs before I was aware. Alexander Stewart was there,

having been one of those I engaged. They told me it was some minutes after 11 and that the sentry was begun to call, but that nobody had gone up the rock, the ladder not being yet come, on which I scrambled up to him to encourage him. When he heard me, he bid me welcome and letting down a rope with 4 or 5 pieces of lead at the end of it, desired me to dispatch, supposing I had the ladder. I told him over and over as loud as I could venture it was not yet come, but he not seeing me or hearing what I said, the wind then blowing so very high, fell a tugging challenging me constantly, say what I could, with the words "Is it on, is it fixed?" He told me he was not any of those my brother had spoke with, but was employed by Ainsly, the others being reserved for another use, and that all things were in a noble disposition for us, but that we might expect Lindsey at 12, and thus we spent a longer time than twice our number might have gone in over. I desired the gentlemen below the Rock to send me up somebody, on which two came up. They told me all the company were as uneasy as the sentry or myself, on which I begged them to desire my brother to go or send for the ladder in all haste. In a little one of them returned, telling me my brother had taken the way as fast as he could.

Much about the time that I reckoned one hour near elapsed, which was all we desired or expected, I heard a confused noise of voices within, on which I concluded our whole affair ruined, but being rather resolved to perish than give the first suggestion of danger I concealed it to the rest. Soon after my brother dropped down at my feet saying "My God, I am quite spent." After him came one with the ladder wrapped round his shoulders, at the sight of which I called up the gentlemen. When it was laid down, my brother knot it to the string with all expedition. When the fellow was drawing it up, I observed the blocks were so small, contrary to orders, that the wind twisted the ladder a thousand ways, and, neither they nor the hooks being covered with cloth, as they were ordained, they made a very disagreeable noise against the wall. But the fellow pulling till he got all in over, I believe, furnished us generally with one suggestion. The place from which the string was let down was 4 or 5 paces from the Sallyport, and on the arched turn towards the west kirk, and on the brink of a precipice, where the wall seemed considerably higher, and it being the Sallyport at which we had agreed to go up with the conveniency of a wall on each side we concluded he had chosen the first place for his own greater ease in taking up the ladder and that he was preparing to let it down where we had hopes it would serve. But, while we were in suspense, we heard a sudden noise, on which the fellow threw our ladder hastily over, which made a dismal rattling noise for a long time, and then fired his piece amongst us, I don't doubt with sufficient resentment, and after him we had a volley from the patrol. I was so stiff with standing so long after my violent exercise, that, when I was got down, I found myself alone. Not being able to step over the ditch on the side of the way, I made a compass and sat down with my gun in my hand on the first sheaves. A Mr. Smith returning in search of

some friend came to me, and we going together met Holland who offered me his horse and told me where he had a boat. But, not being able to bear the thought of bringing you the first dismal tidings, I chose rather to run any hazard in the country, not without hopes of doing some service in the Border. We got horses from a niece of mine and crossing the Pentland Hills went to the house of Sir David Forbes' widow, my wife's aunt, eight miles from town. I got one of her sons to go in to get the news and tell my poor wife I was well, whom I had deluded with such success that we never had parted with such remarkable cheerfulness, and to whom I knew I had never given the least suspicion. She sent me a most lamentable letter telling me she had been visited by Lord Orm[istoun] her brother Baron Clerk and Sir Jo[hn] Ingles early that morning, who, finding her ignorance too plainly by her astonishment, desired her to invite me home in their name with abundance of fine promises, which I cannot think of without the utmost scorn. My wife's interest lying in that neighbourhood, I got what money I demanded and her factor's horse, and meeting some Teviotdale gentlemen at Lady Mary Scott's house, was recommended by them to friends on the Border, who got me conveniently lodged in Learmouth, a little village on the English side of Tweed. Five or six days after kind Heaven sent me Barns, who told me he met a company of gentlemen, who having lost all patience waiting for the ladder were retiring to the town, and that with great difficulty he persuaded them to return. We were told by several at Perth that they met Mr. Forbes making towards the Castle half a mile from the spot, as they were making a shift for themselves. My brother told me that some barbers and others of that gang were forming a contrivance at their bottle of that sort six or seven months before, but I never heard that it took air among the Whigs or could observe they looked after it with any air other than as a place of importance which they might consider as a good prize, though I had the best opportunities. I dined the Sunday before with Lord Ormistoun, smoked a pipe the same week with Major Aikman at his club, and Baron Clerk dined with me the very day before, who could readily have dropped something or other of it, my wife and I being his greatest favourites. These people had lately procured me a commission whereby I was made Professor of Botany and Materia Medica for N[orth] B[ritain], and anything relating to that subject I pleased to put in the commission myself exempting me from the abjuration. 9½ *pages. Enclosed in Dr. Kenyon's letter of* 17 *October, calendared* ante, p. 92.

Richard Minshull to James III.

1716, October 10[-21]. London.—I have laboured indefatigatibly ever since your Majesty reimbarked from Scotland to convey my thoughts for your restoration without being able to lay it before you till now, of which seeing no end I have determined to send express this bearer Mrs. Margaretta Swan, daughter of Sir William and sister to the last Sir William of Kent,

Baronets, who has most readily undertaken to deliver these to you, so that, if you find therein anything available, you will not lose the benefit of the next year as you have done this.

Your friends here are all dispirited and Protestant will not trust Protestant, as a great man told me when the Preston affair yet subsisted, which I have found since very true, and 'tis in duty though in grief that I tell you my fears that 'tis not yourself whom such subjects would have, but themselves restored to the administration under the Usurper. It behoves your Majesty to come if possible by this uncommon and unthought of method independent of them all.

Postcript. December 1 [–12].—The best time to come will be as early in the year as may be, if peace be made in the North, if otherwise in July or August, when the Usurper's fleet is certain to be in the Baltic. 'Twere much to be wished the King of Sweden would land 20,000 men in the North or West, himself at their head, at the time of your coming. 'Twould certainly fix his whole affair as well as your Majesty's.

Make no difficulty to mortgage the kingdom as far as you can make the mortgage go. The Duke of Savoy would certainly do it, if 'twere his Princess' turn. I hear your Majesty is pleased to do all your business yourself and you are much in the right, for secrecy is the life of all action.

A most humble proposition to the King, London, February 14 [–25], 1715-6.—That by his Majesty's mediation a truce be concluded between the Porte and Venice, leaving the Emperor and the Porte to peace or war, to which a treaty of alliance between his Majesty, the Porte and Venice may succeed, whereby all the naval and land armies of both these powers as have been employed this year in the Morea may be readily embarked and make a descent in England, landing at London or as near as may be but on the Essex shore, and so by surprise secure the grand magazine of the kingdom, the Tower and the City.

This hinders no other designs of the Porte, who, if this truce be not made, must keep that army in that country and cannot transplant it to reinforce themselves elsewhere and the great matter in this will be to get your Majesty assisted without hindering any business of the Porte's. This is a door fairly open to you, all umbrage being taken away by the wars those nations are engaged in and none else could arm without a *quare*.

Your Majesty will have a charming certainty, if the treaty can be compassed, to which end you will procure an aga or some one of greater distinction to your Court, and, if one not remarkable in his own Court for his employments, the better, for he will not be missed, and will carry on the treaty secretly.

(Suggestion that the treaty might be carried on without any mediator.)

You will have no difficulty to stipulate thereby to give 20 or 30 millions sterling or what further sum shall be demanded in consideration of this service and present supplies in money, which with every thing else requisite they must furnish

in such proportions as shall be agreed on. 'Twill be the same to you to repurchase the Morea for the Republic or to give them money to concede the same as their respective humours may be to be worked on. Your Parliament will doubtless make good such your Majesty's treaties. In case this treaty take the desired effect and to induce the same, you may find it necessary to engage with the Porte to assist them against the Emperor, if the chance of war render it necessary to oblige him to make peace with the Porte as you shall judge reasonable.

You may possibly be desirous to take along with you the sentiments of the loyal Church of England, and, if 'twere first imparted to the heads of them, if there be time, it might engage them and such of the laity as embrace their doctrines to join with you in the treaty as the estates of the realm, which would give great assurance to your allies, when they find you have such a considerable an *appui* from the people.

(Suggestion that, if his Majesty be pleased to raise the civil power by royal proclamation, he should name therein all the Justices of the Peace promiscuously without distinction of parties, which would greatly endear him to the people and remove all distrust from them).

Continuation of the same proposition with some alteration by the event of the campaign, by the battle of Peterwaradin and raising the siege of Corfu.

At worst the Porte and the Republic have but changed stations, which cannot much alter your affairs, for, if the Republic be now more haughty, the Porte will be more humble. It may further deserve your consideration how far the Republic without the Porte can be of use, as they are wanting in horse, which will be greatly your affair here, and if 'twill not be best for you to close with the Porte alone, if they will be persuaded to make a defensive campaign everywhere this year and start with 30,000 horse for your Majesty. Your enemies have 40,000 men in the three kingdoms, of which about 12,000 are horse and dragoons.

Further observations on the reduction of Temesvar and the Triple Alliance about to be concluded.

Your Majesty will not flatter yourself if you conceive the greatest hopes from hence of engaging the Emperor in this alliance with the other two powers, for all parties concerned in this war have seemingly enough thereof. If you can make a peace between the two empires and preserve Belgrade to the Porte, your business is done, for the Emperor being enraged at the Triple Alliance will close with you, if you will but engage to assist him in recovering Spain, and join his armies to those of the Porte and embark with them for England, if the Grand Seigneur will but pay his troops and possibly advance him the sum he shall demand of your Majesty, all under the feint of continuing the war.

Possibly he may make some embarcation from the Low countries. 12 *pages*.

Endorsed, as sent by Mrs. Swann and received at Avignon 29 January, 1717.

Narrative by Allen Cameron.

1716, October 29.—According to my instructions I made all possible speed to the coast in order to go to England and thence to Scotland.

At Calais I made the strictest enquiry to know if passengers were examined on landing. Finding that the last who went over were not examined, I set off to land at Deal, where, as I was ready to take horse, the custom house officers and magistrates presented an order received only eight hours before I landed to examine and detain all passengers, if the account they gave was not very satisfactory.

After searching me, asking my name and fully examining me, they sent express to London to a Secretary of State, who sent down a messenger to carry me up prisoner. His order was to take into custody Alexander Campbell and carry him up, being the name I gave myself to the magistrates.

I wrote the day I was taken by the post to Mr. Menzies in such terms that I did not value if it had been broke up in the post. I addressed it to Mr. Campbell at such a place, being one of Menzies' addresses I had. When they saw my letter addressed to Mr. John Campbell, they never stopped it, nor doubted my being a Campbell. As soon as Mr. Menzies received it, he went with it to Lord Mar.

Having made it my business to appear very cheerful and to use the messenger the best way I could, it put him out of suspicion that I had any design to leave him, so he dismissed the guard the magistrates had on me and took me entirely in his own custody. I took care on the road to order it so that he might see I had several opportunities to leave him, if I had had a mind to, my design being to manage so that we might enter London under night, because I knew not where to be secure in Kent, and besides he could raise the country on me, therefore to give him the slip as soon as we entered the town, which in every step answered my expectation.

Having got out of his hands and into a secure place, I sent for Mr. Menzies and by him acquainted Lord Mar with what I was sent about, which he was to communicate to Lords Arran and Lansdown and Sir W. Wyndham, your Majesty's principal friends at London, the Duke of Ormonde having disappeared some few days before, which was the first news I heard after I was taken up at Deal.

Mr. Menzies went backward and forward betwixt Lord Mar and those other worthy persons and me. They agreed that Lord Mar would manage the business I was sent about to Scotland and that a secure way would be taken for my return to acquaint your Majesty what a sudden turn affairs had given in Britain, on which Lord Mar wrote a note Mr. Menzies brought me desiring me to give his lordship the heads of my instructions to friends in Scotland in writing, with which he would send a fit person next day express to Scotland, which he did. The heads were to this purpose :—

That, though your Majesty had determined and was prepared to part from Bar the 28th of [July] and had sent Lord John Drummond to acquaint your friends in Scotland to put themselves in a posture to receive your Majesty, yet by the advice of very considerable friends and other weighty considerations, your Majesty was obliged to put off making that attempt for some weeks.

That they might not be in the least discouraged at this small delay, but to keep themselves in a readiness, not knowing but the first notice they will get may be your Majesty's landing, in the meantime to give as little ground of jealousy to the government as they could, but that, if possible, your Majesty would give them notice before your arrival.

That, if the government attempt to disarm them or take them up before that time, they do their utmost to keep themselves and their arms out of the way, but, if they are put to the last extremity, they should rather get to arms and to the field than submit.

That, if they are forced to this before your Majesty's landing, they at the same time put all their schemes of surprising Edinburgh Castle and other places in execution.

That the persons who treated with these regiments would continue to keep them in heart and that they might depend on all due encouragement from your Majesty.

These heads the person Lord Mar sent to Scotland had by heart and went down without anything in writing.

I acquainted Lord Mar how sensible your Majesty was of his care and diligence, and that you now desired he would go to Scotland to keep your friends there in heart, since you knew he would manage your affairs there with a great deal of discretion. He was very hearty and active before, but on this he took a resolution immediately to go to Scotland.

In a meeting he had with Lords Arran and Lansdown and Sir W. Wyndham he told them that now, seeing the Government was going on with such violence, he thought every suspected person that stayed in London, especially Lords that did not sit in the House, was in hazard of being taken up every day, therefore, since he saw he could be of greater use in Scotland, he was determined to go off. They urged that his staying with them for some time would be very useful to consult matters together, and that they thought him safer than any of them, because his father-in-law was a Whig, who would take care of him. Yes, said he, he would take very good care perhaps to secure me by way of friendship, but I'm resolved to be out of their hands, and so took leave of them and had a ship ready. He went on board in disguise and went off without taking leave of his lady with Lieut.-General Hamilton. He was resolved to land somewhere about Dundee, and thence to go straight to Mar. All this he did with a great deal of spirit. He desired I would acquaint your Majesty of the resolution he had taken and begged that, if possible, you would send a commission to him for the Duke of Athole, and that he would expostulate with him to accept it,

and that there might be another blank commission as general, in case Athole would not enter into this, that the next fittest person might have it, and likewise some money, in case they were obliged to rise before your arrival and at the same time entreated you would make all possible haste to come amongst them.

I had on my arrival at London two letters from my nephew who waited on you at Nancy. He had been amongst your friends and gave a full account that all things there were then in readiness and every one concerned had acted their part so well that their schemes were then ready for execution and that there seemed to be no fear of their miscarrying, and that Lord Marischal had prepared every thing that could be done at Dunnottar and Edinburgh Castle and other places there in a good way. This he wrote by their order because he and I had settled a way of writing by cipher.

When Lord Mar went off, the other friends contrived how I could get safely off. Lord Lansdown and Sir W. Wyndham sent a gentleman and two horses with me to the West of England and ordered the gentleman to come over and see me safe on this side, which he did, we having put off from Weymouth and landed at Cherbourg.

Lords Arran and Lansdown and Sir W. Wyndham's last advice, notwithstanding the former sent by Kinnaird and others, was that now your Majesty was not to lose a day in going over, that every day lost was a great advantage to the government there, and, since I knew how matters were stated, to represent it accordingly. 6½ *pages*. *Endorsed*, "Mr. Allen Cameron's account of his going into England from the King, July, 1715, which he wrote at Avignon from memory and gave Lord Mar, 29 October, 1716."

Drafts.

1716, November 6.—Of the credentials and part of the instructions to Walkingshaw, calendared *ante*, *p.* 192.

Memoir of the Duke of Lorraine.

[1716, November 12].—To give my opinion on the letter communicated to me I ought to enter into some particulars.

"First I think the alliance between France and England will without doubt oblige the Chevalier to quit Avignon and that it is apprehended he will withdraw into Italy, and that there may be some hopes the Emperor, piqued or dissatisfied with that alliance, would perhaps, either out of resentment to the English Government, or else to bring it to his own pitch, do something in favour of the Chevalier, and perhaps too permit him to make Brussels the place of his abode, and, if that should happen, it would be advantageous to the views and interest of the Chevalier, and that in consideration of his gratitude to the Emperor his Majesty may count upon him as a true and solid friend. It is referred to me

whether, as to this, I would be willing to make some proposals to the Court of Vienna, and that it would be satisfactory to know my sentiments upon this subject.

"I believe I need not enlarge myself upon my zeal and affection for what regards the Chevalier. I can say it is a justice done me, and that is due to me not to doubt thereof. Therefore I will cut short on that subject, and, as it appears to me there are a great many reflections to be made upon the whole, it is difficult not to enlarge a little upon it.

"I will then begin to give my opinion upon the place of residence of the Chevalier, and, though I don't doubt but it is known that the article that was stipulated as to him between France and England mentions that France engages to oblige him to pass the Alps, I ought to make here that reflection, that people may not believe it is only his removal from Avignon I mean by what I say, for, if it was only agreed or stipulated that France engaged itself to oblige him to quit that town, I would be much of an opinion that it would be the interest of the Chevalier to wait for an extremity to which they would not fail to come, but certainly such an extremity could not but be troublesome to France, and the Pope could not with honour come to any constraint or violence, but rather would be in some measure obliged to support him. I am again of an opinion that the Chevalier ought not upon a first warning or solicitation from France quit Avignon, unless he has some plausible or pressing reasons to keep some measures with France. I say then I would wait for some extremity, but I would before hand determine upon the place I would go to, believing it stands with the interest of the Chevalier not to suffer himself to be fixed to a certain place, and, as I said, if I saw an absolute obligation to leave Avignon, I would immediately and upon the spot take my resolution.

"As to the place I would think fit for his retreat, I will give here my opinion upon it, which is that, in case the Emperor would a little enter into his interest, it would be easy to find the most convenient places of abode for him, and, as that is a thing that cannot be yet supposed, and, if even it were, it should be much apprehended that a considerable time should pass before any resolution should be taken, during which time according to all appearance the Chevalier would be obliged to quit Avignon, he must take his resolution and determine upon the place where he may be obliged to go forthwith, and where he may wait for the party the Emperor will take upon that occasion.

"It is not to be doubted but that the place where the Government of England desires he should be obliged to go is either Rome or some of the territories of the Pope, and, though reasonable men know his abode in either of them must be a force put upon him, yet it is certain, if he keeps in any part of the Pope's States, it will do him no service with the people of England. Therefore I believe, if he can avoid going to Rome or to any of the Pope's territories, he will do well. I will then propose two places for him, which according to my opinion, seem what he can think of.

"I propose two places that, in case one fails or that he should be obliged to quit it, he may be master to go to the other. I am of opinion nothing is more necessary for the interest of the Chevalier than to find means to intricate and confound affairs in England by the resolutions he will take unexpectedly; he will thereby without fail keep always the Government of England in commotion and troubles, and will gain time, which in the present conjuncture is what he ought to aim at.

"The two places I propose are Switzerland or the States of Venice. As to Switzerland it is to be apprehended that that Republic a long time ago is prepossessed by the Government of England, and perhaps beforehand is in an engagement with them not to receive him, which nevertheless would not hinder me (*sic*) to go thither, as well to gain time, as I already said, as to make a party perhaps for him in a free country, which at this juncture nobody can expect, and I would pitch upon Lucerne, though it is on this side of the Alps, which would be of no consequence to the Swiss, having made no agreement or treaty with England upon that point.

"As for his residence in the States of Venice I would prefer it to that of Switzerland; and this is my reason for it that I am persuaded that that Republic being obliged to have a great regard for the Emperor in the present war against the Turks, would not perhaps dare displease the Chevalier, though they could not doubt of his being forced out of Avignon by a treaty made between France and England, with which certainly the Emperor is dissatisfied, and there may be even hopes his Imperial Majesty would make some steps near that Republic to support the Chevalier, to show thereby his dissatisfaction to the Government of England rather than to receive him in his country. There being no likelihood of prevailing with the Court of Vienna, I would indifferently choose either Brescia, Bergamo or Verona, for these towns are bordering with the Emperor's territories, and, if luckily his Majesty could be brought to enter a little into the interest of the Chevalier, he would be then nearer hand than any where else to profit of such a disposition.

"I know that the Chevalier's removal so far from the seas and his correspondents must be very troublesome to him, but I know too, that in the sad situation he is in there is no other choice for him, and that, when he is obliged to quit a place, he ought to endeavour to go to another where he is not expected, in order to keep always the Government of England in broils, and that the English may not think he should be at last reduced to the extremity they wished for, and that they are afterwards to live in peace and quietness. This is what everybody well inclined and truly attached to the Chevalier ought to advise him to.

"As to what regards the Emperor, though I don't doubt but that the Court of Vienna is mightily piqued at the treaty made between France and England, yet I don't believe the Emperor will permit the Chevalier to reside in Flanders, for

his Majesty would upon that account fall out not only with England but also with Holland, which certainly he will manage in this juncture, since he has himself entered in no ways into that treaty, and that by the Treaty of Utrecht he is in league with England to make good the succession in the Protestant line. It would be serving very ill the Chevalier to flatter him upon that point, and, if even by that means the Court of Vienna could come to its ends with the Government of England, the Chevalier would run risk to be sacrificed, because then he would appear or seem to be abandoned by all Catholic Princes; and it is more his advantage and interest that the world may see he has something to hope from the Emperor's protection. Therefore I believe that in order to keep fair with him, one must sound the Court of Vienna upon the present situation of the Chevalier, to open their eyes there upon what is actually passed in England, and let them know the advantages the Emperor may one day reap in supporting the Chevalier. It is what I will do this very day as only coming from myself without any appearance of having any orders from him.

"I think myself obliged to do it for two reasons; the first, because I will not expose the Chevalier to any inconveniency by it; and the second is, because I am persuaded that going that way to work people at the Court of Vienna will be more apt to open their minds, which may thereafter bring matters a great deal further. Yet if the Chevalier has any other course to take, that ought not to hinder him, because, as I said already, I make no steps but as coming from myself in particular.

"As I see by the same letter that there is still some thoughts of the marriage proposed formerly, I ought to mention here that the Prince of Sulzbach is forthwith expected at Innsbruck, and that there is no doubt but that marriage proposed for him will go forward; yet a marriage is what the Chevalier ought to take not only the most just measures, but also the most speedy resolutions [for]. I had the honour to tell him so very often, and certainly the time already lost mortified me extremely. I cannot forbear saying again that the choice of a person is what ought to trouble him less, and that nothing is more essential for the Chevalier's interest, than that he should be married." *French original and English translation. Enclosed in O'Rourke's letter of* 12 *November, calendared* ante, p. 204.

Baron Görtz to Baron Sparre.

1716, November 12. The Hague.—"Ce que j'ay dit cy dessus d'un grand menagement de la cour de France pour l'Angleterre, sera sans doutte applicable aussy a la negociation d'un accommodement avec le Czar, la cour de France ne voudroit agir a cet egard que de concert avec la cour Britannique, et votre Excellence m'avouera que cela ne peut nullement convenir a nos interets, cette reflection me fait juger que jusques a

present le canal de la France n'est pas pour nous le plus propre; il peut donc suffire d'avoir offert de vouloir s'en servir sans presser la chose, nous aurons satisfaits par la a l'engagement ou nous sommes, et, si la France ne profite pas de notre offre, c'est sa faute.

" Le canal de my lord Mar me paroit inferer la meme incongruité par la lenteur que causeroit naturellement cette circulation de correspondance. Je croy pourtant que par le canal du medecin confident l'on pourroit cultiver les bonnes dispositions du Czar, s'il est vray qu'elles sont telles qu'on les marque. Le confident pourroit estre instruit d'assurer le Czar du reciproque, et qu'il ne manqueroit pas d'en trouver la solidité quand il voudroit les mettre a la preuve, mais il ne faudroit que l'on remarquat l'intelligence, crainte que nos desseins ne fussent decouverts.

" En cas que le Czar vint icy et qu'il y eut moyen alors d'avoir un entretien avec le confident, nous pourrions mener les choses bien loin, suposé comme j'ay dit que ce qu'il avance soit bien fondé, en attendant je chercheray quelque autre voye et, si nous pouvons convenir d' un projet tant soit peu acceptable, je ne craindray pas la difficulté ny peines du voyage pour en etre moy meme le porteur.

" Si vos amis entrent dans le plan que j'ay eu l'honneur de vous faire dans ma lettre du premier Octobre, je serois d'autant plus seur de faire gouter au roy leur affaire, mais je ne risqueray pas d'en avancer quelque chose, si non de bouche il me suffit de scavoir d'origine que je n'ay pas a craindre de deplaire a sa Majesté en me chargeant de cette commission.

" La pensée d' une retraite a Deux Ponts me surprend, ce seroit declarer au son de trompette nôtre intelligence, et outre qu'il n'en reviendroit aucun profit aux interessez, cela serviroit à exciter attention de la cour d' l'Angleterre a renverser nos desseins, en prennant des mesures convenables pour les faire echoüer.

" Pour ce qui est de la lettre du Duc d' Ormonde a moy, je ne saurois me dispenser de dire franchement qu'en cas qu'on n'agrée pas mon plan la dessus, je ne puis entrer dans cette affaire, c'est sur le pied du dit plan que j'ay actuellement entamé la chose aupres du roy, et ce seroit tout gater que de m'en eloigner, si l'on est raisonnable il est aisé de voir l'impossibilité qu'il y a de faire un traitté formel a present, et ce seroit sans doutte trop risquer des deux côtés que de se fier au secret, le meilleur est, qu'on prepare de part et d'autre les pieces necessaires pour l'ouvrage dont il s'agit, et quand on sera en etat d'en venir a l'execution, il sera asses a temps de faire des traittés si on le juge a propos. Je ne say meme s'il seroit bon de faire ce qu'on souhaitte sous le nom d'assistance preté, et je suis fort porté a croire qu' il conviendroit mieux pretexter son propre interet et la part qu'on prend au maintien de la liberté anglicane. Vos amis prennent en vous asses de confiance pour fournir ce dont nous avons besoin pour leur devenir utiles, la somme en question n'est pas excessive, trois cent mille ecus peuvent suffire presentement, car il ne nous faut qu'un renfort pour notre marine à Gothenbourg.

Je ne vois pas quel risque peuvent courir vos amis, je leur donneray des seuretes suffisantes, et de l'humeur que tout le monde connoit le roy, on peut bien se persuader qu'au cas que sa Majesté ne fut pas en etat d'acquitter cet emprunt par une assistance réelle, elle la seroit pour rembourser les amis. Sa Majesté ne voudroit pas qu'il fait sceû qu'elle eust touché de l' argent dans la vëue qu'il est preté, vos amis peuvent (ad captandam benevolentiam) tourner leur offre, dans le sens que j'ay exprimé dans mon plan, de mon côté je ne l'accepteary que sur le pied d'un simple negoce, mais tout revient a ce qu'on se determine promptement: il faut commencer par fournir cent mille ecus pour les vaisseaux de guerre, sans lesquells il n'y a rien a esperer, je suis sur la piste d'en avoir un quatrieme en Angleterre." (This is the abstract enclosed in Dillon's letter of 20 November, calendared *ante*, p. 239, "drawn out of Görtz's original letter.")

The Czar to the Emperor.

1716, November 2[-13]. Lübeck.—In reply to his letter of 16 August which made representations about the Russian troops entering the Empire and their continuing in Mecklenburg, explaining that the only reason for their entering the Empire was to dislodge the King of Sweden from it, and that the long stay of his troops in Mecklenburg was caused first by the delay in making the descent on Schonen which again was due to the King of Denmark's fleet not having returned from Norway and the English Admiral not receiving for a long time the orders his Britannic Majesty had promised for covering the descent, by which that descent had become impracticable, and then by the King of Denmark's refusal to allow them to winter in his territory. Admitting that Mecklenburg suffers from the presence of his troops, it suffers less than it did from Danish, Russian, Hanoverian and Swedish troops. The Czar is much mortified, if it should be supposed he keeps his troops there for any other reason, as though he had designs prejudicial to the Roman Empire. Some of his allies, he learns, who had most urged the entry of his troops into Germany and the descent on Schonen and who have derived the greatest advantage from his operations against Sweden have taken part in these false insinuations. It is notorious these insinuations originated from some private persons who are hostile to the Duke of Mecklenburg on account of the close relationship he has contracted with the Czar.

(Answer about the four Mecklenburg gentlemen arrested by the Czar's order, and also about the Bishop of Eutin and the Prince of Anhalt and the city of Lübeck).

Finally the Czar declares that he neither does intend or ever has intended anything prejudicial to the Roman Empire and that he will withdraw his troops from the Empire as soon as the season and the affairs of the League of the North shall permit. 6½ *pages. French translation enclosed in Walkingshaw's letter of* 18 *January, calendared* ante, p. 466.

The Duke of Mar to Charles Wogan.

1716, November 16.—Instructions how to behave during his residence at Lyons and how he is to manage about receiving and dispatching letters there.

Paper by L. Inese.

1716, November 17. St. Germains.—The present situation of the King's affairs is attended with so many difficulties that there appears nothing advisable that is not liable to some inconvenience. The safety of his person, his reputation, his interest are to be considered in the first place. Next the Regent must not be irritated, then the Swedish project must be still in view and no step made that may put an obstacle to it or make it impracticable for the King to be at the head of it. How to compass all this is the question.

It has appeared hitherto to all his friends that both his reputation and his interest required his not leaving Avignon unless openly forced to it by troops coming actually into the town, because he can retire nowhere but to Rome, there being no other place that will receive him, and at that distance, when any favourable disposition should happen among his subjects, it were impossible for him to join and head them till too late, and consequently if, without being manifestly compelled, he should put himself at such a distance his friends would look on it as a voluntary abandoning both them and his own interest on some secret bargain for preserving his pension and so sacrificing his honour and true interest to his present ease. But, if he could retire to any place where he could be not only at a less distance than at Rome, but even more conveniently for his interest than at Avignon, his retiring though without any compulsion, far from reflecting on his reputation, would be both approved and applauded by all his true friends.

Now he can scarce be anywhere more inconveniently for his affairs than at Avignon.

It is surrounded by French territory, and while there he is a kind of prisoner in the French hands. If his presence were required in any of his dominions how is it possible for him to get to any sea coast? Bordeaux is the nearest and most convenient port, but I suppose he would scarce trust the Duke of Berwick with that secret, and it were impossible to pass without his knowledge. To go to any other port from Dunkirk to Bordeaux he must traverse all France, and, there being no connivance to be expected after this treaty, that would be also impracticable and it would seem to be his enemies' true interest to oblige the Regent rather to keep him in Avignon than to remove him.

It has been already intimated to the Queen that, when the treaty is signed and before the ratification, the King must leave Avignon, and that, if he does not comply by fair means, they will use force, and it being now very soon to be signed, as soon as he is fit to travel, no doubt the Regent will perform his part of the

treaty and consequently one way or other the King must remove. It is also most certain that nothing can make the Regent more odious than violating manifestly the law of nations by committing an act of hostility against the Pope without the least provocation on the Pope's side, and consequently nothing can irritate him more than to oblige him to come to that extremity.

To obviate most of these inconveniences, for all perhaps cannot be, the following expedient is proposed, that in the greatest confidence and secrecy a message be sent from the King to the Regent that, though he has of late scarce kept any measures with his Majesty nor had any regard to his interest, yet the King is convinced that the severe usage he meets with proceeds noways from his own inclination, but that it is forced on him by ill advice and mistaken reasons of State, and that therefore he, not doubting the day will yet come when the Regent will find it his interest as well as 'tis his inclination to support him, being therefore willing to manage the Regent's reputation, so far as not to oblige him to so odious a proceeding as to send troops into the Pope's territories, has now sent to assure him that either before or as soon as the French troops come to the border of the Comtat he shall leave the place without staying for their marching into it, but this on the express condition that this proposal be kept as the last secret and mentioned to no one without exception, and that, if it should come out, the King should look on himself as no further obliged to the performance of this proposal, but declares that, if the secret comes out, he is resolved not to remove on any account till the French troops are actually in the town.

I think there is no doubt the Regent would receive this proposal very kindly, and, if anything can bind him, this express condition would oblige him to keep the secret.

When this is done, and some days before the French troops marching towards Avignon, the King should put himself into disguise and go straight towards Geneva, and thence into Switzerland. In less than three days he is out of the French territories.

To facilitate this, some of the nobility and gentry, who cannot be supposed to stay at Avignon when the King is to leave it, may begin to take the same route by threes and fours on pretext of going to Brussels. When people on that route are a little accustomed to strangers passing they will be less inquisitive and the King may more easily pass without being noticed.

When he is past Geneva, it will be fit to send an express to the Emperor with a letter prepared beforehand to himself or his first minister, setting forth the hard usage the King has met with from France, especially since this last treaty, which has obliged him to throw himself into his Imperial Majesty's arms for an azile, before he had his leave, that he is resolved to live *incognito* and to give no disturbance wherever he goes, but that the Emperor's passport and *sauvegard* is necessary for him and his family that he may live in safety under the Emperor's protection, etc.

It is certain that the Emperor will much more easily suffer the King to remain in his territories when he finds he is once in them than he would admit him if he were not in them.

But, suppose the worst, the Emperor would at least grant the King a passport to go elsewhere, and then he might go with safety to Sweden.

But considering (1) that the Emperor is against this treaty and it obliges the King to take this course ; (2) that the Emperor would naturally think that after so much ill usage the King will be alienated from France ; (3) that the Emperor is thought to be a conscientious prince and that it is absolutely inconsistent both with conscience and honour to treat an innocent prince so inhumanly as not to give him an azile when he has it nowhere else ;—on these and other considerations there seems to be all reason to hope the best from the Emperor. This course seems the most likely to succeed and is more consistent than any other with the only project the King has now in view, and being a bold resolute action it cannot but raise his reputation both at home and abroad. 5 *pages*.

Paper by W. Dicconson.

[1716, November].—It will doubtless be exceeding difficult to manage the King's departure from Avignon, if he is forced to it, so as not to be prejudicial to his interest and yet to avoid displeasing the Regent. The first is what one ought to have principally in view, but the latter is of consequence too, and his chief counsellors would, I believe, hesitate very little, if stopping the Queen's pension were conceived necessary to force the King to a compliance, and yet the King and Queen cannot hope from any other prince, nor, I fear, from his subjects wherewithal to live, much less to subsist such numbers as now depend on them, without this pension.

If therefore the King stands out so long as to oblige the Regent to march troops into Avignon, he will in all probability rather stop the pension, as has been intimated, than hazard quarrelling with the Pope, with whom he is not on too good terms already.

One would therefore think it sufficient for the King's honour if a person is sent from the Regent to him, and troops march to the confines, especially considering the threats in reference to the pension, and even of sending the Queen too out of France, if they are thwarted.

Now the question is whether it were better for him to endeavour to go privately into Germany on a presumption of finding an azile there, or go first to Italy, where undoubtedly the English Ministry and the Regent design he should, and thence negotiate with the Court of Vienna so as not to hazard his person in that country till he is sure of protection.

Should he choose the first and start privately into Germany as to Mentz, Cologne or the like and be able to remain there, it would stop the rumour which has been much spread about of his going from Avignon by agreement, that the Queen may have her jointure, it would entirely disappoint the English ministry in their aim of forcing him further from home, and would consequently rather advance his interest than prejudice it, but on

the other hand beside his hazard by passing through countries not too well affected to his cause, the English ministry would be alarmed, Stair would bellow louder than ever, and would undoubtedly press the Regent to stop the Queen's pension, as England would certainly stop paying the 50,000*l.* to him, if, as is imagined, any such thing be stipulated betwixt them, and one has reason to apprehend the consequence of such a solicitation if the Regent by that means should be deprived of the equivalent, whereas, should he first go to Italy and afterwards procure leave to reside in the Empire, the Regent, if he is in the least disposed to favour him, might then say he had performed what he had promised and was not answerable for what the King should do afterwards.

But if, as Mr. Inese suggests, the Regent were acquainted with the King's design of going privately into Germany and that he approved of it, I think with submission, the King had much better prevent the blow, and run the risk of being well or ill received in Germany, because such a step would look bold and would raise his credit with his friends and would be a bite, as they term it, on his enemies. The Emperor perhaps would be ashamed to drive an injured prince out of his country, especially since the declaration lately made at Brussels, whereas he may very probably refuse it, if he is first asked, for he being engaged in a war and the obligation the world says he has to the Duke of Hanover for the money he has lent him towards it may perhaps make him stifle his resentment at this treaty for the present, that he may show it more effectually hereafter. 4 *pages*.

The Earl of Middleton to Queen Mary.

[1716, November?].—The first thing that presents itself is a difficult problem, whether the King had better hold out to the last or accept the terms offered. The advice from all parts persuade the first as the most honourable and satisfactory. As to the second, fair warning is given that, if it is not complied with, the pension will be retrenched and your Majesty sent out of France, and, to show they are in earnest, a stop is already put to the payments which were punctual last summer; the King's resistance will only show his resentment and make the Regent his enemy in his own defence. I shall not presume to determine in so nice and important a case, but only express my thoughts with submission to better judgements. Suppose he should be permitted to continue at Avignon, it can only be considered as a perpetual prison, since there can be no secure passage through France without a connivance, which cannot be expected in this conjuncture, whereas from Italy the way is open to all parts, so that the Georgians show more passion than prudence in pressing his removal. In Italy he can expect the Emperor's answer, which may be long in arriving, the temper of that people is slow, and the Council will be probably divided because of the war with the Turk, and that Prussia and George are powerfully

armed and may look on the Emperor as their enemy for the protection he gives the King, and there is no security in going into Germany without a safe conduct, for, if a sovereign should go into another's country without his leave, he may be arrested without a breach of the law of nations, of which there are examples. But, if a favourable answer comes from Vienna, the next question is where the King should make his residence. I hope it will not be thought a paradox that Flanders is the worst, when it is considered that the King cannot be safe there, because of the Dutch garrisons in their Barrier towns, and that it would be a plausible pretence for a Whig parliament to keep up a standing army and a fleet at sea and to suspend the *Habeas Corpus*. Suppose France had followed its true interest in sending home the King well provided, it could never have been advisable for him to have come to Normandy, but to stay where he is to keep the secret till all was ready, the case is parallel. Mentz and Heidelberg seem to be the best, and a week sooner or later breaks no squares.

The Swedish project is the best that appears at this time, but it can never be well executed without going thither, in which there are difficulties. Prussia is master of the North of Germany, and George is lord of the Elbe and Weser, so the securest way is through Poland to Dantzic, where a ship may be hired for Stockholm and so by land to Gottenburg. To end with an old proverb, the furthest way about is the nearest way home.

Substance of the Memorial of Cardinal [Gualterio ?]

1716, November 19. [Received at Avignon from Rome]—He considers three points in relation to the King's removal. 1st.—The advantages and disadvantages of his remaining at Avignon. The advantages are that not having leave to stop in Lorraine or France, this is the next best place, because, being the Pope's country, he is sure to have all possible regard had for him, and because his proximity facilitates his correspondence with the Queen and with his friends in England and makes the place more *à portée* for them to come to him and for him to transport himself by sea to his kingdoms when a good occasion offers. The disadvantages are the great concourse of strangers of all sorts in a place ill guarded in the middle of a country full of fanatics capable of any ill action for a reward, and the great jealousy the Usurper has of the King's staying there, which serves for a pretext for persecuting his loyal subjects, and keeping them from doing anything for his service, as also for keeping always a standing army and doing with the parliament anything that can contribute to secure his usurpation.

The second point is, whether the King be in a condition to hinder his removal, if it be pressed. He says that the King, having at present no other force but the justice of his cause and the regard due to him by all princes on that account, has

no other means to hinder it but prayers and remonstrances, and when he foresees they will be useless, prudence requires they should be employed only to a certain degree not to expose himself to no purpose to the prejudice of his dignity, for to attempt a real resistance would be exposing himself to a sort of an insult.

The third point is how is he to behave in the supposed case. He says that, since it is plain by the second point that he is in a manifest impossibility of resisting effectually, it remains only to be considered what is most for his service and most advisable for him to do for his own and other people's satisfaction by way of outward appearance rather than by a real resistance.

Two powers can force him to go from Avignon, the Pope and France, the first as sovereign, the second as the place is surrounded by it, and is so situated that without the consent of France no inhabitant can pretend to live in it.

It is certain, if the Pope be strongly solicited by France, it will be impossible for him to resist, and besides he'll be unwilling to irritate England, whose power is formidable because of the trade of his Italian subjects and because of Civita Vecchia and his other sea coasts being exposed to burnings and descents within four leagues of Rome itself.

The King cannot doubt of the Court of France being inwardly well inclined, and that they take this step only because they think the necessity of their own affairs obliges them indispensably to it. This being so, one must look on this resolution as a thing that cannot be altered till circumstances change, it being impossible to avoid performing what a solemn treaty will oblige them to and consequently the King must make a virtue of necessity. All that remains therefore for him to do is to endeavour that this necessity be made as little prejudicial to his interest as possible and, that he may draw as much advantage from it as he can, to manage it so that all the world may know he removes against his will and because he cannot do otherwise, that all foreign powers may pity his condition and that his own subjects may not believe that he has the least intention of abandoning their cause or his own.

His advice is that his Majesty make no motion in this affair till the Court of France address to him and that then he give no precise answer, but say he'll give his answer straight to the Regent, to whom he advises him not to write but to send a man of weight and trust express, who in concert with the Queen and by her directions may treat with the Regent as shall be thought fit.

He thinks this person must not speak of absolute resistance, because it would not only be useless but prejudicial, disputing being apt to breed some sharpness and resentment, but should only represent as feelingly as he can how prejudicial this removal will be to the King's affairs and his great reluctance to it, concluding that, notwithstanding all this, to comply with the Regent and to avoid France's suffering any prejudice

on his account, he is willing to sacrifice his own inclination and advantage to the Regent's interest and the conveniency of a country he loves and looks on as in a manner his own, having been bred up in it from childhood, and chooses rather to yield to the first insinuations on that subject than to remonstrate against it, though he could do so on very good grounds and solid reasons, but, as he is persuaded the Regent does require this great sacrifice of him, only because he is indissably forced to it, and that his heart is still the same as it was towards him, of which he doubts not to receive proofs on a proper occasion, so he begs him not to abandon him in this conjuncture and hopes he'll enter with him in all such measures as shall be thought proper for the good of his interests as well as for supplying his present and future wants.

After this, he thinks it may be represented how necessary it is to make it appear to the King's subjects that his removal is entirely a force on him, and that measures should be taken conjointly with the Regent for this outward appearance of force, which, if dexterously managed, he believes the Regent will easily enter into, since it may be represented that, as the King is obliged to show to his people that he does all he can to stay at Avignon and not go willingly further away, so the Regent by using an appearance of force will make a merit of it to himself with the present government.

But what is most of all to be insisted on at this time is the point of the King and Queen's subsistence, that it be provided for by all possible means, and that what the French Court gives at present may be secured for the present and the future with all the strongest promises. This is the most essential article, and that in which his removal and going far off may make him suffer the most. He thinks it will be much easier now than hereafter to obtain this security, because France being desirous to obtain of the King to remove voluntarily will be more inclined to make him a golden bridge, that what would not be granted after he is gone will be granted on this occasion to soften the hardship, and therefore, without standing on certain formalities, he is of opinion the King should profit of the occasion and sell a necessary compliance in order to obtain this great and most useful object.

As for the Pope, he thinks the King should let him understand that the facility with which he is induced to take this resolution of removing is in great measure to avoid bringing his Holiness into trouble on his account, and he thinks that on this occasion it were proper to desire him to augment the pension he gives the King at least to make it up the 12,000 *crowns* the Queen of Sweden had. He should also be advised with as to the city in his ecclesiastic state, where he thinks it will be most proper for him to stay with decency and security. As to this he says there is a great deal to say, but, as he believes in all appearance his Majesty's journey will not be so quick and that he'll have occasion to speak of it more fully hereafter, he'll refer this to another time. 6 *pages.* ***Enclosed in Mar's letter of*** 24 ***November, calendared*** ante, p. 253.

MEMORANDUM.

1716, November 28. (Another copy of that calendared *ante*, *p.* 264.)

JAMES III.

1716, November 30.—Order, being another copy of that calendared *ante*, *p.* 270, about wearing the Order of the Thistle. *Sign Manual. Countersigned* "Mar."

COLIN CAMPBELL of GLENDERULE.

1716, November.—A list of the chiefs of clans that deserve marks of distinction from his Majesty for their faithful services set down as it is proposed they should be ranked in the honours his Majesty may be pleased to confer on them, viz., Clanranald, Glengarry, Sir Donald McDonald of Sleat, McLean, McLeod, McIntosh, Lochiel, with reasons for so doing setting forth the respective services of themselves and their families to the Crown. 28 *pages.*

JAMES III to the STATES OF SWITZERLAND and to MR. CARNEGIE.

[1716, November.]—Drafts of the letter of credence and instructions, calendared *ante*, *p.* 270.

PROPOSAL by T. B[RUCE].

[1716, December 5?]—Suggesting that the Emperor, to prevent the bad consequences to him of the Triple Alliance, should open a negotiation in England to engage them into a good understanding with him, proceeding on the advantages to Britain of a trade betwixt them and Flanders independent of the Dutch, and the disadvantages to Britain of the Triple Alliance, the Dutch being rivals to England in all branches of trade whilst the Emperor's subjects neither are nor can be their rivals. It further points out the danger of the French and Dutch uniting and of the surrender by the latter to the former of the Barrier, now they are allies, and of their assisting the French to conquer the remainder of the Austrian Netherlands, by which England would be quite cut off from the Continent. If the English Court will not retreat from the Triple Alliance, yet this negotiation, if well managed, will lay such a foundation among the spirits of the people as may break the force of the alliance, if they find their Court and Parliament betraying their interest to the Dutch and French in return only for their assistance in guaranteeing the Hanover succession. If the Emperor thinks fit in that event to give a favourable eye to King James, it will very much animate his friends in Britain, who are now depressed only for want of a proper opportunity and for want of some foreign potentate to patronise their lawful sovereign. If this management

should not produce the above-mentioned consequences, yet, if the Emperor should make an alliance with any maritime power not engaged in this Triple Alliance and shall give King James a welcome residence in Flanders, the dread of a transport into England will so intimidate the government that they will not dare to send any troops over seas to assist the Dutch or French against the Emperor. 5½ *pages. Endorsed as received at Avignon* 15 *December, the day Bruce's letter of the* 5*th, calendared* ante, p. 293, *was, and probably enclosed in it.*

James III to the Attorney or Solicitor General of Ireland.

1716, December 7. Avignon. Draft of the warrant for creating Sir P. Sherlock a baronet, calendared *ante*, *p.* 299.

L. Inese to [James III].

1716, December 11. St. Germains.—By this express Patrick (James) will receive in Andrew's (Queen Mary's) packet a relation of what passed between Salt (Maréchal d'Uxelles) and William (Inese) some days ago. William insisted a little on the unanimous opinion of Patrick's friends, advising him to resist to the last extremity, that, in case he complies with what Edward (the Regent) now desires, as I believe it is not much to be doubted but he will, though I said nothing of that to Salt, nor indeed could I say it, his compliance may have the more merit with Edward, who desires it extremely. As to the main point, I dare answer nothing was said on it either by Salt or William but what is exactly set down, and William wrote it on purpose in French that he might use as near as he could Salt's very expressions and that Patrick might thereby be the more able to judge himself of the whole matter.

One thing 'tis fit Patrick should know, though it was not thought fit to set it down in the relation, and that is that, when William said Patrick would take the advice of Onslow (Ormonde) and Martel (Mar) before he took his resolution, Salt spoke a little slightingly of them both, and said with an air of contempt they were no good judges in this matter, and that they knew nothing of foreign affairs, and, when William insisted on Martel's being a man of excellent sense and great application, Salt smiled, shaking his head, as not believing anything of it, and then turned off the discourse.

Some time ago I wrote to Patrick about the Marquis of Huntly's case and have nothing now to add, being still of opinion that it is Patrick's interest to quiet that lord by saying in a short line that he is satisfied with him and will rely still on him when there shall be occasion for his service. This will both satisfy him and secure him to Patrick's interest.

Probably enclosed,

The said Relation.

Salt (d'Uxelles).—I have asked you to come to me to converse with you on the present state of affairs regarding the King of England and the Regent. "Vous scavéz sans doutte que nous venons de faire un traitté avec le Roy George. Ce qui nous a obligé a faire ce traitté, etoient les efforts que nous avons veu faire a tous nos anciens ennemis, l'Empereur, le Roy George, le Roy de Prusse, les Hollandois et autres pour s'unir ensemble en renouvelant l'ancienne alliance pour attaquer la France, et pour la reduire dans un etat encore pire que celuy ou elle etoit avant la paix d'Utrecht, en un mot pour nous abimer sans resource. Pour prevenir cette ligue nous n'avons rien epargné pour engager l'Angleterre et la Hollande dans un traitté. Nous en sommes enfin venus a bout, mais a des conditions dures a la verité, et toutefois preferables a la ruine entiere qui nous menaçoit. Entre autres choses nous sommes engagéz par ce traitté d'obliger le Roy d'Angleterre de sortir d'Avignon et de passer les Alpes. Et je vous puis assurer que Monseigneur le Regent n'a rien accordé aux ennemis qui luy ait fait tant de peine que ce qui regarde ce Prince. Cependant le bien de l'etat l'a forcé de passer par là malgré sa repugnance. Les Anglois ont insisté sur cet article comme la base de tout le traitté, et la condition la plus essentielle. Et Monseigneur le Regent se trouve a present dans la malheureuse situation d'estre obligé de faire executer cet article quelque peine que cela luy coute. Il est chargé comme vous sçavéz, de toutes les affaires de l'etat, et par consequent il se croit obligé en honneur et en conscience de preferer le bien publique du royaume a toute autre consideration. Comme donc la sortie du Roy d'Angleterre est absolument necessaire, il depend a present de ce Prince de menager l'amitié de Monseigneur le Regent en sortant de bonne grace; ou de rompre pour jamais avec luy, en l'obligeant de venir a des extremitéz fascheuses que votre Roy s'attireroit sur luy et sur toute sa famille, si en suivant de mauvais conseils il s'obstinoit de ne point sortir d'Avignon jusqu'a ce qu'on y envoya des trouppes. Vous voyez bien la peine que cela feroit à Monseigneur le Regent s'il etoit obligé de faire entrer des trouppes dans les etats du Pape, et il fera tout ce qui dependra de luy pour l'eviter. Mais, si la chose ne se peut faire autrement, vous pouvéz certainement compter qu'on le fera. Nous sommes desja asséz brouilléz avec le Pape, et pour l'etre un peu plus ou moins, cela ne nous arretera pas si le Roy d'Angleterre nous y force. Mais pour revenir a l'article principal dont il s'agit. Je vous ay dit que nous sommes engagéz de faire en sorte que ce Prince quitte Avignon et passe les Alpes. Le veut il faire sans nous obliger a venir aux dernieres extremitéz ou ne le veut il pas?"

Guilleaume (Inese).—"C'est sur quoy, Monsieur, je ne puis vous faire aucune reponce positive, ne scaschant pas la

resolution de sa Majesté, ni si elle en a prise aucune encore la dessus. Ce Prince a aupres de luy Messieurs les Ducs d' Ormond et de Mar et il les consultera sans doutte avant que de se determiner dans une affaire de cette importance. Mais il est encore si foible depuis cette longue maladie qu'il n'est pas encore en etat de s'appliquer aux affaires, et ne sera apparamment de long temps en etat de se mettre en voyage ; de sorte que la Reyne n'a encore osée hasarder de luy ecrire du message que Monseigneur le Regent luy envoya touchant son depart. Mais je scay asséz des sentimens et de la disposition du Roy d'Angleterre pour vous pouvoir assurer, Monsieur, que ce Prince fera absolument tout ce qui dependra de luy pour ne pas deplaire a Monseigneur le Regent. Apres cela, Monsieur, vous scavéz que comme Monseigneur le Regent se trouve obligé de preferer ce qu'il croit estre du bien publique du royaume a toute autre consideration, aussi, Monsieur, vous ne pouvéz pas trouver mauvais si le Roy d'Angleterre de son costé preferera a toute autre consideration ce qu'il croira de son honneur, et pour le bien de ses affaires. Et affin, Monsieur, que vous ne soyez pas surpris sur ce qui pourra arriver dans le denouement de cette affaire, j'auray l'honneur de vous dire ce que je scay certainement ; que depuis cinq ou six mois qu'on parle de ce traitté, et de l'eloignment de ce Prince, tous ses amis de l'Angleterre et de tous costéz l'ont unanimment conseilléz de ne pas sortir d'Avignon que les trouppes de France ne soient actuellement entréz dans la place ; et ils ont jusqu'icy tous etéz d'avis que dans la conjoncture presente il perdroit son honneur et sa reputation, et seroit blamé de tout le monde s'il tenoit une autre conduite. Voyéz donc, Monsieur, a quelle facheuse extremité ce Prince est reduit, ou a rompre avec Monseigneur le Regent, ou a agir contre l'avis unanime de tous ses amis ! Cependant je suis bien assuré que sa Majesté fera un dernier effort pour trouver, s'il est possible, quelque mezzo termino, ou temperament pour ne pas mecontenter Monseigneur le Regent. Mais au moins ne sera ce pas asséz que le Roy d' Angleterre ne soit plus ny en Avignon, ny en France, pourquoy l'obliger de passer les Alpes ? Pourquoy ne le pas laisser en liberté d'aller ou il voudra quand il sera hors d'Avignon, pourveu qu'il ne reste pas en France ?"

Salt.—"*Il est absolument necessaire qu'il passe une fois les Alpes, c'est dans l'article du traitté, et nous y sommes engagéz, quand il les aura passé, il sera pour lors en liberté d'aller ou il voudra. Mais pour revenir a ce qui vous venéz de me dire. Il faut avouer, Monsieur, que votre Roy est bien a plaindre d'avoir des amis qui lui donnent de si pernicieux conseils. Ces pretendus amis font bien voir qu'ils sont ennemis de la France qu'ils voudroient rendre odieuse, mais ne sont nullement amis du Roy d'Angleterre. Car apres tout que gagnera t'il par cette resistance, puis qu'il faut absolument que la chose se fasse ? Je vous dirai bien ce qu'il perdroit, outre sa subsistance pour luy, et pour toute sa famille, qu'il perdroit certainement et sans resource ; il perdroit encore*

l'amitié de Monseigneur le Regent et de la France, et croyéz moy cette amitié pourra un jour luy etre utile, et je vous puis assurer que nous souhaitterions autant que vous que ce jour là fut venu, mais il ne l'est pas, et il faut l'attendre, et en l'attendant ne rien faire pour le rendre inutile quand il viendra. Mais dites vous ces pretendus amis croyent que la reputation du Roy souffrira, s'il n'est forcé par l'entré des trouppes en Avignon. Quelle pauvreté! Il faudroit donc par le meme raisonnement que les trouppes entrassent dans la chambre de ce Prince pour le prendre par le bras. Mais ne voit on pas que la force ouverte paroitra autant a toute l'Europe par la marche des trouppes que nous enverrons, s'il le faut, aux confins d'Avignon, que si elles entroient dans la place puisqu'on scait bien que nous sommes engagéz et resolus de les y faire entrer en cas que la chose ne se puisse faire autrement? Enfin il faut esperer, et j'en suis persuadé que le Roy d'Angleterre luy meme a trop de penetration pour ne pas voir la foiblesse, on plutost la follie de ses pretendus amis, et qu'avec son bon esprit il prendra le parti le plus sage, le plus digne de luy, et le seul qui convienne a l'etat present de ses affaires." 6 *December*, 1716.

ABSTRACT.

1716, December 10-21.—Of part of Menzies' letter of that date calendared *ante*, *p.* 328. *In Inese's hand. Enclosed in Dillon's letter of* 2 *January calendared* ante, p. 387.

JAMES III to MARTIN GUERIN.

1716, December 21.—Copy of the warrant calendared *ante*, *p.* 329.

MEMOIR of the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

[1716, December 22.]—It is a great satisfaction to me to learn that the Chevalier de St. George has been satisfied with what I have written about his affairs, and I have to thank him for his confidence in me, which I believe I deserve by my attachment to him.

It seems that some reliance is placed on the friendship of the Czar and the King of Sweden, and that the union of these two powers causes well grounded uneasiness to King George. For my own part I must believe the contrary both from my own advices and because I know what the Court of Vienna thinks on that subject, which is that King George, far from being opposed to the King of Sweden's interests, appears to be their friend, and that some treaty is or is soon to be concluded between them, which is being carried on very secretly, but what is certain is that it appears that King George is doing what he can to bring about the peace of the North, even though it be to Sweden's advantage, having offered not only his mediation, but further presently to give up the Duchy of Bremen, so it does not appear that the Chevalier

ought to reckon much at present on the friendship of these two powers. As to the war with the Turks the reports of a speedy peace seem to have no solid foundation, however, this winter may produce something.

The treaties between England and France are signed. We are assured that the Regent puts off the ratification till Holland shall have come into them, which indeed gives time, but no one doubts they will come into them. It is further contended in France that this treaty should be ratified by the English nation, which embarrasses the ministry who do not wish to summon the Parliament for that object, though it is not doubted that the Court party would carry it. The Abbé Dubois is actually gone to England, and it is believed the Regent will give him the character of Ambassador.

It is certain that the treaty cannot be to the taste of the Court of Vienna, I even know they are piqued at it, but I am persuaded they will hardly make any public demonstration of it under present circusmtances. I know that King George has sent the treaty to Vienna, to show that it is the simple execution of that of Utrecht, that it in no ways concerns the Barrier and that, the Emperor not having been party to or even accepted the treaty of Utrecht, and having reserved by those of Rastadt and Baden his claims on Spain, this new treaty in no wise prejudices his interests. I believe this reasoning will have had difficulty in persuading the Court of Vienna, who at last have resolved to send to the Court of Hanover M. de Pentenrieder, whose business is not known. However it is believed to concern the treaty between France and Enlgand and also the war of the North, whose termination is greatly desired. It is believed he is to go from Hanover to the King of Sweden. As regards the news from the Hague about what the Marquis de Prié and the Emperor's Resident have said, I place no great reliance on it, because it was said apparently without orders, and because these two ministers were much piqued against England and would have been very glad to take this on themselves in order to give the English uneasiness, but I believe these conversations will have no consequences.

As regards the Chevalier's residence, it seems that it is absolutely desired he should avoid the Ecclesiastical State, for my own part I believe he could not do better than avoid it, and it was only in case of absolute necessity that I spoke of Bologna, which is the only place where in my opinion he could stay if he can choose nowhere else, in consequence of the refusal of the princes or republics to receive him. There is no doubt that the Venetian territory would be preferable to the Swiss cantons, and, if I did speak of Lucerne, yet I always preferred the Venetian territories. But, if he is obliged to leave Avignon, I again repeat that I do not believe he ought to ask the republic's consent, for they will surely wish to deliberate about it, by which time will be lost, during which the Chevalier will be in embarrassment, and perhaps will be forced to make a less eligible choice. Besides the reasons formerly

given I should add that it is not possible that the Emperor would disapprove of the Venetians receiving him. By his tacit consent he will not let it be known that he is piqued against King George, who will have nothing to reproach his Imperial Majesty with publicly, and the republic will never venture to refuse him a residence in their territories if he goes there without having asked it permission.

As regards Flanders, it appears to me impracticable and I believe the Chevalier ought not to flatter himself it would be granted. The demands that are to be made on that subject would appear to be disagreeable from the refusal which I believe is certain, and I am convinced that, if the Emperor were to grant an asylum, it would be in his hereditary states rather than in Flanders. I believe therefore he ought to make his decision, which cannot be other than what I have proposed, for it is to be feared that only the Chevalier's indisposition has prevented his departure from Avignon, and God grant that they wait for the complete re-establishment of his health.

As to the gentleman at Vienna under the name of Mr. O'Brian, as I don't know what he is charged with, I can say nothing, "mais ne cherchant rien plus que du marquer mon zele, et que d'un autre costé on trouve bon a Vienne qui je me charge de ce que l'on souhaite faire parvenir jusques à l'Empereur, si M. le Chevalier veut me marquer ce qu'il souhaite que l'on luy mande, je le feray exactement et avec seureté et secret, et je puis me flatter qu'il aura une response, qui sera peutestre plus positive que ce que l'on dit ou peut scavoir par des voyes indirectes."

It appears however by Lord Mar's letter, of an extract from which I enclose a translation, that the Chevalier would wish me to sound the Court of Vienna about his residence at Venice, or even Flanders, which he would prefer. I should not hesitate to do it, but I believe I ought to make a reflection upon that, and, though it make a little delay, things will in the end go faster. Since I can only speak as from myself, though I should say I have been written to about it, I fear no answer may be given me, as I apprehend also that none is coming to what I have already communicated. They will regard it as coming from myself and due to my zeal for the Chevalier, and will in their hearts approve of what I say, but will regard it as an office of kindness on my part and so it will rest. I believe therefore it will be very proper for the Chevalier to write to me himself or by Lord Mar that he wishes me to represent to the Emperor that he will be obliged to quit Avignon, that, though it is an ecclesiastical and independent territory, France wishes to make him leave it, that this will infallibly happen to him in the other territories of the Pope by the influence that France has upon the Court of Rome, and that not being able to be always a traveller from place to place he asks for the Emperor's protection and for an asylum in his territories, or that, not being able to choose a residence except in the Venetian territories, his Imperial Majesty would inform that republic that they will be doing what is agreeable to himself by letting him remain there.

Such a step would authorize me to write myself to the Emperor, and I flatter myself it would get an answer which would show what is or can be expected from Vienna.

It seems to me, though one passes lightly over a remark of the Emperor's Resident at the Hague about marriage, one ought not to think of it on account of the situation of the House of Austria regarding the present family of the Emperor, but, as I have always considered marriage was necessary for the Chevalier, my zeal obliges me to repeat that nothing will be so important for his interests as to marry and that speedily and whom he can, time being more precious for him than choice. *French* . 12¼ *pages. Annexed,*

French translation of the part of Mar's letter of 24 *November p.* 255 *from "As to his residing in the territories of Venice" to the end of the paragraph.*

THOMAS WILLIS to L. INESE.

[1716, before December 23.]—My friend will be the only officer on duty and will therefore have power to do what is proposed. His loyalty and integrity I can better conceive than describe. As to the means proposed to surprise the place, it being the custom with the better sort of people to celebrate the anniversary of their birth with company, the captain may make the day of his duty in the Tower the anniversary of his birth, and invite what company he pleases for drinking his health, without being suspected. To the best of my remembrance never more than six of the garrison are on duty at a time and the rest are in the neighbouring ale houses or the guardroom without their arms till their duty comes on. Therefore the company with the captain may seize their arms and render them incapable of resisting and then secure the few on duty, otherwise, if the captain gives those not on duty a shilling a man to drink his health on this pretended day of his birth, it will send them abroad and give us the opportunity of plying the men on duty with liquor till we have laid them to sleep in their sentry boxes and then our friends within may shut the gates, erect the standard, and be completely masters of it and this possession will in all probability be attended with these consequences; first it will instantly bring in more for a garrison than can be received, and also more than will be required to form an army under the cannon of the place, whom we shall be capable of arming as fast as they come in; secondly, it will shut up the Bank of England and that of course will put a present stop to all trade, for on a report of the King's landing in Scotland in his first attempt it was shut up for three days, and it had never opened again, if that report had proved true.

It may be thought, as the King's landing in the late attempt had not that effect, his possessing the Tower now may not. But, if his landing had been before the defeat at Preston, it had certainly done it, for that miscarriage with what was reported

and believed of Sheriff Muir and of discords in the King's army in Scotland brought all to an opinion of his affairs being ruined past recovery. But, if he were possessed of the Tower, it would give him more power in their gates than he had at that vast distance.

It would be immediate destruction to all stocks as Bank, South Sea, etc., in which the treasure of the Whigs chiefly consists and take out of the enemies' hand the greater part of their strength. It would not greatly affect the King's friends for the more honest and discreet of them would never be concerned in the funds and the Tories in general sold their stock before I left England, to prevent the loss they believed would be the consequence of a restoration which they then expected would soon be.

The nation is now in so great a ferment that neither the late severe acts nor their unprecedented severities nor the army, though consisting of 30,000 men, have been able to prevent assemblies in which houses have been torn to the ground and many lives lost.

The people of London being filled with the greatest veneration for the Duke of Ormonde and in want of nothing but arms and a leader, one hour will assemble more men than many months can bring together in any other part of the nation, and, if the Duke could be there at the same time, his person would furnish them with command, his presence with resolution, and the Tower with all warlike conveniences and they are already possessed of the money and disposition that will do the business. Their vast majority will bear down all before them and soon chase the foreign family from St. James', for, though the Tories now want all these advantages, that family thinks itself in danger, and frequently continues the militia in arms night and day for many days together for the safety of their persons.

Should we not be so suddenly victorious, the question will be how the Tower will be maintained, since it cannot endure a long siege, and further whether it be not necessary our gentlemen be prepared by a previous knowledge of the design for a general revolt?

From knowing the present spirit of the people many of our friends assure themselves that, were the King possessed of the Tower, he would be proclaimed all over the town in a few hours, and over the whole kingdom in a few days; but I answer to these questions, first, it is not safe our gentlemen have a previous knowledge of it, as may appear from some late instances that prove them too open or too perfidious for so great a trust being reposed in them, and, secondly, it is unnecessary, for we have no reason to believe but the gentlemen we hope in will fall in with it, though they are not to be relied on as leaders in the revolt. Some may be of opinion that the common people are not to be relied on unless first assembled and then led by our men of figure, but their prejudice against the House of Hanover has created a love for the King that will generally assemble them when so great an

occasion offers, and, when assembled, I doubt not our gentlemen's appearing at their head nor the people's submitting to them as leaders. Our common people have innate honour and true bravery, and their great diversity of action has always been to the same end, for at the revolution the better people imposed a belief on them of its being the cause of God and their country, and they were confirmed by the practices and precepts of the clergy, but now they have made it appear they will as resolutely act against usurpation as they did against their lawful king.

As to how the Tower will be maintained, the possession of it will secure the part of the river that will bring in provisions from the countries on both sides of the water. The inhabitants of the town cannot quit their dwellings and it will be in the garrison's power to make themselves sharers in what the country brings in for their subsistence. Many circumstances occur to prevent a regular siege, but the chief is its being situated in the richest and most trading city in the world, filled with a people now disposed to arm against such as shall offer to disturb the King's possession. The play of cannon on both sides will destroy the effects and buildings to the ruin of town and country and make the town a heap of ashes, which the country will be as sensible of as the town. Therefore neither will consent to support a government they already hate. The Whigs themselves will not think of supporting the usurpation by a ruin to themselves they can never recover.

It may be questioned whether the Usurper's army will not awe the people, but the possession of the Tower will immediately produce an army vastly outnumbering the Usurper's, and the people's being on the King's side may be of vast advantage, though they are not all capable of bearing arms, for there are more ways than one of beating out a man's brains even in the open field and many more in a town, where a brick or a tile from a house will be the death of him it lights on.

Want of bravery and discipline in the King's army may be another objection, but, as most of the Usurper's army was never in action and is of the same nation, there will be no great disproportion in point of bravery, and discipline seems unnecessary, for there can be no regular way of fighting in the London streets. Therefore I conclude the greater number will prevail, and am sure we shall be more than ten to their one. But, were the Usurper's army more numerous, what could it do against an army and an incensed people in the London streets where the very women and children are capable of sending things out at windows that will destroy them?

(Reply to the objection why this method was not used when the Guards marched through the streets to break up the late assemblies in the Tory cause.)

If the Duke of Ormonde were to pass over so as to be in the Tower presently after the surprise, by all late accounts from England at least two parts in three of the Usurper's army would come in to him, but, in case they remain firm, an offer of 5*l.* or 10*l.* a man with suitable preferments will bring

in the soldiers, and he that has the soldiers will have no reason to fear the officers. 20,000 at 10*l.* a man will cost 200,000*l.*, which probably the King's friends may contribute when they see him possessed of the Tower, but, if they fail, one gun will fetch it in from the City, were it ever so much the King's enemy. But, if the army could not be moved to revolt, its number in town would not exceed 8,000 for a time, the rest being scattered about the kingdom and the greater part in Scotland and the most distant counties. Therefore the King's army will prevail before the Usurper's can be augmented, and, if the Usurper withdraws the rest of his troops from where they are, the country will assuredly revolt. The country is never without arms sufficient for its militia and such as cannot arm, will not reject the prong, flail and scythe as was experienced in the Duke of Monmouth's case.

(Answers to objections about the want of discipline in such raw levies and the probability of the militia being raised against them.)

If the King's army in London should not outnumber the Usurper's, yet they will have shelter and security under the guns of the Tower, whilst the country prevails, and, if the Usurper divides his army to reduce the country, the King's will prevail in town.

On the whole it seems impossible for the usurpation to continue if we succeed in our attempt. (Suggestion that a sum be offered for the invaders of the King's rights for which they themselves have given a precedent.)

In case of miscarriage, but two lives will be endangered, my own and the captain's, and I presume it would not produce a change in the King's affairs to his disadvantage. *Over* 19 *pages. Enclosed in Inese's letter of* 23 *December, calendared* ante, p. 339.

Mr. McMahon.

1716, December.—Proposal for buying swords in London and for bringing them over packed in casks filled up with tallow on a Suffolk hoy, whose master is an honest man and brought over the writer.

Monsignor Salviati, the Vice-Legate.

[1717, January?.] Memorial.—If the King can reside in any other country but the States of the Church, it is the best course he can take, but, if he must go into the States of the Church, he had better begin by going to Rome, where he can examine at leisure what town he is to choose for his residence. (Then follows a long discussion of the *pros* and *cons* relating to his going to Rome with a conclusion that he had best go there.)

As by the article of the treaty concerning the King his departure may be close at hand, I believe it necessary to settle

where he wishes to go, by what route, and by what conveyances. I should not speak of this, if after the announcement that he must leave Avignon, there would be time to think about it, to write and to receive answers. It is necessary therefore to decide immediately and to take the necessary precautions without loss of time, for it is by no means proper for the King to arrive in the States of the Pope in Italy as he did at Avignon. Therefore it is necessary to settle where he wishes to go and have a lodging ready there and to receive advice that all is ready before he sets out. If someone is to be sent, he ought to be sent immediately with the necessary instructions. It is needful only to provide what is required for his honourable arrival, leaving the rest to be provided afterwards. Furniture and the like will be given by the Pope. There may be time to ask permission from the sovereigns of the States through which his Majesty wishes to go, but, if the journey is to be by land, it would be well to have asked it first. Regarding the conveyances, should he wish to travel by sea, at least a squadron of galleys would be necessary, and time is required to have them ready. Therefore it is necessary to decide and act, supposing that several months for consideration are not to be expected, as it is necessary to ask and obtain them. The expense and trouble will be much less by sea than by land, and the safety will be greater, his Majesty having the squadron of the Pope's galleys, and one of France for his suite. Always supposing that his Majesty wishes to go into the States of the Pope in Italy, it is by no means practicable nor suitable for the King to arrive there without having taken these necessary precautions. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. French. Copy.*

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Melvill—Duke of Marlborough.
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Oliver—Earl of Oxford.
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O'Neale—Duke of Ormonde.
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Oram ?—Cockburn of Ormiston.
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Ord, Mr.—Campbell of Ormadale.
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Orroy, M.—Duke of Orleans.
Osborn, Mr.—Duke of Ormonde.
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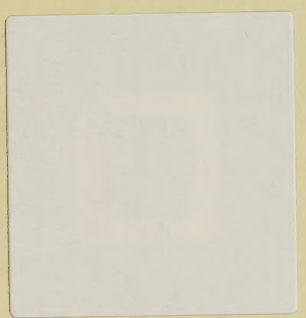

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